WEST VIRGINIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

Greene County Public Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 0502844 8

Greene Co.Room 975.4 Con

Conley, Philip Mallory, 1887

The West Virginia

Greene County District Library

The West Virginia Encyclopedia

PHIL CONLEY
EDITOR IN CHIEF

FIRST EDITION

WEST VIRGINIA PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
1929

Copyright, 1929
by
West Virginia Publishing Company
Publishers of
The West Virginia Review

Printed by
Jarrett Printing Company
In West Virginia

This volume is dedicated to the citizens of West Virginia in the hope that more knowledge of its history, its natural resources, its varied industries, its magnificent scenery, and its people will stimulate a greater State consciousness.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/westvirginiaency0000phil

Preface

THE West Virginia Encyclopedia is the first general reference book of one state to be published in the United States.

There has been a demand for a comprehensive book of information about West Virginia. People within and without the State are eager to secure accurate data regarding this Commonwealth. The demand has come from schools, clubs, business houses, offices, and professional people.

About four years ago the editors of the *West Virginia Review* conceived the idea of compiling an encyclopedia of this State. In this pioneer effort, it was necessary to formulate original plans, to devise outlines, and to survey analytically the entire field of possible material to determine what subject matter to include. The project has been similar to the founding of the *Review.* Seven years ago there seemed a demand for such a magazine. At that time there was no general state magazine published in the United States.

The work on the Encyclopedia has been done with the broad field of the State as a whole in mind. The resources of the *Review,* including an immense amount of original data collected by this magazine, the leading men and women in the principal industries and other activities of the State, the men and women who have given special attention to the study of West Virginia, the collected reports and other data in our governmental departments, the State Department of Archives and History—all of these and many other sources have been drawn upon for assistance in making this first State Encyclopedia a book of real merit.

In the compilation of the data found in this book, two ideas have been uppermost. The first was to bring together in one volume a wealth of valuable information that can be found in no other place. The second was to present this material in a condensed, readable, encyclopedic style and to to make it as accurate as possible.

In order that the data of the Encyclopedia might be accepted as authoritative, each major article has been written by a person well informed on the subject. The persons selected to prepare the articles were given to understand that no limitations were placed upon them except as to length. This freedom was allowed in order not to hamper individual style or in any way to influence the choice of material. The material was read and approved by others who checked the data carefully. When the approved manuscripts were received they were painstakingly edited in an effort to make the style of the book of uniform excellence without in the least altering the sense of the subject matter. Each manuscript has been read, checked, and corrected

by six people, and in some instances more have been consulted in regard to the facts. The editors have subjected the data to careful scrutiny in order to eliminate as far as possible inconsistencies that necessarily occur in material from many contributors. In numerous instances manuscripts have been subjected to repeated revisions. Our constant aim has been to present material that is absolutely accurate.

The purpose has been to present brief articles about every important subject of interest to the people of the State. So that, as far as possible, no valuable topic might be omitted from the book and no valueless topic admitted, hundreds of outstanding citizens in West Virginia have been consulted, and they have given freely of their counsel and suggestions. Since this work of selection has proceeded under the advice of men of broad, mature vision, the editors feel that the Encyclopedia will remain for many years the standard reference book for West Virginia.

Name. This Encyclopedia is what its name implies; a general reference book of condensed information about one unit of the United States, West Virginia. An effort has been made to pattern the volume after a national reference book. In other words, the State has been treated as if it were a nation and each county as if it were a separate state. Informative articles about each county are presented similar to articles found in a national encyclopedia about each state. In like manner, the county seat has been treated as if it were the capital of a state. And as a national encyclopedia contains biographical sketches of the Presidents, this book contains biographical sketches of the governors.

Scope. The Encyclopedia is more than merely a source book or reference work; it is a library of West Virginia subjects. The subjects are similar to those found in any standard encyclopedia. The discussion is largely limited to their application to West Virginia. A brief history of the State; a historical and economic sketch of each county; biographies of our most prominent people; geography; geology; natural history; industries; natural resources; State departments, boards, and commissions; educational activities; literature; organizations; natural curiosities—these are a few of the principal topics treated.

The articles dealing with the largest coal companies and the largest manufacturing concerns in the State were prepared from data furnished on a questionnaire sent to managers of these organizations. In some instances the managers failed to reply to the request for information. For this reason, a few of the largest companies doing business in West Virginia do not appear in the book.

Recency. The latest data available have been collected and used in the compilation of the articles in this volume. West Virginia is a new State. Aside from the fact that it is the most recently organized east of the Mississippi River, it is new industrially. Within the past twenty-five years it has probably undergone more changes than any other state in the Union.

In most instances, where possible, an effort has been made to show by comparative statistics just how great the changes have been.

Biographies. In a national encyclopedia the outstanding people in every state are listed with brief accounts of their lives and accomplishments. In the West Virginia Encyclopedia the aim has been to select carefully a list of the most prominent people in this State, people who have made worth-while contributions to their community or their State. Short biographical sketches of the leading historic characters who have performed noteworthy service in the development of West Virginia are included. Among these are all of the governors who have held office since the State was organized.

In order to obtain a list of the outstanding men and women in the different counties in West Virginia today, five prominent people in each county were asked to suggest a certain number of names, depending upon the population. The editors compared the groups of names sent in by these five persons, and prepared a list of those that appeared as many as three times. Then to each person on this list was sent a questionnaire with a request for personal data. When this was received at the office, a brief sketch was written and returned to him for his approval. Some prominent people failed to return their questionnaires, although they had three requests for the information. Some failed to return the prepared sketch with their approval. Others wrote that they did not care to have their names included in the book. It is possible that sketches of some people who do not deserve consideration in a book of this nature are found listed, and that the names of some who should have had a complete sketch are omitted.

Some names are arbitrarily included. These are: members of Congress from this State; heads of State departments; members of the Supreme Court of Appeals; members of the West Virginia Legislature; judges of circuit courts; presidents of colleges; superintendents of large city school systems; and people in West Virginia who are listed in Who's Who in America. A careful selection of names of West Virginians who have distinguished themselves in various activities outside the State was made and a brief sketch of their lives included.

Topical Index. The articles in this volume are arranged A-to-Z. Wherever necessary, a cross index reference is inserted. In order to facilitate the use of the book a complete topical index is included at the back. This contributes to the value of the Encyclopedia as a ready reference work. It also affords a means whereby one may systematically study a subject with all its related topics.

PHIL CONLEY

Charleston, West Virginia
December 1, 1929

Editors

EDITOR IN CHIEF

PHIL CONLEY
Editor of The West Virginia Review

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

WALTER BARNES, A.M.

Literary Editor of the West Virginia Review. Head of the Department of English and Dean of Instruction, Fairmont State Normal School. Lecturer, School of Education, New York University. Author of English in the Country Schools; New Democracy in the Teaching of English; and Children's Poets. Editor of Palgrave's Golden Treasury and The Crisis.

A. B. BROOKS, B.S.

Naturalist at Oglebay Park. Former Agent in United States Department of Agriculture in charge of Forest Diseases in West Virginia and New York. Author of Chestnut Blight and White Pine Blister Rust; West Virginia Trees; and Forestry and Wood Industries.

ROY BIRD COOK

Author of Alexander Scott Withers, a Sketch; The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson; Lewis County in the Civil War; Lewis County in the Spanish-American War; Washington's Western Lands.

J. FRANK MARSH, A.M., PED.D.

President of Concord State Normal School. Author of Geography of West Virginia and The Teacher Outside the School.

EDWARD C. SMITH, PH.D.

Associate Professor of Political Science, New York University. Author of History of Lewis County, West Virginia; Dictionary of American Politics; The Borderland in the Civil War.

BOYD B. STUTLER

Student of West Virginia history. Author of West Virginia Casualties in the War with Germany and Captain John Brown and Harpers Ferry.

OFFICE EDITORS

FREDERICK L. BUXTON
HAL CURTIS
MARY YOST SANDRUS
IDA WADE

Contributors

Four years ago the editor of the *West Virginia Review* decided that there was a need for a reference book on this State. This was brought forcibly to his attention by the many requests for data that came to his office from business men, school teachers, students, club women, public speakers, and others. After discussing the subject at length with influential people in every section of West Virginia, he decided to plan a book that would be patterned after a national encyclopedia.

Conferences were held with Professor Walter Barnes, Roy Bird Cook, Boyd B. Stutler, Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Clifford R. Myers, Dr. Edward C. Smith, Honorable H. C. Ogden, Calvert L. Estill, and many others. The result was that an ambitious undertaking was started with the idea of compiling a single volume of information about this State that would be of value to anyone who is interested in any phase of the life and activity of this Commonwealth.

It would be impossible to list and to give due credit to the hundreds of people in different sections of the State, as well as some in other states, who have given invaluable assistance in this undertaking. However, it is right to list some of the principal contributors who have spent a great deal of time and effort to make this book a success.

M. S. Aldrich, Secretary, West Virginia Motor Transportation Association.
Contributed article on Bus Transportation.

L. D. Arnett, B.S., Ph.D., Former Assistant Librarian, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; Librarian, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Libraries in West Virginia.

Ernest L. Anthony, M.S., Head of Department of Dairying, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Dairying.

Walter Barnes, M.A., Literary Editor, the *West Virginia Review*, Head of Department of English and Dean of Instruction, Fairmont State Normal School. Lecturer, School of Education, New York University. Author of *English in the Country Schools, New Democracy in the Teaching of English, Children's Poets;* Compiler and Editor of *Types of Children's Literature;* Editor of *Palgrave's Golden Treasury* and *The Crisis.*
Contributed article on West Virginia Literature. Criticized and edited practically every major article.

A. B. Brooks, B.S., Naturalist of Oglebay Park. Former Agent in United States Department of Agriculture in charge of Forest Diseases in West Virginia and New York. Author of *Chestnut Blight and White Pine Blister Rust, West Virginia Trees,* and *Forestry and Wood Industries.*
Contributed articles on Geography, Mammals, Trees, and many nature topics. In charge of articles on natural history, in writing which he secured the services of leading scientists in the State.

Earle A. Brooks, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Naturalist and Ornithologist. Professor of Field Science, School of Religious Education and Social Service, Boston University. Author of *Game Birds of West Virginia, The Food of West Virginia Birds, Forty Common Birds of West Virginia,* and *Handbook of the Outdoors.*
Contributed article on Birds.

Roy Bird Cook, Pharmacist. Author of *Alexander Scott Withers, A Sketch; The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson; Lewis County in the Civil War; Lewis County in the Spanish-American War; Washington's Western Lands.*
Contributed article on Chemical Industry and many biographical sketches of historic persons. Met numerous times with the editor and others to discuss plans. Read many of major articles for facts. Prepared Topical Index. Assisted in hundreds of ways.

Harley L. Crane, M.S.Agr., Associate Professor of Horticulture, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Fruit Growing.

Calvert L. Estill, Secretary to the Governor of West Virginia.
Contributed a number of articles on various boards and commissions of the State government.

RALPH J. GARBER, Ph.D., Head of Department of Agronomy and Genetics, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Soils and Crops.

ROSS B. JOHNSTON, State Department of Agriculture.
Contributed article on Scenic Highways.

CHARLES E. KREBS, B.S. in Civil Engineering, Mining Engineer.
Assisted with article on Coal.

ROBERT M. LAMBIE, Chief of State Department of Mines.
Assisted with articles on natural resources and the State Department of Mines.

EDWARD A. LIVESAY, M.S., Head of Department of Animal Husbandry, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Live Stock.

A. BLISS MCCRUM, A.B., LL.B., Secretary of the West Virginia Public Utilities Association.
Contributed articles on Water Power and Electric Railways.

J. FRANK MARSH, A.M., Ped.D., President of Concord State Normal School; Former Secretary of State Board of Education; Former Secretary of National Rehabilitation Association. Author of *Geography of West Virginia* and *The Teacher Outside the School.* Former editor of *West Virginia School Journal.*
Contributed the articles on the State schools and on private and denominational colleges. Conferred with editor as to plans and details of volume.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS, A.M., LL.D., Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.
Contributed article on Methodism in West Virginia.

P. I. REED, Ph.D., Head of Department of Journalism, West Virginia University. Author of *Native American Characters in American Plays* and *Applied Writing.*
Contributed article on Journalism.

ALBERT MOORE REESE, Ph.D., Head of Department of Zoology, West Virginia University. Author of *Introduction to Vertebrate Embryology* (American and Chinese editions), *The Alligator and Its Allies, Introduction to Economic Zoology,* and *Wanderings in the Orient.*
Contributed article on Reptilia and Amphibia.

DAVID B. REGER, Assistant State Geologist.
Contributed articles on Geology, the State Geological and Economic Survey, and Iron Ore.

GREEK SAYRE, A.M., Instructor in English, West Virginia University.
Contributed numerous articles on churches.

EDWARD C. SMITH, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Political Science, New York University. Author of *History of Lewis County, West Virginia; Dictionary of American Politics; The Borderland in the Civil War.*
Contributed the History of West Virginia, numerous short articles on battles fought in West Virginia territory, on the Virginia Debt, on the rivers and natural curiosities, and many biographical sketches of statesmen and others.

PERRY DANIEL STRASBAUGH, Ph.D., Head of the Department of Botany, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Plant Life.

BOYD B. STUTLER, student of West Virginia history. Author of *West Virginia Casualties in the War with Germany* and *Captain John Brown and Harpers Ferry.*
Contributed more material than any other person. Prepared the articles on the fifty-five counties, Indians, Indian characters, Mound Builders, Newspapers, Petroleum, Gas, Salt, and natural curiosities, and some biographical sketches.

JESSE V. SULLIVAN, Head of Public Relations Department of West Virginia Coal Association.
Contributed article on Coal and on State Department of Mines.

E. S. TISDALE, Director of Division of Sanitary Engineering, West Virginia State Department of Health.
Contributed article on Water Supplies.

KYLE C. WESTOVER, M.S.Agr., Assistant Professor of Horticulture, West Virginia University.
Contributed article on Vegetable Growing.

Brief Summary of West Virginia Facts

There will be readers who wish to find quickly a brief comprehensive survey of the salient features of West Virginia. There will be students who seek a condensed statement of outstanding facts regarding the State, so that they may choose a particular line of study most appealing to them or may proceed systematically to learn of this great Commonwealth. Every one will better understand and more deeply appreciate the great State when her striking achievements and enormous resources are brought to his attention.

For these readers, we present in this section in very condensed form a few topics that are particularly interesting or that indicate West Virginia's high place among her sister states in the Union. These conspicuous topics can here be only introduced. However, in its proper place in the body of the Encyclopedia, there is an extensive discussion of each of these subjects.

BIRTH OF WEST VIRGINIA

The State of West Virginia began its separate existence on June 20, 1863. It represents the only change made by the Civil War in the map of the United States. The great conflict between the North and the South was not the immediate cause of separation; it did, however, furnish the opportunity.

The spirit of dissatisfaction under the rule of Virginia did not have its origin in the Civil War. The first effort to form a new Commonwealth was made in 1773, when the Crown of England was petitioned to establish a separate province. In 1775 the boundary trouble with Pennsylvania resulted in another effort toward separation, and in 1776 the Continental Congress heard the prayer of the men of the western slopes of the Alleghenies for a separate State. Social, political, commercial, and economic reasons kept alive in the hearts of men west of the mountains the desire to control affairs keenly affecting them, and, when in 1861 Virginia seceded from the Federal Union, the western counties declined to follow her lead.

A mass convention held in Clarksburg, April 22, 1861, called a convention to be held in Wheeling on May 13, following. At that time loyal leaders took the initial steps to form a new State and to keep that new State in the Union. This convention was followed by a delegate convention held at the same place on June 11, 1861. At that time provision was made for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, a bill of rights was adopted, and a restored or loyal government of Virginia was organized with Francis H. Pierpont as governor.

After much delay the Congress of the United States granted the prayer of the proposed new State and passed the bill creating the State of West Virginia on December 9, 1862. President Lincoln signed the measure December 31, 1862, and issued a proclamation on April 20, 1863, providing for the admittance of West Virginia as an independent State sixty days later—June 20, 1863.

GEOGRAPHY

West Virginia has an area of 24,643 square miles.

The extreme length of the State is 245 miles.

The extreme width is 274 miles.

The State is divided into 55 counties.

The average temperature is 54.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

Annual rainfall is 40.22 inches.

The lowest point, at Harpers Ferry, is 260 feet above sea level.

The highest point is Spruce Knob in Pendleton County, 4,860 feet above sea level.

West Virginia is 50 miles from Washington on the east; extends 25 miles north of Pittsburgh; reaches beyond the middle of Ohio on the west; and is 25 miles south of Richmond, Virginia.

West Virginia is twenty-seventh in population compared with all the states in the Union.

It is eleventh in density of population, having 60.9 inhabitants per square mile. For the United States the density of population is 35.5 per square mile.

When the State was admitted to the Union in 1863, population was 376,688.

Population (1920)	1,463,701
Native White	1,315,329
Foreign Born	61,906
Negro	86,345
Indians and Others	121
Estimated Population (1928)	1,724,000

STATE OFFICIALS

There are seven elective State officers who comprise the Board of Public Works: the Governor, William G. Conley; Secretary of State, George W. Sharp; Superintendent of Free Schools, William C. Cook; Auditor, Edgar C. Lawson; Treasurer, W. S. Johnson; Attorney-General, H. B. Lee; Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Smith. The other elective State officials are the Judges of the Supreme Court: Frank Lively, Homer B. Woods, M. O. Litz, John H. Hatcher, and Haymond Maxwell.

There are a number of very important appointive State officers: Adjutant General, Carleton C. Pierce; Commissioner of Banking, H. A. Abbott; Commissioner of Health, Dr. W. T. Henshaw; Commissioner of Labor, Howard S. Jarrett; Compensation Commissioner, Lee Ott; Chief of Department of Mines, R. M. Lambie, Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety, Harry L. Brooks; State Geologist, C. McC. Lemley; State Historian and Archivist, Clifford R. Myers; State Law Librarian, J. A. Jackson; State Tax Commissioner, T. C. Townsend; Public Service Commissioners, J. J. Divine, I. Wade Coffman, and C. E. Nethkin; State Road Commissioners, C. P. Fortney, C. E. McCoy, and Floyd S. Cunnyngham; the members of the State Board of Control, James S. Lakin, F. Witcher McCullough, and H. N. Bradley.

Within the various departments are bureaus and subdepartments.

There are many minor activities of the State government, such as the State Board of Children's Guardians, State Board of Education, Board of Governors for West Virginia University, Capital Building Commission, Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission, Sinking Fund Commission, Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission, and various examining boards for the purpose of issuing licenses and certificates for the practice of professions.

In the Legislative Department there are thirty State senators, two from each senatorial district, and ninety-two members of the House of Delegates.

MOST VALUABLE PRODUCT

Technical engineers assert that the natural resources of West Virginia are more varied and more valuable than can be found in any other section of equal area in the world. Likewise, her industries and her commerce give her a conspicuous position in the Nation. Data regarding these resources, the industries, and the commercial projects of the State are given in their appropriate places in the Encyclopedia. This section lists a few examples of the most valuable product of this State—her fine citizenry.

The purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America flows through the veins of descendants of early settlers in what is now West Virginia. Here in the mountains the pioneers pushed back the frontier and established homes in the early dawn of the settlement of America. On this soil were worked out many of the intricate problems of the government of the country. Throughout the history of America, citizens of the State have made

for themselves reputations that have extended throughout the world.

We present here a few outstanding West Virginians—the State's most valuable product. The space is entirely too limited to make the list complete.

Attorneys. West Virginia has produced many outstanding members of the legal profession. They have not only distinguished themselves in this State, but have also won places in the courts of other states and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Dwight W. Morrow, former partner of the famous banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company in New York and now Ambassador to Mexico, was born in Huntington, West Virginia.

John W. Davis, former solicitor general of the United States, former Ambassador to Great Britain, former president of the American Bar Association, candidate for President on the Democratic ticket in 1924, recognized today as, possibly, the ablest lawyer in the United States, was born in Clarksburg.

John J. Cornwell, former governor of this State and now vice president and general counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was born in Ritchie County, West Virginia, and has lived most of his life in Romney, Hampshire County, West Virginia.

Herbert Fitzpatrick, well-known attorney of Huntington, is vice president and general counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Business Executives. West Virginia has contributed a large number of outstanding business men to the ranks of commercial experts in the United States.

Alvin McCauley, president of the Packard Automobile Company, was born in Wheeling. W. E. Kittle, until his recent death, the aggressive president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, was born and reared in Randolph County. Michael J. Owens, inventor of the bottle-making machine and probably the best-known man in the glass industry that this country has produced, was born in Mason County.

E. M. Statler, recognized as one of the leading hotel men in the United States, started his career as a bell-hop in the McLure Hotel in Wheeling.

Cabinet Members. For a State having a total population less than that of a large city, West Virginia has had a fitting number of men to serve in presidential cabinets.

Felix Grundy was Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Van Buren.

Nathan Goff, a general in the Civil War, distinguished business man and lawyer of Clarksburg, was Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes.

William L. Wilson, eminent scholar and statesman from Charles Town, served as Postmaster General under President Cleveland. He originated and put into effect the system of rural free delivery. The first route was out of his home city in Jefferson County.

Stephen B. Elkins, prominent scholar and business man, for whom the county seat of Randolph County was named, served as Secretary of State under President Harrison.

Newton D. Baker, born and reared in Martinsburg, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, distinguished himself as Secretary of War under President Wilson. He had one of the most difficult public duties of the World War.

John Barton Payne, native of Pruntytown and lawyer of Preston County, was Secretary of the Interior under President Wilson. Judge Payne is now chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross.

Howard M. Gore, born and reared in Harrison County, served as Secretary of Agriculture under President Coolidge. He resigned this position to become governor of West Virginia.

Educators. Dr. Thomas Clark Atkeson, former dean of the Department of Agriculture at West Virginia University and until recently Washington representative

of the National Grange, was born and reared on a farm in Putnam County.

Booker T. Washington, the greatest negro leader of all time, was born in Virginia but grew to manhood at Malden, near Charleston. He always claimed West Virginia as his home.

Dr. Milton Wylie Humphreys, late professor of Greek at the University of Virginia and noted mathematician, was born in Greenbrier County.

William J. Humphreys, noted physicist, now connected with the United States Weather Bureau, was born in Monroe County.

Dr. John R. Turner, now president of West Virginia University, distinguished himself as an educator while dean of Washington Square College, New York University, and as an economist when he served as chairman of the Economic Advisory Board for the Tariff Commission. He was born in Raleigh County.

Dr. John W. Withers, Dean of the School of Education, New York University, was born in Mason County.

Military Leaders. West Virginia has produced some of the greatest students and executors of military science that the Nation has known. In every war in which the United States—or the colonies from which it was composed—has engaged, this State has had more than its proportionate share of soldiers.

In the French and Indian War, the region now comprising West Virginia sent men into the fight to obtain control of the Middle West. Her sons upheld the honor of Virginia in Dunmore's War, and in the opening days of the American Revolution they were among the very first to rally under the leadership of Washington. Major General Daniel Morgan, sometime citizen of Berkeley County, Major General Horatio Gates, for twenty-seven years a citizen of Berkeley, Major General Adam Stephen of Berkeley, and Colonel Hugh Stevenson, all achieved distinction in the operations of the Continental Army. Brigadier General William Darke, of present Jefferson County, served during the Revolution and in 1791 commanded the right wing of the American army at St. Clair's Defeat in the Northwest Territory. At the close of the war, West Virginia furnished a home for the noted, if not always popular, General Charles Lee.

In the celebrated Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794, a former West Virginian, General Daniel Morgan, commanded the government troops. When the War of 1812 opened, West Virginia men under local leaders marched to the coast of Virginia, and others served under Harrison in the Northwestern army. In the War with Mexico, Colonel John Francis Hamtramck, of Jefferson County, commanded the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers and later served as military governor of Saltillo, in Mexico. Other West Virginians achieved distinction in the infantry and artillery.

With the opening of the Civil War numerous West Virginians rose to distinction in both the Federal and the Confederate armies. Heading the list, was General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, born in Clarksburg and reared in Lewis County, who became one of the greatest military strategists of all time. The principles of military tactics which he used, especially those of the celebrated Valley Campaign, are studied by military students in all parts of the world. Running a close second, in the Federal army, was General Jesse Lee Reno, a resident of Wheeling, who commanded an army corps and who, like Jackson, lost his life in the service of the cause he espoused.

Andrew Summers Rowan, a Monroe County boy, carried a message from President McKinley to General Garcia during the Spanish-American War. This afforded the subject for Elbert Hubbard's famous essay.

John L. Hines, of Greenbrier County, was one of the great leaders of the World War. Because of his unusual ability, he was rapidly promoted to chief of staff of the army when Pershing retired.

Mason Patrick, another Greenbrier County boy, was made the first head of the Army Air Service. He had the responsibility of organizing this branch of the service.

Julian Lane Latimer, a Jefferson County boy, was judge advocate of the navy during the World War. Admiral Latimer also had charge of the recent United States activities in Nicaragua.

Ministers. Two great Protestant churches were organized in West Virginia: the Christian Church was established at Bethany by Alexander Campbell and the Methodist Protestant Church in Lewis County.

Seven Methodist bishops were born in West Virginia: Morris, Hamilton, Anderson, Grose, Edwin and Matt Hughes, and Claire.

Dr. C. R. Brown, until recently dean of Yale Divinity School, was born in Bethany, West Virginia. He is recognized as one of the leading divines in the country.

Scientists. In the 1921 edition of the directory of *American Men of Science*, brief biographies appear of forty living scientists who were born in West Virginia.

Dr. Andrew D. Hopkins, born in Jackson County, now living and carrying on experimental work for the government at Mineralwells, West Virginia, is the country's leading authority on forest insects. He is one of the outstanding bioclimatists of the world.

William H. Edwards, who lived and conducted his extensive investigations at Coalburg near Charleston for many years prior to his death, was recognized as the world's greatest authority on butterflies. His three books are classics on the subject.

Fred E. Brooks, who lives at French Creek, is a nationally known entomologist. He is one of two government experts who are investigating insect pests that injure nut-bearing trees.

A. B. Brooks is park naturalist at Oglebay Park and is nationally known as a forester.

Earle A. Brooks, a prominent ornithologist, was born and reared at French Creek. He is a professor in Boston University.

Dr. I. C. White, of Morgantown, was State geologist for more than thirty years prior to his death. He was possibly the best-known oil and gas geologist in the world.

Writers. Many well-known authors have been born and reared in West Virginia. Students of literature claim that writers who live in this State are influenced by their environment, that the scenery of West Virginia appears in their descriptive passages.

Melville Davisson Post is probably the best-known short-story writer and novelist that this State has produced. He was born and reared in Harrison County and maintains a home at Lost Creek.

Margaret Prescott Montague has for many years enjoyed a national reputation as a writer of short stories and novels. She was born and reared in Greenbrier County and now lives at White Sulphur Springs.

Floyd W. Parsons, a native of Grafton, is considered the leading writer on industrial subjects in the United States.

Matthew Page Andrews, of Jefferson County, is a prominent historian and essayist. He has recently completed a history of Maryland.

Fannie Kemble Johnson, of Charleston, is a popular novelist and short-story writer.

Mary Meek Atkeson Moore, writer of articles on rural subjects and short stories, was born and reared on a farm near Buffalo in Putnam County.

Thomas Dunn English, Frank R. Stockton, and Herbert Quick lived in West Virginia and did much of their work here.

COAL INDUSTRY

West Virginia leads the entire United States in the production of bituminous coal. In 1928 the State mined and shipped a total of 133,866,587 tons of coal.

This State has a greater coal area than is to be found in any other state in the Union, 17,280 square miles as compared with 15,800 square miles in Pennsylvania, with 12,000 square miles in Ohio, and with 10,300 square miles in Kentucky.

Of the fifty-five counties in the State, forty-nine have coal deposits, and thirty-five counties are now producing coal on a commercial basis.

Engineers claim that there is stored beneath the surface of West Virginia 160,000,000,000 tons of the highest-quality coal to be found in the world. It is estimated that 60,000,000,000 tons of this coal is available with present mining methods. The remainder is in thin veins and may be recovered with future methods of mining.

According to the estimate of the United States Coal Commission, six years ago, the value of bituminous coal in West Virginia was $1,196,640,000.

Mr. Jesse V. Sullivan has worked out the following estimates.

"If all the coal in West Virginia were loaded into fifty-ton gondola cars it would make a solid train encircling the earth 660 times!

"If all the coal in West Virginia were piled into a monument one acre square it would tower into the blue dome of heaven for a distance of 17,526 miles!

"If all the coal in West Virginia had been deposited on one square mile of ground that mountain of coal would measure twenty-eight miles in height!

"There is enough coal in West Virginia to give to each man, woman, and child within the State twenty trains of coal, each train containing one hundred fifty-ton cars!"

West Virginia Department of Mines reports that there are about 125,000 employees in and about the mines. This means that about one-half million people, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the State, depend directly upon the coal industry for a living.

The value of the bituminous coal produced in West Virginia in 1927 was about a quarter of a billion dollars.

INDUSTRIES

West Virginia is rapidly becoming one of the leading manufacturing and industrial states in the Union. It has what every factory executive and industrial engineer desires: cheap and abundant fuel, cheap and abundant raw material, a salubrious, equable climate, high-class labor, and nearness to markets. Products manufactured in West Virginia may be shipped quickly to the Atlantic seaboard, to the large centers of population in the East, to Chicago and the Great Lakes. An excellent highway system is being completed to afford transportation facilities in all directions. Railroad service is adequate to serve the needs of all the industries within the State.

The last report from the State Bureau of Labor shows 3,695 plants in West Virginia. These employ 128,196 people, 18,861 of whom are women. The value of the manufactured products in 1928 was $608,251,707.96.

This State ranks sixth in the steel and rolling mill industry. The fourth largest steel corporation in the United States is a Wheeling concern. Iron and steel products of the State in 1928 were valued at $127,683,527.22. There were 20,287 people employed in the industry. They received nearly $33,000,000 in wages.

The manufacture of glass is one of the leading industrial activities of the State. The value of glass products in 1928 was $48,914,218.82. The industry employs 12,190 people. They received $15,511,-130.02 in wages. Forty-eight glass-manufacturing concerns reported to the Bureau of Labor.

West Virginia is the second state in the Union in the production of glassware. The 1920 census report shows that 43.7 per cent of all the stemware

manufactured in the United States in 1919 was produced in this State and that 65.7 per cent of all the tumblers, jelly glasses, and goblets were manufactured here.

The value of the products of pulp and paper mills amounted to approximately $10,000,000, according to the latest report of the Bureau of Labor. There were 1,300 people employed directly in this work, who received $1,760,517.33 in wages.

The lumber industry in West Virginia has attracted the attention of the world because of the high quality of the products. A few years ago this State lead the United States in the production of lumber. In 1928, 249 lumber concerns reported to the Bureau of Labor. The value of their products was $38,726,959. These mills had 13,406 employees. According to the 1920 census, West Virginia ranked first in the production of chestnut and yellow poplar lumber and third in production of hardwood lumber.

The State has twenty factories that manufacture chinaware and porcelain. The capital stock of these concerns is more than $13,000,000. The value of the products (1928) was $15,220,350.42. They employed 5,185 people, who received $6,780,132.36 in wages. West Virginia ranks third in the production of pottery. The Homer Laughlin China Company at Newell is three times larger than any other plant of its kind in the world.

Many experts have recently made the statement that West Virginia will soon become the chemical center of the world. Evidence to support these statements is found in the Kanawha Valley, where some of the largest chemical concerns in the United States are expending millions of dollars in erecting chemical plants and providing hydroelectric power to operate them. Bureau of Labor lists twenty-seven chemical plants which have invested capital to the amount of $25,000,000. The value of the products in 1928 amounted to $20,189,296.48. Employees who number more than 3,000 persons received in wages $4,553,589.25.

The clothing and cloth industry is rapidly expanding. There are (1929) forty-eight concerns in the State. The value of their products amounted to $26,053,460.72. They employed more than 8,000 people, who received $6,325,511.64 in wages. The value of new buildings and machinery was more than $4,000,000.

This State ranks third in the production of natural gas. The total production for 1928 was 170,000,000,000 cubic feet. Capital stock amounted to $216,352,281.94. The value of the product was $59,471,340.75. The 5,931 employees received more than $10,500,000 in wages. The largest plant in the world for the purpose of extracting gasoline from natural gas is at Hastings.

There are in West Virginia approximately twenty thousand oil wells. The State produces high-grade Pennsylvania crude oil, recognized as the best to be found in the world. Fifty-one concerns reported in 1928. The *Oil and Gas Journal* estimates that 5,746,000 barrels of oil were produced in 1928. The value of their products amounted to $49,235,061.51. The 4,059 employees listed received $6,369,665.85 in wages.

These are only a few of the outstanding industrial enterprises in West Virginia. Listed below are some of the plants that are the largest of their kind in the world.

Electric porcelain plant—Parkersburg
Sanitary pottery—Mannington
Stogie factory—Wheeling
Clothespin factory—Richwood
Shovel factory—Parkersburg
Sheet glass factory—Charleston
Pressed prism glass factory—Morgantown
Tannery—Richwood
Vitrolite plant—Parkersburg
Hosiery mills—Martinsburg
Natural gas gasoline plant—Hastings
Largest bottle factory—Charleston; second largest bottle factory—Fairmont
Iron nail factory—Wheeling
Toy marble factory—Clarksburg
Tumbler factory—Clarksburg

The Kelly Axe factory at Charleston is larger than all other axe factories in the world combined.

The Homer Laughlin China Company at Newell is three times larger than any other china company in the world.

TRANSPORTATION

The first railroad to enter West Virginia was the Baltimore and Ohio. The line extended from Baltimore to Harpers Ferry, a distance of eighty-one miles. It was begun July 4, 1828, only fourteen years after the first locomotive was constructed.

Today fifty-four steam railroads operate in West Virginia, of which six are interstate and forty-eight intrastate lines. The total assessed valuation of the railroads in West Virginia amounts to almost $275,000,000.

The total mileage of steam railroads operating in West Virginia is 7,023.21 miles.

There are 513 buses in West Virginia operated by seventy-five bus companies. They cover 2,656 miles.

Seventeen street railway companies have a total assessed valuation of more than $13,000,000. The total mileage of street railways in West Virginia is 376.74 miles.

Today (1929) there are completed 2,916 miles of road. Hard-surfaced State roads amount to 2,348 miles and graded earth roads, to 568 miles.

The State has 448.31 miles of road under construction.

There are 437 miles of road still unimproved in the State system.

The State has provided for a total of $85,000,000 worth of bonds for road improvement. The counties and districts have voted an almost equal amount for local roads.

AGRICULTURE

This is an important agricultural State. It ranks twentieth in the Union in area of improved farm land and produces crops that are valued at more than $100,000,000 annually.

The total acreage comprising farms is 8,980,000 acres (1925). The total number of farms is 87,289. The value of all farm property in West Virginia is $411,159,000 (1925).

According to the 1920 census, this State had the highest percentage of American-born farmers of all states in the Union, 98.6 per cent. It ranked first in the United States in percentage of farm lands free from mortgage; 73 per cent of the farms were clear of debt.

Corn is the leading farm crop in West Virginia. The total number of acres of corn in 1926 was 485,000, which produced 16,000,000 bushels, with a total value of $15,045,000.

In 1926, 147,000 acres in wheat produced 2,352,000 bushels, valued at $3,175,000.

The same year an area of 47,000 acres in Irish potatoes produced 4,982,000 bushels, valued at $8,320,000.

The total bearing apple trees in 1926 numbered 5,480,350. These produced 10,875,000 bushels of apples. West Virginia ranks among the first nine states in the Union in production of this fruit.

In 1926 peach trees in the State numbered 1,817,729. They produced 1,000,000 bushels of peaches. The State ranks among the first twelve states in the production of this fruit.

In 1924, 5,305,000 chickens were raised. The total number of eggs produced that year was 22,125,000 dozens.

The Grimes Golden and Golden Delicious apples were produced from seedlings found in West Virginia. What is said to be the only monument in the world erected in honor of an apple tree is the one in Brooke County where the original Grimes Golden tree stood.

In 1927 the State had 837,000 acres in hay, which produced 1,266,000 tons, valued at $18,990,000.

In 1926 the State had 10,000 acres of tobacco, which produced 8,500,000 pounds, valued at $1,114,000.

In 1928 there were in West Virginia 131,000 horses; 14,000 mules; 492,000 all cattle; 247,000 dairy cows; 565,000 sheep.

SCHOOLS

Approximately 50 per cent of all public expenditures is invested in education.

The stability of the State structure depends largely upon the broad base of elementary education. Let us note some facts for 1929.

Number of schools	7,056
Number of teachers	12,392
Enrollment	348,278
Minimum term (months)	8
Expenditure for all public schools	$26,589,972
Value of public school property	69,040,382

Less than 2 per cent of the elementary teachers hold third-grade certificates and about 68 per cent have completed normal-school or collegiate courses.

West Virginia has cause for much pride in its high schools. Twenty-five years ago there were but few high schools, all poorly equipped and unclassified. The following figures tell a story of the rapid rallying of the entire State to higher standards of training for the youth. The following figures are for 1929.

Classified senior high schools	266
Approved junior high schools	111
Enrollment in high schools	65,364
High school teachers	3,168
Expenditure for high schools	$8,313,857

The State maintains six modern well-equipped normal schools and one University. It is also well supplied with private and denominational schools.

Space will permit only the listing of special educational activities:

Four-H Clubs instruct, train, and inspire about twenty thousand boys and girls each year.

Special vocational departments are supported in more than fifty high schools.

Practical instruction is given miners in about fifty centers each year.

A rehabilitation division provides instruction and guidance to adult cripples.

West Virginia's rank in literacy among the states is thirty-third. Illiterates of the State number 69,413. Urban illiterates number 9,258. Rural illiterates are almost seven times the urban—60,155. Every county in the State has some illiterates. Forty-two counties have more than 500 each and eleven counties have more than 2,000 each who cannot read and write.

To guarantee a full term of school in all districts, State aid was distributed in 1929 amounting to $2,163,685.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

West Virginia was admitted to the Union June 20, 1863.

The first boat propelled by steam was tested on the Potomac River near Shepherdstown in 1784. James Rumsey, a citizen of Jefferson County, invented the steamboat.

The first interurban electric railroad was constructed between Huntington and Guyandotte.

The first brick street laid in the world was laid in Charleston in 1870.

Miss Anna Jarvis of Grafton originated Mother's Day.

West Virginia has 145,000 telephones; is served by 300 central offices; and has 3,700 miles of toll lines. More than 50 per cent of the farms have telephones. The first central office in West Virginia was established at Wheeling May 15, 1880, four years after the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

When West Virginia was organized in 1863, her assessed valuation was $92,500,000. Today her assessed valuation is $2,135,000,000.

Total number of National and State banks, in West Virginia (1927) is 339. Capital, surplus, and undivided profits total $71,814,000. Resources and liabilities total $452,494,000.

Suggestions for Using the Encyclopedia

There is today a greater demand for authentic information about West Virginia than there has been since the State was organized. The West Virginia Encyclopedia has been planned and compiled with the definite purpose of satisfying this need.

The value of this book and the method of using it are evident from its title.

The general reader, by turning a few pages, will find topics that will prove genuinely interesting and abundantly gratifying in his effort to know West Virginia. The book should have a place on the desk or table of every person who wishes to achieve broad personal knowledge.

Primarily, however, the Encyclopedia is a general reference book about West Virginia. The subject matter is arranged from A to Z. In order to aid in the usefulness of the volume, a topical index is included, so that the reader may know all the material that the book contains on a particular subject. This index does not, of course, mention each article that appears in the book. The alphabetic arrangement of material obviates that necessity. Numerous cross indexes and cross references have been inserted. The compilers have exerted every effort to make the data readily available with the least expenditure of time.

A Reference Book. In practically every activity, in lawyers' offices, doctors' offices, business offices, homes, schools, organizations of all kinds, questions about this State arise daily. They may pertain to West Virginia geography, West Virginia history or literature, biography, towns or cities, location of highways, distances between cities—any one of a thousand topics. The answers are to be found in the Encyclopedia. The index word for the article has been chosen as the one that the reader would naturally look for.

The topical index will enable one to find all the material relating to general subjects grouped so that he has merely to organize it. If he desires information concerning all the counties and he does not know the names of all of them, he will find them listed alphabetically in the index with the page numbers on which the discussions are found. In like manner, appear the names of cities and towns, the departments of the State government, boards, and commissions, and State institutions.

For Special Subjects. The naturalist or the student of natural history will find in this book scientific articles which deal with such subjects as the Birds of West Virginia, the Plant Life of West Virginia, the Trees of West Virginia, the Mammals of West Virginia, the Geology of West Virginia. This volume contains the most complete collection of articles on the natural history of West Virginia that has ever been compiled.

A history of West Virginia was written by Dr. Edward C. Smith, Associate Professor of Political Science in New York University. Boyd B. Stutler prepared an informative article about each county in the State, which discusses the history, geography, and economic and industrial interests of these units. One may also find articles on the main battles that have been fought on West Virginia soil.

Discussions of the various industries in West Virginia are included. Great effort has been expended to secure accurate data on all of the major industrial activities. For illustration, the article on the Chemical Industry prepared by Roy Bird Cook is authoritative and up to date. It offers a great surprise to

many people who are not familiar with the rapid strides made in recent years in this field. In addition to complete articles about the industries as a whole, short articles will be found about some of the largest individual industrial concerns. We regret that some of the concerns did not comply with our request for information.

The opportunity for the study of special subjects on West Virginia is unlimited. The topical index suggests the possibility.

FOR SCHOOL WORK. One of the main reasons for the compilation of the West Virginia Encyclopedia was that it might be placed in the school libraries in the State for the benefit of the boys and girls. At the present time there is a dearth of material available for pupils in their study of West Virginia. No intelligent person will contend that students should not familiarize themselves with subjects of interest to citizens in this State. It is to be assumed that pupils in the schools at the present time are going to live and establish their homes in West Virginia. The more they know about this State, the more successfully they will adapt themselves to their environment, which adaptation is, indeed, one chief aim of education.

In the classroom of a progressive teacher rarely a day passes when questions about West Virginia are not presented. These questions are often unanswered for the reason that no reference book is at hand to give the information desired. It is hoped that the West Virginia Encyclopedia will fill this need, that teachers and pupils will supplement the necessarily brief presentation of facts in the texts by reference to the Encyclopedia.

Most of the subjects in this volume have been treated in such a simple non-technical style that any pupil above the fifth grade in the schools of West Virginia will be able to read and understand them.

FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS. During the last few years many women's organizations have planned their programs around the subject West Virginia. Topics such as West Virginia Literature, West Virginia Birds, and West Virginia Plants have been discussed by members of the clubs as well as by outside speakers invited to take part in the programs.

There are about ten thousand members of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs. This is an influential organization in the State. Local clubs are found in practically every community. Their effort to learn to know their State is laudable. The officers, workers, and speakers of the organizations have found themselves handicapped by lack of information about West Virginia. This Encyclopedia has been planned and compiled in such a way that material desired by people who are interested in women's club activities will be easily available in this volume.

There are about five thousand members of service clubs in West Virginia. These organizations are composed of many of the leading business and professional men and women in every section of the State. For the most part these clubs meet weekly at a luncheon. The program following the meal usually consists of music and a short address. Speakers who appear before service clubs in West Virginia wish to talk authoritatively about West Virginia. They have been unable to find material on this State. Much misinformation has been used. In the Encyclopedia speakers will find material as complete as possible, as accurate as possible, and as usable as possible.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN. Men and women in business and in the professions constantly are seeking facts about conditions in this State that affect their activities and their decisions.

Large corporations with headquarters in other states often need information about West Virginia. Frequently, at great expense, they send representatives to the State to secure information which may easily be found in this book.

—*R. B. Gordon*

AUTUMN IN WEST VIRGINIA

A

ABBOTT, A. B., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Joel H. and Almira S. Abbot. Born November 2, 1885, in Washington Court House, Ohio. Wife, Nona C. Reynolds. Educated in the public schools of Fayette County and in Marshall College, graduating in the class of 1907. Cashier of the Fayette County National Bank since 1909. Secretary-treasurer of Waugh Brothers, Inc., general contracting firm. Elected to the West Virginia Senate in 1926. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (Shriner). Rotary of Fayetteville. White Oak Country Club.

ABBOTT, AMANDA, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of Vernon and Mary Ann (Toothman) Abbott. Born February 24, 1851, in Fairmont, Virginia (now West Virginia). Attended the public schools of Fairmont; was graduated from the Fairmont State Normal School. Has attended many summer schools and educational meetings. Began teaching in the primary room of the Grafton elementary school in 1877. Taught in the same room forty-seven years. The State Legislature passed an act granting the city of Grafton the right to grant Miss Abbott a pension, which was done. She was presented a life membership in the National Education Association. Republican. Methodist. W. C. T. U. Honorary member Quota Club.

ABBOTT, HARRY A., Charleston, West Virginia. Commissioner of banking. Son of M. L. and Louisa (Allender) Abbott. Born September 8, 1885, in Grafton, West Virginia. Wife, Elsie Schwob. Educated in the public schools in Grafton. Served in various offices in the First National Bank at Grafton, 1902-18; cashier of the Grafton Banking and Trust Company, 1918-24. Appointed State Commissioner of Banking, to fill an unexpired term, December, 1924; reappointed in 1927. Served as member of the Grafton school board. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Scottish Rite and York Rite); Elk.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, WEST VIRGINIA. The academy was founded November 28, 1924, and at the present time has 140 members in the State. The purpose of the organization is to afford a chance for men interested in various branches of science to meet and discuss their work. It is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Members of the academy meet the latter part of April each year in different cities in the State. Volumes I and II of the proceedings have been published.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF. The board is non-partisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of two public accountants who have been in active practice for at least five years, and a practicing attorney in good standing. They are appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is three years. Examinations are held in Charleston in May and in November of each year. The board is authorized to examine applicants for certification as public accountants, the certificates being issued by the governor

in whom authority is vested. It also has authority to revoke such certificates for sufficient cause. It elects its own officers.

ADAMS, ROBERT F., Huntington, West Virginia. Advertising. Son of Hamlin M. and Jennie S. (Ferguson) Adams. Born June 2, 1874, in Ironton, Ohio. Wife, Mamie E. Baker. Educated in the Huntington public schools, including high school. Employee at the age of eighteen in the Huntington post office; served in various capacities in the organization for eighteen years. In 1907, established the Adams Advertising Agency, in which he has since been interested. Author of *Bank Advertising and Its Relation to Bank Failures.* Served as chairman of the War Savings Advertising Committee for Cabell County, West Virginia, during World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary.

ADAMSTON FLAT GLASS COMPANY, Clarksburg, West Virginia, manufacturers of vertically drawn flat glass. One plant in State at Clarksburg, including equipment, valued at $1,200,000, having 167,068 square feet of floor space, employing 375 people. Sand, salt cake, soda ash, cullet, lime, arsenic, lumber, straw, coal and gas are used as raw materials in the manufacture and shipping of the products. Value of annual production, $2,500,000. Plant fourth in size and production in the industry. Markets products in every state east of the Mississippi River.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. In time of peace, the adjutant general performs the duties of the chief of pay, quartermaster and ordnance departments, unless otherwise ordered by the governor. He attests records with the seal of the State and all commissions issued to the officers of the National Guard, and keeps a full roster of the entire National Guard personnel. He also provides copies of records of soldiers from West Virginia, who served in the Civil, the Spanish-American, or the World War, and is required by law to assist claimants for pensions, compensation, etc., for service in these wars. He makes special reports as required by statute or by the governor and performs all other duties incident to the office.

The adjutant ranks as brigadier general in West Virginia.

No official assistant is designated, but such clerical force as is necessary is maintained. The department is not divided into bureaus. There are four employees at this time (1929). The State appropriation is $120,000 a year. The department has no earnings.

Under the law of Virginia the adjutant general was ex officio quartermaster general (Virginia Code, 1860, page 141). On July 23, 1863, the first Legislature of West Virginia passed an act separating these two offices. Governor A. I. Boreman (1863-1869) appointed George W. Brown of Preston County quartermaster general and Francis P. Pierpoint of Ritchie County adjutant general. The first two reports of the adjutant general which give the muster rolls of loyal West Virginia soldiers in the Civil War were prepared by Adjutant General Pierpoint. In September, 1866, Pierpoint resigned and entered Howard University to study law, and the duties of the office of adjutant general were performed by Quartermaster General G. W. Brown until the two offices were combined by act of the Legislature passed February 12, 1867. Mr. Brown served until Major General T. M. Harris, father of John T. Harris, clerk of the Senate for many years, was appointed March 4, 1869. Adjutant General Harris signed his name as adjutant general and ex officio quartermaster general.

After the Civil War ended, the militia was disbanded and there were no organized companies of State troops. The citizens of the State seemingly were tired of military life and there was no sentiment for the reorganization of the State military system. Therefore, since

the duties of the office of adjutant general, ex officio quartermaster general, were rather light, the office was abolished by act of February 18, 1871, and the superintendent of free schools was made ex officio adjutant general. This curious arrangement lasted for six years, from February 18, 1871, to February 20, 1877.

Those who served as State superintendent of free schools and ex officio adjutant general were:

Alvin D. Williams	1871
Charles S. Lewis	1871-1872
William K. Pendleton	1873
Benjamin Wilson Byrne	1873-1877

The appending of the duties of the adjutant general to the office of the state superintendent of free schools was far from satisfactory, even though there was no organized militia. By an act of February 17, 1877, provision was made for the appointment of a State librarian by the governor and three days later, on February 20, 1877, an act was passed making the State librarian ex officio adjutant general. On the same day by an other act he was made ex officio quartermaster general. By an act of March 28, 1873, the State librarian had been made ex officio superintendent of weights and measures.

Edward L. Wood, who had been State librarian since June 1, 1875, by appointment of the Board of Public Works, was reappointed by Governor Henry M. Mathews in compliance with the act of February 17, 1877, and by the acts of February 20, he became ex officio adjutant general and quartermaster general. This much-titled office was filled by:

Edward L. Wood	1877-1881
W. F. Butler	1881-1885
Edward L. Wood	1885-1890
Benjamin H. Oxley	1890-1891

By an act of March 5, 1891, the office of State librarian was separated from that of adjutant general, and Charles L. Hagan of Ohio County was appointed to fill this place. Benjamin H. Oxley continued as adjutant general, ex officio quartermaster general, until the appointment of J. A. Holley in 1893.

Since 1893, the following have held the office:

J. A. Holley	1893-1897
John W. Appleton	1897-1901
S. B. Baker	1901-1905
N. S. Burlew	1905-1910
C. D. Elliott	1910-1914
John C. Bond	1914-1917
Thomas B. Davis (Acting)	1917-1921
John H. Charnock	1921-1925
Harold B. Cornwell	1925-1929
Carlton C. Pierce	1929-

(Written by Carleton C. Pierce, Adjutant General of West Virginia.)

ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, see History of West Virginia, section XXV.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. The West Virginia Department of Agriculture, created by the Legislature in 1911 as one of the executive departments of the State, is under the direction of a commissioner of agriculture elected by the people. The term is four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next after each presidential election. The salary is $7,000 a year. Upon election the commissioner appoints an assistant and a staff of about twenty-five regular employees, exclusive of a number of persons employed on a per diem basis as needed. Among the trained employees assisting with the work of the department are a horticulturist, an entomologist, a plant pathologist, a chemist and several veterinarians. In addition to acting as head of the Department of Agriculture, the commissioner also serves as a member of the Budget Commission.

At present the Department of Agriculture is organized as follows:

Division of Administration. This division has general supervision over all the work of the department; makes contact with other agricultural agencies and organizations; organizes the various activities of the department and works out the general policies governing them.

Division of Feeds and Fertilizer Control. This division collects samples of feeds and fertilizers offered for sale in this State, analyzes them and sees that the containers are properly and correctly labeled so that the consumer may know what he is buying. The laboratories for this work are located at the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown. The State department furnishes some of the equipment and supplies necessary to carry on the work.

Bureau of Information. The Department of Agriculture is required to advertise the State by the publication of handbooks, giving the resources of the various counties, including varieties of soil and its products, both mineral and vegetable, and the adaptability of the different sections of the State to the different branches of agriculture, horticulture, and kindred interests. The encouragement of capital and immigration is an important duty of this bureau. In response to inquiries, thousands of pamphlets and bulletins on nearly every possible agricultural subject are sent out monthly. Other requests for information about the State in general are answered or referred to other sources of information. Also, news service is maintained for the State newspapers in response to their requests for agricultural information.

Division of Plant Disease Control. The aims of this division are to help prevent the spread of plant diseases and to assist in the control and eradication. To this end, nursery stock is inspected, quarantines established, demonstrations in spraying given, cedar trees cut, and other projects executed.

Bureau of Marketing. The standardization of West Virginia farm products is the most important step toward their marketing. Therefore, the carrying out of demonstrations in grading and packing the various products of the farm has received the greatest attention in the past year and should be continued for some years to come.

Division of Animal Diseases and Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication. The work of animal disease control and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis is under the supervision of a veterinarian detailed by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who directs the activities of the Government forces in the State as well as occupies the position of State veterinarian. The salary and expenses of the veterinarian so detailed are paid co-operatively by the State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Crop and Live-stock Reporting Service. On October 1, 1925, the West Virginia Department of Agriculture entered a co-operative agreement with the Federal Department of Agriculture for the purpose of maintaining a crop and live-stock reporting service as a division of the State Department of Agriculture. The purpose is to improve and extend to the local needs of the State, statistical information relative to estimated production and to forecast the State's agricultural interests.

Division of Bee Control. The law provides that the department shall have charge of the control of bee diseases and make inspection for such diseases. This division is endeavoring to assist the beekeepers in developing new and better methods of caring for bees.

Since the establishment of the agriculture department in 1911, it has been found necessary to widen its field and to take up many new lines of work in order to meet the demands of the people. An effort has been made to co-operate with all farm organizations and give them such assistance as is within the bounds of activities regularly prescribed for the State Department of Agriculture. West Virginia has two state-wide organizations of farmers, the Grange and the Farm Bureau. The latter is more general, having county organizations in more than forty of the fifty-five counties of the State. Nearly all of these county

GENERAL REVENUE 1927-28

	Appropriation	Disbursement	Balance
Commissioner's Salary	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ .00
Current General and Travel Expense	7,000.00	6,987.13	12.87
Clerks and Stenographers	9,000.00	9,000.00	.00
Seeds, Feeds and Fertilizer	15,000.00	14,982.22	17.78
Plant Disease Control	15,000.00	14,996.95	3.05
Bureau of Marketing	20,000.00	20,000.00	.00
Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication	35,000.00	34,936.21	63.79
Diseased Animals	10,000.00	9,731.94	268.06
Control of Corn Borer	3,000.00	2,958.52	41.48
Advertising West Virginia	7,000.00	6,998.53	1.47
			408.50

SPECIAL REVENUE 1927-28

Nursery Registration, Balance of Receipts over Disbursements	$ 1,076.52
Sire Registration, Balance of Receipts over Disbursements	57.45

farm bureaus have well-developed programs looking forward to the improvement of the soil, crops, production methods, marketing, and home and community life.

Closely related to the Farm Bureau are organizations for the purpose of cooperative marketing of such products as lambs, cattle, wool, potatoes, and tobacco. Also in these same organizations facilities are developing for the cooperative purchasing of many supplies such as fertilizers, feeds, and seeds. Farm leaders believe that these activities will tend to make agriculture more prosperous. In a great many rural sections are now found organizations such as community clubs, farmers' clubs, and farm women's clubs, which hold regular meetings and carry on a constructive program throughout the year.

Commissioners of Agriculture of West Virginia from the creation of the department to the present time are as follows:

Howard E. Williams	1913-1917
James H. Stewart	1917-1925
John W. Smith	1925-

The general revenue of the department including appropriations, disbursements, and balances for the period from July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, is shown in the accompanying table.

The 1929-30 appropriation includes:

Salaries of Clerks and Stenographers	$ 9,000
Current General and Traveling Expenses	7,000
Diseased Animals—Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication	47,500
Plant Diseases	18,000
Seeds, Fertilizer, Feeds	15,000
Bureau of Markets and Publications	20,000
Advertising West Virginia	7,000
Total	$123,500

(Read and approved by John W. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The experiment station, with headquarters at Morgantown on the State University campus, was established in 1889, as the result of an act of Congress appropriating Federal funds for maintenance, in every state in the Union, of stations for the investigation of problems concerning agriculture.

The basic object of the station is to secure, by a careful investigation of farm problems, information which will benefit agriculture in West Virginia and to encourage the co-operation of farmers in adapting their practices to conform to the best and most modern methods which research work has established.

This station has been a vital force in the agricultural development of West Virginia. It has brought about the introduction and cultivation of crops formerly not raised in the State, such as cowpeas, soy beans, alfalfa, and many other plants. Crops best adapted to the soil and climate of West Virginia have been standardized. The station has stimulated the use of fertilizers and determined methods of culture best adapted to the crops of hilly regions.

The agricultural interests of the station can be included under three general headings: first, agricultural economics and sociology, including such subjects as farm organization, cost of production, marketing, rural financing, and matters which pertain to rural social life; second, live stock industry, which includes work in all of the departments, such as breeding, experimental feeding, live stock management, live stock diseases, parasites and live stock products; and third, plant industry, which includes fruit crops, field crops, forage crops, truck crops, forestry, and soils.

The physical equipment of the station includes officers and research laboratories in the Agricultural College building, and five farms near Morgantown, which are operated primarily for experimental purposes. These farms are given over to live stock, dairying, horticulture, agronomy, and poultry. Two large farms are also in operation near Wardensville in Hardy County. They are known as the Reymann Memorial Farms and are devoted to breeding investigations with dairy cattle. At Lewisburg a branch station is functioning, where investigation of beef cattle problems is carried out in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. At Lakin there is a substation given over to the investigation of truck crops, and at Inwood in Berkeley County access is had to the community fruit-packing plant which furnishes a station for fruit experiments.

The farms and grounds near Morgantown cover about 1,000 acres; those at Wardensville contain 937 acres. The experiment station staff works twelve months each year.

(Read and approved by Dr. F. D. Fromme, Dean, College of Agriculture at West Virginia University.)

Note: For additional information on this subject, see topical index, Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN WEST VIRGINIA. From time immemorable agriculture has played the leading role in the history of mankind. It is a branch of science, the prosperity of which, in all of its phases, affects individuals of every order, and without it there could be no commerce among nations or peoples. All human life is dependent upon agriculture; and when we realize that a single year's failure would nearly depopulate the earth, we are not surprised that from the remotest period all states and nations have maintained institutions for its promotion.

The earliest tillers of the soil in West Virginia were the Indians. In 1671, Thomas Batts and five companions, the first white men ever to visit the State, came from the Appomattox River, and on the mountains in the present counties of Greenbrier and Fayette found "great grassy meadows." Three days later they were at Kanawha Falls, where, says their journal, "We found Indian fields with corn stalks in them and understood afterwards three Mo-he-tans had lived there not long before." This is the first mention of native grasses and the cultivation of corn within West Virginia.

The manner in which West Virginia was settled and the consequent habits of her people were in part unfavorable to extensive or skilled farming and have directed the industry of the inhabitants into almost every other channel. The original settlers were to a large extent men without means, who, on entering the wilderness region, cut off from all exit to market, were content to clear small

patches of ground, whose generous response to even poor cultivation yielded returns sufficient to supply their limited wants. The little clearing, located in the most convenient spot, was cultivated by the pioneer year after year in corn and vegetables which served to support his family and stock. With fowls and an abundance of game in the forests around, there was always a supply of meat.

Many years passed before there was any encouragement or concentrated action for the improvement of agriculture in the State. March 20, 1841, the Virginia Assembly passed "An act to establish a State Board of Agriculture," but this was repealed the next year. Soon thereafter the people in some of the most progressive counties now embraced in West Virginia associated themselves together for the advancement of their agricultural interests. "The Marshall County Agricultural Association" was incorporated March 14, 1850. In 1856 "The Monongalia Agricultural and Mechanical Society" was organized; and the same year "The Jefferson County Agricultural Society" was chartered, and "The Cabell County Agricultural Society" came into existence. Since that time hundreds of agricultural clubs and societies have been organized in the State, and now there are no less than thirty-six county and district annual fairs held in West Virginia every year for the purpose of encouraging agricultural and live stock interests.

Markets are the first essential to successful agriculture. Without markets there is no incentive to produce beyond that measure which sustains life. The absence of methods of transportation in this State is rapidly being altered by the progressive construction of hard roads that make the community markets accessible to the producer. The farm has suddenly become more attractive, the farmer has become more contented, and agriculture in West Virginia has received a greater stimulus in the last few years than it has known for several decades. It can truthfully be said that the development of agriculture, West Virginia's oldest industry, is in its infancy.

—*A. Boughner*

HARVEST TIME NEAR BEARSVILLE

The great majority of those engaged in agriculture in the State are small farmers. More than 50,000 of the 87,289 farms in West Virginia are around 100 acres in area. There are only 1,277 farms between 500 and 1,000 acres in area and less than 400 farms of more than 1,000 acres.

The 1920 census showed that 98.6 per cent of the farms in West Virginia were

operated by native-born whites, as compared to the average of 76.3 per cent for the entire United States.

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows the production of crops in West Virginia for 1926 as follows:

Apples, bushels	10,875,000
Peaches, bushels	1,000,000
Corn, bushels	16,467,000
Wheat, bushels	2,352,000
Oats, bushels	5,796,000
Buckwheat, bushels	684,000
Rye, bushels	156,000
Potatoes, bushels	4,982,000
Sweet Potatoes, bushels	330,000
Tame Hay, tons	1,015,000
Wild Hay, tons	14,000
Tobacco, pounds	7,740,000
Sorghum, gallons	872,000

The total value of thirteen principal farm crops was $59,878,000 in 1927 (as compared with $62,469,000 in 1926), distributed as follows: apples, $8,320,000; peaches, $424,000; corn, $15,109,000; wheat, $2,461,000; oats, $3,469,000; buckwheat, $854,000; rye, $143,000; potatoes, $7,486,000; sweet potatoes, $462,000; tame hay, $18,990,000; wild hay, $207,000; tobacco, $1,170,000; and sorghum, $783,000.

In 1923 West Virginia was eighth in the list of states in the production of apples. The production of apples was comparatively the same in West Virginia, California, and Oregon, while Washington, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania led in the order named.

State Adapted to Diversity of Crops. In recent years the farmer has realized the necessity for the growing of diversified crops if he is to avoid the financial shoals. Considering rainfall, temperature and soil, West Virginia is naturally adapted to the growing of a diversity of crops.

Rainfall in the State averages from forty to fifty inches annually. This is sufficient for the production of crops in every farming area of the State.

Temperature in West Virginia is determined largely by the altitude. The lowest point in the State is Harpers Ferry on the eastern boundary and the highest point is Spruce Knob in Pendleton County. The elevation of the former place is 260 feet and of the latter 4,780 feet. There are numerous other points within the State where the mountain heights are 4,000 feet above sea level. This wide range in the altitude of the several sections of the State gives a difference in temperature that enables those engaged in agricultural life to produce a wide variety of crops. Crops that could not be grown in states farther south because of excessive heat, are produced in abundance in West Virginia, and this is equally true of crops that cannot be produced in northern states because of the killing frosts that come early in the season.

Soils of the State. The soils of West Virginia are principally native and come from native rocks which are largely limestone and sandstone, and various shales and clays. In the counties east of the Allegheny Mountains (the most fertile in the State) the soils are of three principal varieties, those formed from limestone, those formed from shales, and those formed from alluvial deposits from river and creek bottoms. In the western counties the soils are formed from limestones, sandstones, and shales.

Jefferson and Berkeley counties, two of the most productive agricultural counties, possess two formations of great value. They are the Shenandoah limestone and the Martinsburg shale. These two formations make a large area for farming in the two counties. In Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, and Pendleton counties, the soils are of more diverse origin, but the principal soilmakers are the Shenandoah and Lewiston limestones and the Martinsburg and Romney shales. The farms and grazing lands in this belt of counties are exceedingly fertile and the apple and peach orchards in this territory are the largest in the State.

The Greenbrier limestone rises above the surface on lower Cheat River and extends through the counties of Preston, Tucker, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Monroe, and makes large areas of rich soil and mountain pasture. In these counties are also found rich areas of shale soils. West of this belt come the counties where the soils have their origin in a series of sandstones, shale and limestone. Some of the best farms and the finest grazing lands are found in the counties that reach from the northern part down through the central interior sections of the State.

Another range of agricultural counties begins in the Northern Panhandle and follows the Ohio River southward to Cabell County. Included in this range are Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Jackson, Mason, and Cabell counties, and many of the farms here are highly productive. Sandstones and shales above the coal measures predominate in this area.

(Read and approved by John W. Smith, State Commissioner of Agriculture.)

Note: For additional information on this subject, see topical index Agriculture.

ALBERT, CHARLES E., Elkins, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Uranus and Sarah Hannah Albert. Born in Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, on January 10, 1883. Wife, Jeanne Marstiller. Attended the schools of his home community; C. E., Lafayette College, 1908; graduate study, Pennsylvania State College and North Carolina State College. From 1911 to 1913, professor of mathematics and physics, Davis and Elkins College; 1913 to 1916, instructor in mechanics and materials of construction, Pennsylvania State College; 1916 to 1920, civil engineer Camden Iron Works, Camden, New Jersey; since 1922, dean and professor of physics and civil engineering, Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian. Alpha Tau Omega; Chi Beta Phi.

ALDERSON, Monroe and Greenbrier counties, is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Monroe County on the Greenbrier River. Most of the business section of the town is in Monroe County and the residential section in Greenbrier County. It is sixty-eight miles from Bluefield and forty-two miles from White Sulphur Springs. The town is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Route 21. It has two national banks with combined resources of $228,866 and deposits of nearly $1,500,000; one weekly newspaper; and five churches. The Federal Industrial Institution for Women is maintained here.

Alderson Academy, a Baptist school, is located here. The town has two elementary schools with 810 pupils and 21 teachers and two high schools with 330 pupils and 14 teachers. Electric light and power are furnished by the Virginia Public Service Company, and water service by a municipal water works. Elections for administrative officers are held annually in January. The town has a property valuation of $1,910,017, with a municipal tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation.

Alderson is laid out around the site of the old homestead of John Alderson who settled there in 1777. The town was platted in 1871. The first charter was granted in 1880 and amended in 1902 to take into the corporation limits the part of the town in Greenbrier County. Alderson has an estimated population of 1,500.

ALDERSON, JOHN CARY, Logan, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of George and Virginia (Stevens) Alderson. Born September 29, 1868, in Alderson, West Virginia. Wife, Julia Altizer. A.B. and A.M., Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia; LL.B., University of Virginia. From his admission to the bar in 1890 until 1900, practiced law in Logan, West Virginia. In 1900, organized the Guyan Valley Bank in Logan, the first bank in the county. Served as the first cashier and later as

president, which position he now holds. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (Knight Templar). Associate member Rotary. Chi Phi; Masonic Fraternity.

ALDERSON JUNIOR COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, at Alderson. As the name implies, this institution offers four years of work of standard secondary grade with two years of junior college work, including fine arts and teacher-training, with some special courses in business, home economics, music, and expression. It also gives courses required for Standard Normal and Short Course teachers' certificates.

The institution is owned and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Being a denominational institution, the school gives special emphasis to Christian education. It is coeducational.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of five men and ten women, one holding the Ph.D. degree, six the Master's degree, and seven with graduate work beyond the standard A. B. degree.

Campus and Buildings. The institution owns seventy acres of land suitable for a campus and playground, with an administration building and dormitory for girls valued at $250,000, a boys' dormitory, and a president's home. The entire property is valued at $400,000.

Equipment. The library contains 3000 volumes. The president reports good chemical and biological laboratories.

Enrollment. The following enrollment figures are self-explanatory.

	Boys	Girls	Total
1926-27:			
College	16	27	43
High School	23	40	63
Elementary	18	12	30
Total	57	79	136
Summer School 1927:			
College	17	94	111
High School	7	15	22
Elementary	6	10	16
Total	30	119	149
First Semester 1927:			
College	16	38	54
High School	21	26	47
Elementary	14	12	28
Total	51	76	129

Support. The institution receives $10,000 a year from the Northern Baptist Education Board, and, in addition, funds from collections from Baptist churches and from individual gifts. Students pay the usual tuition fees.

History. 1901. The Alderson Baptist Academy was founded by Miss Emma Alderson and Professor Bernard C. Alderson.

1926. The Baptist church entered upon a campaign to raise $600,000 for Broaddus and Alderson Junior College and Academy with the understanding that the latter will receive $200,000 of this amount if the undertaking succeeds.

BEAUTIFUL STREAMS ABOUND IN THIS STATE

Presidents. A list of presidents with the time served by each follows.

Professor Bernard C. Alderson	1901-1902
Miss Emma Alderson	1902-1911
E. M. Louthan	1911-1912
S. G. Bridges	1912-1913
Miss Emma Alderson	1913-1921
M. F. Forbell	1921-1925
Z. J. Edge	
F. C. Herod (Acting President)	1925-1926
J. A. Tolman	1926-

Service and Outlook. The division of labor as placed between the two Baptist institutions in West Virginia should result in appropriate service by each institution. With the support of a strong denomination and the demand for such training for young people of the southeastern part of the State, the institution is assured of success.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by J. A. Tolman, President of Alderson Junior College and Academy.)

ALEXANDER, ANDREW S., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William Arbuckle and Leonora (Ruffner) Alexander. Born August 7, 1867, in Putnam County, West Virginia. Wife, Susan Mann. Graduated from the law school of West Virginia University, 1890. Admitted to the bar of Kanawha County, 1890. Was for eight years prosecuting attorney for Putnam County; served two terms as solicitor of Charleston; was eight years judge of the court of common pleas, Kanawha County. Democrat. Mason (Knight Templar, 33 Degree, Shriner).

ALEXANDER, GEORGE M., Fairmont, West Virginia. Son of John and Caroline (Conn) Alexander. Born November 10, 1867, near Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Gertrude Jamison. Attended rural schools; B.S. and LL.B., West Virginia University, 1892. Was admitted to the bar immediately and started practice in Fairmont. Elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1896; served one term. Elected president of the board of education of Fairmont Independent School District for two terms, serving from 1911 to 1919. Was for a number of years attorney for Fairmont Coal Company and later general counsel for The Consolidation Coal Company, both of West Virginia. Elected president of the Monongahela Power and Railway Company (now the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company) in 1919, which position he now holds. Captain in the ordnance department of the United States army during World War. Democrat. Mason; Elk; Odd Fellow. Fairmont Country Club. Maryland Club (Baltimore). Phi Sigma Kappa.

ALFRIEND, JOHN S., Weston, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of John and Eliza Alfriend. Born May 19, 1859, in Petersburg, West Virginia. Wife, Lily Daingerfield. Attended Petersburg schools, Gordon McCabe University, and Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia; D.D., Davis and Elkins College, 1929. Has served as minister to the Episcopal churches in Pulaski, Virginia, and Charles Town, West Virginia. Now serving the church in Weston. Democrat. Chairman of Board of Chaplains of the Diocese of West Virginia. Delegate to five General Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ALGOMA COAL AND COKE COMPANY, principal offices in Algoma, West Virginia, was organized in 1890. One mine is operated in the State at Algoma. Coal is taken from the Pocahontas No. 3 seam. Average annual production, 295,000 tons; 275 employees. The preparation of the coal includes a dry cleaning and calcium chloride treatment. The company ships coal to all markets.

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF. On December 13, 1861, a small Confederate force was attacked by General R. H. Milroy. The Confederates won a considerable success, forcing General Milroy to withdraw to Huntersville. The Confederates failed to follow up their success, and General Milroy was left undisturbed when he fortified Huntersville as his winter quarters.

ALLEN, JAMES E., Elkins, West Virginia. College president. Son of Peter Woodward and Fannie Blunt (Scott) Allen. Born in Hebron, Virginia, June 13, 1876. Married, first Susan H. Garrott (deceased); second, Mrs. Parke Dickinson Carter. A.B., Hampden-Sidney College, 1898, and LL.B., 1923; studied in the University of Virginia, summers of 1902 and 1903; graduate student in Latin, Johns Hopkins University, 1903-5. Principal of the Phoebus, Virginia, schools, 1900-1; vice principal and instructor of Latin, Newport News High School, 1901-3; instructor of modern languages, Deichman Preparatory School, Baltimore, Maryland, 1904-5; instructor of Latin, Notre Dame College, Maryland, 1905; principal of high school and instructor of German, Newport News, 1905-6; professor of French and German, Davis and Elkins College, 1906-9; principal of Nicholson School, Richmond, Virginia, 1909-10; president, Davis and Elkins College since July, 1910. Member Commission of Christian Education, Presbyterian Synod of Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian. Rotary. National Education Association. American Philological Association. Phi Beta Kappa.

ALLEN, ROBERT E. LEE, Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Osburn and Jane (Langfitte) Allen. Born November 28, 1865, in Lima, West Virginia. Wife, Katharine Protzman. Educated in public schools, Fairmont Normal School, Peabody College, and West Virginia University. Collector of internal revenue, 1917-21; city judge of Morgantown, 1921-23; congressman from second West Virginia district, 1923-25. Democrat. Baptist.

ALLEN, S. P., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Stephen J. and Mary (Frum) Allen. Born April 20, 1872, in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Wife, Lenore V. Miller. B.S., Central Normal College of Kentucky; M.D., Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1901. Admitted to the practice of medicine in West Virginia in 1901. Since then has practiced continuously in Webster Springs, West Virginia. Elected county clerk of Webster County in 1908 and served one term. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree).

ALLISON, OSCAR O., Chester, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Samuel and Eliza (Finley) Allison. Born March 31, 1872, in Chester, West Virginia. Wife, Anna Baxter. Educated in rural schools of his home county. At the age of twenty-five, engaged in general store business in Chester, later becoming a partner. In 1903, helped to organize the First National Bank of Chester; was its first cashier and held that position for twenty-two years. Served as secretary-treasurer and director of the Hancock County Building and Loan Association, for many years the largest building and loan association in West Virginia; deputy sheriff of Hancock County; postmaster of Chester; member of House of Delegates, 1927-28; and member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A.M. Royal Order of Jesters.

ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, principal offices in Easton, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of Portland cement. One plant in the State at Manheim in Preston County, which has a daily capacity of 3000 barrels of

cement; 150 people employed. Limestone is used as raw material. Value of annual production, $1,500,000. Product marketed in West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

AMBLER, CHARLES HENRY, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Lutellus and Ella Rebecca (Wells) Ambler. Born August 12, 1876, in New Matamoras, Ohio. Wife, Helen Mary Carle. A.B. and A.M., West Virginia University; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. From 1908 to 1917, professor of history and government in Randolph-Macon College; since 1917, professor of history in West Virginia University. Author of *Disfranchisement in West Virginia,* in the *Yale Review,* 1905; *Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776-1861,* Chicago, 1910; *Life of Thomas Ritchie,* Richmond, Virginia, 1913; *Life and Diary of John Floyd,* Richmond, Virginia, 1918. Edited *Letters and Papers of Robert M. T. Hunter,* 1916. Held the office of sheriff of Pleasants County; chairman of school board, Ashland, Virginia; and member of the city council of Morgantown. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Maccabee. Sigma Nu; Phi Beta Kappa.

AMBLER, MASON G., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of B. Mason and Nannie B. Ambler. Born in Winchester, Virginia, August 27, 1876. Wife, Isabella Brown. Educated in the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. Admitted to the bar in Wood County in 1899; admitted to the bar in Virginia and the Supreme Court of the United States. Member of the Wood County, the West Virginia State, and the American bar associations; life member of the American Law Institute; member of the Executive Council of the State Bar, 1921-1927. President of the West Virginia Bar Association, 1927-1928. Contributor to legal magazines. Democrat. Episcopalian. Elk. Kiwanis. Delta Psi.

AMBROSE, EDWARD C., Paw Paw, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Jesse Harlan and Susan Emma (Cann) Ambrose. Born July 16, 1875, in Paw Paw, West Virginia. Wife, Etta Nixon. Educated in the common schools of Morgan County, Eastern Normal College, Shepherdstown Normal, and Valparaiso College. Taught in the schools of Morgan County for ten years. Became an apprentice in the Greenbrier Tannery of the United States Leather Company, in 1905; became assistant superintendent of the Paw Paw Tannery, in 1919, and superintendent in 1921. Made division superintendent of the Oak Group of tanneries of the United States Leather Company in 1927. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree). Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. The West Virginia branch of the American Association of University Women has nine organizations in the State with a total membership of about five hundred. The State organization was formed in 1922 for the purpose of promoting high standards in education and of maintaining scholarships and fellowships. Annual meetings are usually held in the spring in different cities of the State. The *Miscellany,* a State news bulletin, and the *Journal of American University Women,* a national bulletin, are published monthly for distribution among the members. National headquarters are located at 1634 I Street, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, principal offices in McComas, West Virginia, was organized in 1908. Three mines are operated in the State at McComas and Widemouth. Coal is taken from the Pocahontas No. 3 seam. Nine hundred employees. The coal is marketed in the East, in the West, at seaboard, and in New England. Air-cleaning and washing plants and dustless treating equipment prepare the coal for market.

AMERICAN LEGION. The association is composed of men and women who were enrolled for service in the combat forces of the United States during the World War, 1917-18. It is non-partisan and non-political. Any soldier, sailor, or marine who served honorably between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and any woman who was regularly enlisted or commissioned in the army, navy, or marine corps during the above period, is eligible to membership. The Legion is pledged to "God and country," and to service to disabled comrades and their dependents. The Department of West Virginia had its beginning at a meeting held in Charleston on May 2, 1919, under authority of the Paris, France, caucus, for the purpose of organizing the war veterans. The organization was perfected at a convention held in Charleston on October 15 and 16, 1919. The Department of West Virginia is a part of the national organization. It has seventy-eight posts operating in the State and a membership in excess of eight thousand. Permanent headquarters are maintained in Charleston in charge of the department adjutant. The *West Virginia Legionnaire*, established in April, 1925, is the official department publication and is edited by the department adjutant.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IN WEST VIRGINIA. The Red Cross was formed in 1881. It operates under a charter approved by act of Congress, January 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war . . . . to act in matters of voluntary relief . . . . as a medium of communication between the people of America and their army and navy . . . . to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace . . . . mitigating suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

President Herbert Hoover is president; Judge John Barton Payne, a native son of West Virginia, born in Pruntytown, is chairman of the Central Committee. The national headquarters is in Washington, D. C.

There are fifty-four Red Cross chapters in West Virginia. Their activities include preparing claims and carrying on welfare work for veterans of the wars and their families; public health work; Junior Red Cross among children; disaster relief; first aid and life-saving work.

The national organization aids the chapters in their first aid and life saving courses, through trained instructors; in public health nursing; in hygiene and training in care of the sick; nutrition classes; in the organization of schools for Junior Red Cross and in their volunteer services.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY, principal offices in Middletown, Ohio, was organized in 1900. Two mines in West Virginia at Nellis and Marting. Coal is mined from the No. 2 Gas seam. Average annual production, 500,000 tons; 400 employees. Entire production consumed in the steel mills of the company. Nellis coal cleaned by Rheolaveur method.

ANDERSON, CHARLES L., Ravenswood, West Virginia. Hatcheryman. Son of Peter S. and Mary F. Anderson. Born April 5, 1888, in Ravenswood, West Virginia. Wife, Martha I. Stanley. Educated in the public schools of Ravenswood. For fourteen years, has operated a poultry business, together with other business; at present owns and operates the Diamond Hatchery, which has a capacity of 100,000 eggs, and is the largest in the State. Republican. Presbyterian. Odd Fellow. International Baby Chick Association; Ravenswood Poultry Show. Superintendent of the poultry department of the West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, West Virginia.

—*J. V. Ankeney*

A Pastoral Activity in Grant County

ANDERSON, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Massachusetts. Methodist Episcopal bishop. Son of William and Elizabeth (Coombs) Anderson. Born April 22, 1860, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Jennie Lulah Ketcham. Student at West Virginia University to the end of his junior year; A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1884; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary, 1887; postgraduate in philosophy, New York University, 1895-8; D.D., Connecticut Wesleyan University, 1902; LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1907; Upper Iowa University, 1907; and Ohio Northern University, 1915. Ordained a Methodist minister in 1887; pastor Mott Avenue Church, New York, 1887-9; St. James Church, Kingston, New York, 1890-4; Washington Square Church, New York, 1895-8; Ossining, New York, 1899-1904; recording secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, 1898-1904; elected bishop, 1908. Acting president of Boston University, January, 1925, to February, 1926. Resident bishop, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1908-12; Cincinnati, Ohio, 1912-14; and Boston since 1924. Editor of the *Christian Student*, 1904-8. Trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, Goucher College, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio Northern University, Baldwin-Wallace College, and Meharry Medical College. Author of *The Compulsion of Love*, 1904, and *The Challenge of Today*, 1915; contributor to religious and secular publications. Served in army Y. M. C. A. work during the spring and summer of 1918; was a guest of the French and Italian governments on inspection tours of the battle fronts; delegate of the Methodist Church to the English Wesleyan and Irish Wesleyan conferences, 1918; fraternal delegate from the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to L'Assemblee General du Protestantisme Francais, Lyons, France, November, 1919; Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, 1922. Delta Tau Delta; Phi Beta Kappa.

ANDREWS, HOMER H., Whitesville, West Virginia. Banker and business man. Born March 23, 1879, in Athens, Ohio; came to West Virginia in 1901. Educated in public, normal and law schools. Has served as cashier of six banks; now president of the Bank of Whitesville and of the Andrews Motor Company. Member of the Legislature of 1925 and of 1927. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Knight of Khorassan.

ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE, 849 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Editor and author. Son of Matthew Page and Anna (Robinson) Andrews. Born July 15, 1879, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Unmarried. A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1901; A.M., 1902. Teacher in private schools in Winchester, Virginia, 1902-4, and in Baltimore, 1904-11; organizer and president of the Page Publishing Association; lecturer on the Colonial period of United States history; editorial adviser of the Yale University Press, Chronicles of America Department, 1923. Editor of the *Poems of James Ryder Randall*, and *Women of the South in War Times;* joint author of *History of Baltimore* and *The American's Creed and Its Meaning;* author of *A History of the United States; A Brief History of the United States; A Heritage of Freedom; American History and Government; The Book of the American's Creed; The Tercentenary History of Maryland*, and *The Biggest Book in the World.* Episcopalian. Member of the S. A. R. Delta Tau Delta; Phi Beta Kappa.

ANIMALS, WILD, see Mammals of West Virginia.

ANSTED, Fayette County, is an incorporated town situated forty-nine miles east of Charleston on the Midland Trail. It has one bank with deposits and capital stock of $385,000; one theater; three churches; one high school with an

enrollment of 125 students and 7 teachers; and two elementary schools with an enrollment of 450 students and 11 teachers. Taxable property is valued at $550,000 and the tax rate is 50 cents on each $100 valuation. The population is 1200: no increase in the past ten years.

(Data furnished, read and approved by W. L. Burruss, Mayor of Ansted.)

APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, principal offices in Charleston, Huntington, Bluefield, and Logan, West Virginia, renders electrical service to 58,180 customers in West Virginia. In the State it has power plants aggregating 214,675 kilovolt amperes, located at: Cabin Creek, capacity 134,800 kilovolt amperes; Kenova, capacity 50,000 kilovolt amperes; Logan, capacity 47,500 kilovolt amperes; and Sprigg, capacity 9,357 kilovolt amperes. Greater capacities are available to supply demands in West Virginia through interconnection with a southern network in Tennessee and North Carolina; in the northwest, a short distance from the State line, through direct connection with the Philo plant, one of the largest plants in the world; through connections with the Windsor plant in the northern part of the State and with the Wheeling Electric Company. Interconnections run north through Ohio and Indiana to the shores of Lake Michigan. There are in West Virginia 725 miles of transmission lines. The company serves 342 communities in the State, among which are the following: Bluefield, Mullins, Princeton, Welch, Bramwell, Ansted, Beckley, Fayetteville, Montgomery, Mount Hope, Oak Hill, Ripley, Saint Albans, South Charleston, Charleston, Huntington, Barboursville, Ceredo, Kenova, Milton, Wayne, Logan, Madison, and Williamson. There are 1,888 employees in West Virginia.

APPLEBY, G. W., JR., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Plumbing and heating contractor. Son of George W. and Laura Appleby. Born December 31, 1888, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Low Ramsey. Educated in the public schools of Martinsburg. Since his youth he has been a plumbing and heating contractor. Now serving his second term as mayor of Martinsburg. Republican. Methodist. Elk; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow.

APPLES, WEST VIRGINIA DEMONSTRATION IN GRADING AND MARKETING. The Legislature of West Virginia in 1917 provided for a Demonstration Community Packing School. It was located at Inwood in Berkeley County. It was the first one of its kind to be established in the world. The object of this project was to teach fruit growers how their apples should be graded and packed, and in co-operation with the Extension Department of the University, the growers have completed the work by demonstrating how the fruit, once properly graded and packed, should be sold.

In the early days an apple was an apple and people were not so particular as to quality, until the Northwest began to flood Eastern markets with fancy boxed fruit. Then the consumers pointed with scorn to the old-fashioned barrel-packed fruit and to object to the way the fruit was graded. The fault was not always the producer's, for the common practice was to sell the crop on the trees to city buyers, who took full charge of the packing and picking operation and had the fruit put up as they directed. This developed a real problem. Each year the better-packed fruit from the Northwest increased in volume and gained in favor with the trade, and more and more the Eastern fruit was being forced out.

An effort was made by the Martinsburg Fruit Exchange to overcome this handicap. As a result of agitation on their part, the Legislature approved the establishment of the Demonstration Community Packing School.

The packing plant was put into operation in 1920. At that time twelve orchards supplied fruit to the plant and a total of 120,000 barrels were put through the first year. This was all graded in accordance with the proposed "Federal grades for barreled apples." Through special arrangements by the State Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, all of the fruit sold was inspected by licensed employees before it was sent to market.

This assistance was the beginning of a service for orchards which guaranteed to those who put their fruit through the plant that it was impartially graded and packed, and which made possible the pooling of sales according to varieties and grades. This was a big step toward standardization; and since that initial step, the work has grown, until in 1926 there were over three thousand carloads of fruit going out of the State under joint Federal and State inspection.

Beginning in the early part of 1927, an effort was made to co-ordinate the selling of the fruit from the region commonly referred to as the Cumberland, Potomac, and Shenandoah Valley section. This plan has been temporarily sidetracked because of differences in opinion as to how it may be put into effect.

The packing school is under the direction of a district agent who is connected with the Agricultural Extension Division of the West Virginia University. For three months during the year an average of seventy-five employees are at work. The State makes an annual appropriation of $8,000 to maintain the school.

(Read and approved by H. W. Prettyman, Superintendent, West Virginia Demonstration in Grading and Marketing Apples.)

ARACOMA (CORN BLOSSOM), Shawnee Indian princess, was a daughter of Cornstalk and wife of Boling Baker, renegade white leader of a band of Indians. The town occupied by Baker and his Indians was on the site of the present city of Logan. In the spring of 1780, ninety Virginians under the leadership of William Madison and John Breckinridge pursued members of the band to their home and a battle ensued in which the entire band of Indians was killed or dispersed, and the town destroyed. Aracoma was mortally wounded and after her death was buried amid the ruins of her home. The town that sprang up on the site of the Indian village was first called Lawnsville, but in 1852 the name was changed to Aracoma, in honor of the Indian princess. The suggestion of the change of name to Aracoma was made by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of *Ben Bolt* and other poems, who was then a resident of the town and who became its first mayor under the new name. This name was not changed until 1907, when Logan was substituted by an act of the Legislature. The name of Aracoma is perpetuated in a mining town adjoining the city of Logan.

ARBUCKLE, HOWARD BELL, Maxwellton, West Virginia. Chemist. Son of John Davis and Elizabeth (Van Lear) Arbuckle. Born October 5, 1870, near Lewisburg, West Virginia. Wife, Ida Maginniss. Attended the public schools of Greenbrier County and Prince Edward Academy; A.B., Hampden-Sidney College, 1889, and A.M., 1890; special student in chemistry, University of Virginia, 1894-95; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1898. Fellow Hampden-Sidney College, 1889-90. Professor of ancient languages, Seminary West of Sewanee (now University of Florida), 1891-94; teacher in Agnes Scott Institute, Georgia, and professor in Agnes Scott College, 1898-1912; professor of chemistry, Davidson College, North Carolina, since 1912. Author of: *Redetermination of Atomic Weight of Zinc and Cadmium; Laboratory Manual in Household Chemistry; Life and Habits of the Honey Bee.* Contributing editor

to *American Sheep Breeder*, 1900-20. Contributor of numerous articles for scientific and agricultural journals. Research in corn proteins and in cellulose products. Discovered pyrolene in cellulose products. Now manager of the Edgewood Stock Farm in Greenbrier County, where he breeds pure-bred Dorset sheep (which he imported to this country some years ago) and pure-bred Red Poll cattle. Founder of Continental Dorset Club for registration of Dorset

CLIFFS AT DEEPWATER

sheep. Superintendent of sheep for the Greenbrier Valley Fair. Democrat. Presbyterian. American Chemical Society; founder of Georgia section. North Carolina Academy of Science (president, 1925). Pi Kappa Alpha; Gamma Sigma Epsilon; Phi Beta Kappa.

ARBUCKLE, JOHN E., Glenville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of James H. and Margaret E. (McClintic) Arbuckle. Born February 24, 1879, in Troy, West Virginia. Wife, Mildred Ruddell. Educated in the public schools of Troy, the seminary in Buckhannon, and a school of business in Clarksburg, West Virginia. In 1901, became bookkeeper for the Little Kanawha Valley Bank in Glenville; later advanced to the position of cashier. Cashier of the Kanawha Union Bank, since its formation in 1906 by the consolidation of the First National Bank of Glenville and the Little Kanawha Valley Bank. Is also general manager and treasurer of the Gilmer Fuel Company and holds interests in stock raising, farming, and coal lands. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary.

ARCHER, CHARLES HOMER, Athens, West Virginia. Educator. Foster son of John W. and Mollie A. Archer. Born in Bluefield, West Virginia, September 9, 1888. Wife, Nora M. Cooper. Educated in the rural schools of Mercer County and in Concord State Normal School, where he received his diploma in 1911. Taught school a number of years. Re-entered Concord State Normal and received the A.B. degree in 1925. Career: teacher in a one-room school in Mercer County; teacher in the McDowell County schools two years; principal of the Gary Consolidated School, 1913 to 1915; district superintendent of the Adkin District in McDowell County, 1915 to 1921; now registrar and director of the Extension Department of Concord State Normal School. Has been assistant to the local draft board, division 2, McDowell County; secretary of the McDowell County Chapter of the American Red Cross; district chairman Y. M. C. A.; and member of the board of education, Plymouth District, Mercer County. President of the Athens Business Men's Club, 1923-1924. Mason. Kiwanis (president of Princeton Kiwanis, 1929). Phi Delta Pi.

ARCHER, ROBERT L., Huntington, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Thomas and Frances Louisa (Mather) Archer. Born in Hanging Rock, Ohio, August 24, 1871. Wife, Irma Louisa Knight. Educated in the public schools of

Huntington. At an early age, entered an insurance office. Became collection clerk in the First National Bank of Huntington, 1890; has served successively as individual bookkeeper, general bookkeeper, teller, assistant cashier, and cashier, and as vice president from 1920 to 1923. Elected president of the Union Bank and Trust Company, 1923. Captain and adjutant of the second regiment, West Virginia National Guard, from 1890 to 1893; and first lieutenant and adjutant of the second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Spanish-American War, 1898. State director of war savings during the World War. Member Board of Education of Huntington, 1910 to 1919. Secretary-treasurer and president of the West Virginia Bankers' Association. Episcopalian. Sons of the American Revolution. Rotary.

ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION OF. The board is non-partisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of five architects of not less than ten years active practice in West Virginia, appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is five years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of office is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants for license to practice as architects, to register such as are found qualified, and to revoke licenses in accordance with law. It elects its own officers.

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, STATE DEPARTMENT OF. This State department is located in the State capitol building. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1905. The need for such a department was first officially expressed by Governor George W. Atkinson in his second biennial message of January 9, 1901. Governor Albert B. White in both of his biennial messages urged immediate action toward the establishment of such a department, and the Legislature shortly after his second message passed the bill creating it.

The act created an Archives Department for the collection of all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement of the State, to the period of the reorganized government of Virginia, and to the erection and formation of West Virginia out of the territory of the mother state; the collection of biographical matter pertaining to important men; the collection of public records, State papers, and documents of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, and reports of all State officials, boards of regents, and directors of State institutions, charitable, penal, and otherwise, from June 20, 1863. Annual additions are made to these records. The original records of West Virginia Federal soldiers and an excellent collection of Confederate muster rolls of the Civil War form one of the most valuable acquisitions. This department is charged with the preservation and classification of all the State archives of the past, present, and future.

The act also provided for a Historical Department, into the library of which are collected books, pamphlets, papers, and other works of history, biography, and kindred subjects usually found in such collections, together with the works of West Virginia authors and such others as will properly compose the bibliography of the State.

The Museum Department is illustrative of history, science, and the social condition and life of the people of the country, past and present. It has in its keeping the old battle and regimental flags borne by West Virginians in war.

Since 1905 the department has had a phenomenal growth, and it really performs the function of a State library as that term is used in nearly all the other states of the Union. Besides having collected a practically complete file of the archives of West Virginia, one of the finest collections of printed archives of Virginia has been assembled and has

made easily accessible these early records of the State. In addition, files of publications of all the other states are to be found here. It is a depository for the publications of the United States Government, and many public documents of foreign governments are received. Very fine collections of the records of the activities of the Baptist and Methodist churches in West Virginia are deposited for preservation, and all other churches and organizations of the State are urged to see that their records are on file for the investigator of the future.

The Historical Department now contains nearly all of the printed volumes relating to the history of the State and hundreds of volumes on the history of the other states and of the country in general. Files of the publications of all the more important historical societies and the leading magazines of the country are being completed. It is estimated that the library at the present time contains about 100,000 volumes. These are consulted constantly, not only on matters of history and general information but in legislative reference work. Efficient and accurate research work in the history of the State is nearly impossible without recourse to these collections.

The newspaper section contains nearly all the State newspapers. These are accessible to the public and are consulted daily. The papers are carefully kept and bound as a record of daily events in the State. These will be of great value to the historian of the future and every paper in the State is urged to send in copies for preservation. Many of the department files are the only copies in existence.

The museum is crowded to its capacity with curios and relics of all kinds. It has a remarkable collection of implements used by the Indians and mound builders, relics of the wars, relics of pioneer days, mounted specimens of birds and animals native to the State, minerals and petrifactions, old documents and papers, battle flags of the Civil War and the World War, and the extremely valuable Neff Collection of Philippine curios. During the last year more than 12,000 persons registered at the museum to view the collections.

(Read and approved by Clifford R. Myers, State Historian and Archivist.)

ARKWRIGHT COAL COMPANY, general offices in Morgantown, West Virginia, was organized in 1919. One mine operating in the State, at Granville, Monongalia County, the Pittsburgh seam being mined. Average annual production, 321,000 tons; 160 employees. Picking tables, shaker screens, and loading booms are used. The coal is marketed in Pennsylvania, New York, and Canada.

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT ALLEN, Morgantown, West Virginia. University professor. Son of Jared M. and Eliza (Bennett) Armstrong. Born in Frenchton, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 23, 1860. Married, first, Carrie Louise Dent (deceased); second, Myra Louise Shank. A.B., West Virginia University, 1886, and A.M., 1889; University of Chicago, 1898; Columbian (now George Washington) University, 1900; A.M., Harvard, 1903; L.H.D., Allegheny College, 1908; LL.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1927. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1890; principal of West Liberty State Normal School, 1886-93; professor of English, West Virginia University, 1893-1901; vice president, 1897-99; professor of English language and literature since 1901; head of the English Department since 1903, Editor of *West Virginia School Journal*, 1904-21. Author of *Geography of West Virginia* (supplement to *The Natural Geography)*, *Life Out of Death*, *The Law of Service*, *Historical and Literary Outlines of the Bible*, *Mastering the Books of the Bible*, *How to Know the Bible*, *Dramatic Interpretation of Shakespeare's Tragedies*. Editor of a volume of Eclectic English Classics. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar). Phi Beta Kappa; Kappa Alpha. Authors' Club (London).

ARNETT, LONNA DENNIS, Morgantown, West Virginia. Librarian. Son of William C. and Mary C. (Thorn) Arnett. Born May 14, 1870, in Lowsville, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Toy Reynolds. Educated in the public schools; Fairmont State Normal School; and West Virginia University, where he received the B.S. degree in 1898. Taught school for a time. Ph.D., Clark University, 1903. Assistant librarian in the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., 1909. Librarian at West Virginia University since 1910. Author of *Elements of Library Methods; The Teacher and the Library;* numerous magazine articles. Republican. Methodist. American Library Association; West Virginia State Library Association. Sigma Chi.

ARNOLD, ARTHUR, Piedmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Stewart Baldwin and Hannah (Elliott) Arnold. Born September 20, 1884, in Piedmont, West Virginia. Wife, Mabel Helen Shook. Graduated from Piedmont High School, 1903, and West Virginia University Law School, 1906. Prosecuting attorney of Mineral County, 1911-12 and 1921-25; city attorney of Piedmont, 1921-28; present United States attorney, northern district of West Virginia. Member of the American, the West Virginia, and the Mineral County bar associations. Republican. Episcopalian. Pi Kappa Alpha.

ARNOLD, DAVID C., Elk Garden, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John and Nancy (Clark) Arnold. Born, June 3, 1853, in Cabin Run, Mineral County, West Virginia. Wife, Alfaretta M. Short. Teacher in public schools for forty-one years; district superintendent of schools fourteen years; county assessor twenty years; county superintendent of schools one term and part of another; town recorder of Keyser three years; town recorder of Elk Garden three years; principal of Elk Garden elementary school for thirty years. Newspaper correspondent for forty years; at present correspondent for the *Mountain Echo* and the *Mineral Daily News*, Keyser, the Piedmont *Herald*, and the *Daily News* and the *Evening Times*, Cumberland, Maryland. President of the Loyal Temperance Legion thirty years. Secretary to the board of education of Elk Garden twenty-five years. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

BOOTHS CREEK, HARRISON COUNTY

ARNOLD, GEORGE W., Romney, West Virginia. Banker. Son of George B. and Margaret B. Arnold. Born September 13, 1872, in Gore District, Hampshire County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Walker Beery. Educated in public schools. Taught school for a while in the early nineties. In mercantile business, 1903-06. Entered the Bank of Romney in 1906 as assistant cashier; became cashier, 1907; cashier and vice president since 1927. Democrat. Baptist.

ARNOLD, THOMAS JACKSON, Elkins, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jonathan and Laura Ann (Jackson) Arnold. Born November 3, 1845, in Beverly, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Eugenia Hill. Educated in private schools and Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), where he received degree of LL.B. in 1867. Practiced law in Beverly, West Virginia, until 1880; moved to San Diego, California, where he was a member of the firm Chase, Arnold, and Hunsaker for many years. While there, appointed collector of customs, District of San Diego, by President Cleveland. On return to West Virginia, was made president of the Peoples Bank of Elkins. Author of *Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson;* occasional contributor to periodicals. Democrat. Presbyterian. Authors' Club (London).

ARNOLD, THURMAN W., Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer and educator. Son of C. P. and Annie B. Arnold. Born June 2, 1892, in Laramie, Wyoming; came to West Virginia in 1927. A.B., Princeton University, 1911; LL.B., Harvard University, 1914. Practiced law in Chicago, 1914-17, and in Laramie, 1919-27; special lecturer, University of Wyoming Law School, 1923-27; appointed dean of the College of Law, West Virginia University, July 2, 1927. Author of notes and articles in the *West Virginia Law Quarterly.* First lieutenant, field artillery, 1917-19; served with the Twenty-sixth Division in France. Member of the Wyoming Legislature, 1921; mayor of Laramie, Wyoming, 1923-24; judge advocate general of Wyoming, 1924-27. Democrat. Episcopalian.

ASHWORTH, BEN H., Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Robert M. and Sarah Etta (Honaker) Ashworth. Born July 9, 1891, in Rocky Gap, Virginia; came to West Virginia in 1895. Educated in Concord State Normal School and West Virginia University. Taught school for a short time. Soldier in the World War. Member of the State Senate from the seventh district, 1924-28. Democrat. Baptist. Mason; Elk. American Legion.

ASSOCIATED CREDIT BUREAUS OF WEST VIRGINIA. This association was formed in West Virginia in February, 1926, for the purpose of recording the paying habits and history of the citizens of the State, and to take part in all movements which affect the granting of retail credit and the collection of retail accounts. There are twelve affiliated bureaus in West Virginia, located in Charleston, Bluefield, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Huntington, Madison, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Princeton, Weston, Wheeling, and Williamson. Logan and Grafton have unaffiliated credit bureaus. Annual meetings are held in October at some point decided upon at the previous meeting.

ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN. The purpose of this organization is to furnish credit information to members, and to operate an adjustment bureau and a collection bureau. It is a branch of the National Association of Credit Men. The *Credit Monthly*, published by the National Association, is distributed each month to members. There are about 550 members in the State. Local organiza-

tions are in operation in Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Bluefield, and Williamson. Meetings are held monthly.

ATCHISON, CORA MARSH, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Daughter of Singleton and Julia Marsh Atchison. Born in Weston, West Virginia. Attended public schools of Weston; was graduated from the academic department and the conservatory of music of Pittsburgh Female College, 1885. Studied under Ernest Hucheson, Dr. Henry G. Hanchet, and others in New York City and Lake Chautauqua. Taught piano to private class; taught music in the public schools of Weston for a number of years. Was one of the pioneer teachers of public school music in the State. Head of Music Department in Broaddus Institute for three years. Opened a private studio in Clarksburg in 1905. Was for nine years president of the Marcato Music Club; for seven years chairman of the Music Department of the Woman's Club; appointed president of the West Virginia Federation of Music Clubs in 1922. During her term of six years as president, the Federation grew from four to eighty-six clubs, with finances on a solid foundation. Is editor and business manager of the *Federation State Bulletin.* Member Harrison County Republican Committee, 1921 to 1924. Served as president of Clarksburg Y. W. C. A. six years; has served as member of board since its organization, which she helped to effect in 1914. Active in Red Cross work during World War. City chairman of two Liberty Loan drives. Now a member of Republican State Executive Committee; director, Children of American Revolution. Protestant Episcopalian. Eastern Star; D. A. R.; W. C. T. U.; Y. W. C. A.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, OFFICE OF. The attorney-general is a member of the Executive Department of the State of West Virginia and is ex officio reporter for the Supreme Court of Appeals and a member of the Board of Public Works. He is elected for a term of four years, which commences on the fourth day of March next after he is elected. His salary is $7,000 a year. Three assistant attorney-generals and five other persons are employed in his office. The 1930 appropriation for the support of the office, exclusive of the attorney-general's salary, was $27,900.

The attorney-general gives his written opinion and advice whenever required to do so by the governor, the secretary of State, the auditor, the State superintendent of free schools, the treasurer, the board of public works, the State tax commissioner, the State archivist and historian, the commissioner of banking, the adjutant general, the chief of the department of mines, and the heads of the State educational, penal, and charitable institutions. He consults and advises the prosecuting attorneys in the several counties in matters relating to the official duties of their offices and may require of them a written report of the condition of the cases in which the State is a party, pending in the courts of their respective counties. He preserves in his office all his official opinions and publishes them in his biennial report.

He is the counsel for the State in all cases in the Supreme Court of Appeals or in any Federal court in which the State is interested. Upon a written request from the governor he takes charge and control of cases in any other court in which the State is a party. In his official capacity he defends all actions and proceedings against any State officer in any State or Federal court when the State is not interested in such case against the officer. But if the State is interested against the officer, the attorney-general appears for the State. He institutes and prosecutes all civil actions and proceedings in favor of or for the use of the State which may be necessary in the execution of the official duties of any State officer.

In case of the filing of a petition by any person against the State (for allowance of claim disallowed by the auditor), the attorney-general or, in case of his absence, the prosecuting attorney of the county defends the interests of the State in the case.

It is the duty of the attorney-general, of his assistants, and of the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties of the State to render to the State Road Commission, without additional compensation, such legal services as it requires of them in the discharge of its duties.

If called upon by the workmen's compensation commissioner, the attorney-general represents him on appeals without compensation. He also performs legal service for the Public Service Commission when required.

The attorney-general protects the interests of the citizens of the State in all actions, suits, and other proceedings instituted in any court in the State, in favor of or against any railroad company whose road passes through any portion of the territory of the State, and whenever the suit involves the right to assess taxes upon the property, real or personal, of the railroad by any authority authorized to levy taxes, and when requested by such authority to do so, the attorney-general for his services may receive a reasonable fee to be paid by the requesting authority. He does not receive additional compensation paid by the State.

Within sixty days after the date of publication of the governor's proclamation declaring corporations delinquent for non-payment of license tax, it is the duty of the attorney-general to institute on the chancery side of the circuit court in the county in which the seat of government is, a suit or proceeding in the name of the State against such delinquent corporations. And upon hearing of the suit, if judgment is entered against the corporation, the amount may be collected by the attorney-general or by the auditor.

He or the prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction, upon the request of the auditor, directs and controls any prosecution for the violation of the Speculative Securities Act.

It is his duty upon the report from the secretary of state of the failure of any corporation to make a report of election of officers and change in principal office, to bring proceeding in the circuit court in

—*A. Boughner*

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK, TYLER COUNTY

the county where the capital is established and to collect the amount of the fine fixed by the court.

The attorney-general, if circumstances warrant, brings proceedings against domestic societies for failure to comply with the provisions of the Fraternal Beneficiary Societies Act.

A writ of quo warranto may be awarded and prosecuted in the name of the State by the attorney-general in the following cases: against a corporation for misuse or non-use of its corporate privileges and franchises, for exercising privileges not conferred upon it by law, or for obtaining a certificate for fraudulent purpose or for purpose not authorized by law; against an individual for misuse or non-use of privilege and franchise conferred upon him or in pursuance of law; against any person or persons acting as a corporation without authority of law; and against any person who shall intrude into or usurp any public office.

The attorney-general approves or disapproves of the validity of any bond issue made by any county, district, school district, and municipality, when the payment is to be made by taxation. After elections held to authorize the issuance of bonds, the validity of all proceedings must be approved or disapproved by him. All papers are on file in his office and he records findings in a book that is open to public inspection.

Every bond required by law to be approved by the governor is first submitted to the attorney-general for examination, and endorsed by him.

He must investigate all bonds or other securities before they are purchased by the Board of Public Works for investment for the Workmen's Compensation Fund and also gives his written opinion that they have been issued according to the constitution and law of the State.

He must approve every contract made by the State Road Commission as to form and regularity. He also prepares contracts made by the State Board of Education for school books.

He approves all forms for incorporating non-stock associations before they are made up by the secretary of state. It is also his duty to furnish proper forms to municipalities which desire to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness for street improvements, the cost of which it assesses against abutting property.

He is an ex officio member of the State Auditing Board of Traveling Expenses. As reporter of the Supreme Court, he must advertise for bids for and must direct the printing and binding of the West Virginia Reports, which are published every four years.

It is his duty to advise and counsel with the auditor of the State in reference to claims due the State.

A list of those who have served as attorney-general follows.

Aquila Bolton Caldwell	1863-1864
Ephraim B. Hall	1865
Edwin Maxwell	1866
Thayer Melvin	1867-1869
Aquila Bolton Caldwell	1870
Joseph Sprigg	1870-1873
Henry Mason Mathews	1873-1877
Robert White	1877-1881
Cornelius C. Watts	1881-1885
Alfred Caldwell	1885-1893
Thomas S. Riley	1893-1897
Edgar P. Rucker	1897-1901
Romeo H. Freer	1901-1905
Clarke W. May	1905-1908
William G. Conley	1908-1913
A. A. Lilly	1913-1917
E. T. England	1917-1925
Howard B. Lee	1925-

(Read and approved by W. Elliott Nefflen, Assistant Attorney-General of West Virginia.)

ATKESON, THOMAS CLARK, Home address: Buffalo, West Virginia; Washington address: 1831 Lamont Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Farmer and educator. Son of Thomas and Virginia Harris (Brown) Atkeson. Born February 15, 1852, near Buffalo, West Virginia. Wife, Cordelia Meek. Attended rural schools, Buffalo Academy, and West Virginia University; LL.B., Kentucky State University, 1874; Ph.D.,

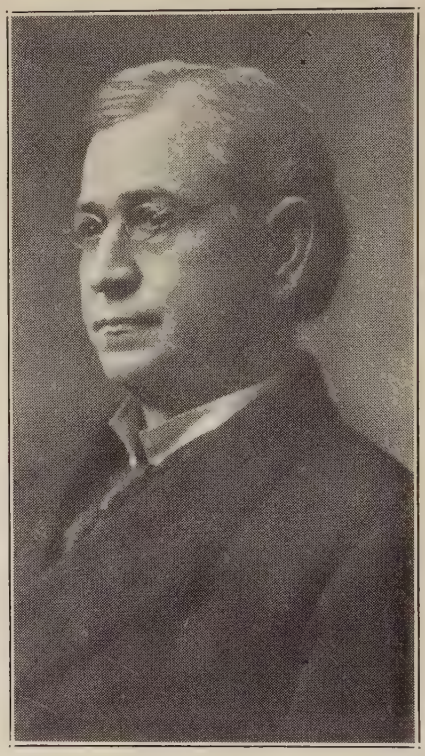
Morris Harvey College, 1897. Has had a varied career in law, farming, journalism, and educational work. President of Morris Harvey College, 1896-97; dean of the College of Agriculture of West Virginia University, 1897-1910; professor of animal husbandry emeritus since 1914. For twenty-four years, was master of the West Virginia State Grange; has had several appointments in the National Grange. Legislative representative in Washington for this organization, 1918-28. Now retired. Author of: *Bookkeeping for Farmers, A Catechism of Agriculture, History of the Grange, Pioneering in Agriculture,* and numerous magazine articles, bulletins, and editorials. Democrat. Methodist.

ATKINSON, GEORGE WESLEY, tenth governor of West Virginia, was born in Kanawha County, June 29, 1845, and died April 4, 1925. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870 and later studied law at Columbian University. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Charleston in 1875. Two years later he moved to Wheeling and continued to practice there until 1897.

He had a long and rather distinguished career in politics, being a member of the Charleston Board of Education, 1869-71; postmaster, 1870-76; United States Internal Revenue Agent, 1876-80; member of Congress, 1889-91; and he was elected governor in 1896. At the close of his term he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia, and on April 15, 1905, he was made an associate judge of the court of claims, serving until 1918.

In addition to his other interests, he found time to publish a number of books, among them *The History of Kanawha County,* 1876; *The West Virginia Pulpit,* 1878; *After the Moonshiners,* 1881; *West Virginia Pulpit,* 1883; *Revenue Digest,* 1886; *Political Economy,* 1888; *Prominent Men of West Virginia,* 1890; *Psychology Simplified,* 1897; *Public Addresses,* 1901; *Chips and Whetstones,* 1908; and *Bench and Bar of West Virginia,* 1919.

For a number of years, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University and was prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



GEORGE WESLEY ATKINSON
Tenth Governor of West Virginia

AUDITOR, OFFICE OF STATE. Upon the adoption of the first State constitution in 1863, the office of State auditor was created as one of the executive departments of the State. The term of office is four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next after each presidential election. The salary is $7000 a year. The first auditor, Samuel Crane, of Randolph County, was elected in April, 1863, and served until 1865. For the most part, the powers of State auditor are statutory, being given from time to time as the Legislature saw fit

to grant them and as the occasions and circumstances seemed to demand. The auditor's office was originally created, as the name implies, to perform certain duties relating to payments into and out of the State Treasury, but many new duties have been added.

As at present constituted, the work of the office is separated into the following bureaus or departments: Accounting, Claims, Criminal Charges, Bond, Corporation, Taxation, Land, Securities, Insurance, and Fire Marshal's Department.

Each of the foregoing bureaus is operated under a responsible head, and is at all times under the supervision of the auditor. Besides departmental duties and responsibilities in the matter of administration of the foregoing subdivisions, the auditor is, by virtue of his office, a member of the Board of Public Works, member and secretary of the Board of the School Fund, member of the State Sinking Fund Commission, and member of the State Board of Finance.

In the development and growth of the State, in order to regulate and control certain activities properly, the Legislature has added new bureaus or divisions, namely, State Fire Marshal's Department, the Insurance Department, and the Securities Department. The relationship of at least some of these bureaus to the auditor's office is not altogether apparent, but the modern idea of centralization of authority and the consequent lessening of operating expense is sufficient warrant for the action of the Legislature. Any single one of the above named departments, if separated from the auditor's office and created into a new and distinct government entity, would add an enormous cost for the taxpayers of this State.

The growth of this office has kept step with the development of the State until now in scope and detail, it is one of the largest State departments. About forty-five employees are necessary to do the work of the office, and the Legislature appropriates approximately $150,000 each fiscal year for this purpose. Earnings of the office, in fees from the Land, Insurance, Corporation, and Securities departments, approximate $150,000 annually.

A large sum of money is collected annually by the auditor's office. The public service taxes collected by the Taxation Bureau of the auditor's office amount to over $12,000,000. After this collection is made, the major part of it is distributed to the counties, districts, and municipalities to which it belongs. This bureau collects State taxes, license fees, fines, etc.; assessors pay into it the amount due from their collections; and county clerks pay the amount due the State from marriage license fees. Therefrom, the total amount of money which this one division of the auditor's office collects in one year approximates $25,000,000.

The Corporation Department keeps a record of all corporations chartered under the laws of the State or transacting business therein and collects the annual corporation license tax and statutory attorney fees from the same. The license tax is based on the authorized capital stock of such corporations, which number about 11,000 and which pay into the treasury nearly $1,000,000 annually.

The Land Department is the largest and busiest division of the office. There is contained within the vaults of this department a complete record of all assessments and delinquencies, dating from the year 1782. The files also contain a record of land patents which include those issued by the King of England, by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and by this State. The amount collected from delinquent land taxes is large. It is interesting to note the comparison of this work as it is shown by the records of the office. In 1910, $24,196.65 was collected from such delinquencies; in 1927, the amount was $845,000. These taxes are distributed back to the various tax collecting units to which they belong.

The Insurance Department is required to pass upon the qualifications of approximately five hundred insurance com-

panies doing business in this State; sees that the insurance laws are properly executed; and issues licenses to about fifteen thousand agents, in addition to solicitors and non-resident brokers. Within the past two years the insurance business of West Virginia has passed the billion dollar mark. An idea of the increase of the work in this department may be obtained from the increase in receipts. In 1920, insurance companies paid into the treasury taxes amounting to $321,978.60, and fees and agents' licenses, etc., amounted to $56,022. Last year these taxes amounted to $801,947.86, and fees amounted to $99,070.90.

The Fire Marshal's Department is maintained by a special tax of one-half of one per cent on the net premium receipts of fire insurance companies doing business in West Virginia. The work of this department has been divided into two sections. One of these carries on a campaign of education and inspection with a view of avoiding fires; the other has charge of investigations of incendiary fires and the prosecution of persons guilty of arson. The State fire marshal is appointed by the auditor, who is ex officio insurance commissioner. The department is under his direct supervision and control, and he may personally make such investigations as he deems proper within the provisions of the law.

The Securities Department was created by the Legislature for the purpose of protecting the public in the sale of unsound and fraudulent stocks. The present law, under which this department is operating, was agreed upon by committees of the Association of Securities, of commissioners of the various states, and of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. By rigid investigation and supervision, this department saves the citizens of West Virginia many thousands of dollars annually. It also undertakes an educational program and endeavors to educate the citizens of the State in the matter of securities, warns them against spurious stocks, and offers advice and protection.

The Claims Department bears the responsibility of every claim against the State presented to it for payment and the auditor is required to draw his warrant on the Treasury of as much of such claim as he finds to be justly due, provided that the payment thereof is authorized by law and that the appropriation out of which such claim is properly payable is not exhausted or expired. In short, the law places upon the auditor the duty of deciding what claims shall be paid by the State. To show the increase of work of this kind, it is noted that for 1905 the number of claims paid by the State was 6,607 and for 1928, 311,874.

The auditor's office is the general bookkeeper for the State. Although each department of State keeps a record of its own financial transactions, this office keeps the controlling accounts for all departments as well as detailed accounts of payments into and out of all funds and appropriations. No money can be paid into or out of the State Treasury without first passing through the auditor's office. This department has been thoroughly modernized and only the latest methods and machinery are used.

Auditors of West Virginia since the creation of the department are as follows:

Samuel Crane, Randolph County 1863-1865
Joseph Marcellus McWhorter, Roane County 1865-1869
Thomas Boggess, Roane County 1869-1871
Edward A. Bennett, Lewis County 1871-1877
Joseph S. Miller, Cabell County 1877-1885
Patrick F. Duffy, Webster County 1885-1893
Isaac V. Johnson, Barbour County 1893-1897
Latelle N. LaFollette, Taylor County 1897-1901
Arnold C. Scherr, Mineral County 1901-1909
John S. Darst, Jackson County 1909-1921
John C. Bond, Kanawha County 1921-October, 1926

George W. Sharp,
Pocahontas County,
Acting Auditor .....October, 1926 to March, 1927
Sam T. Mallison,
Harrison County .....March, 1927 to March, 1929
Edgar C. Lawson, Randolph County 1929-

(Written by Edgar C. Lawson, Auditor of West Virginia.)

AUTO CLUB, SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA, see Southern West Virginia Auto Club.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The association, with headquarters in Charleston, is a federation of West Virginia automobile owners, founded in 1922, and organized to encourage the building and maintaining of adequate highways, to secure constructive legislation affecting motorists, to promote street and highway safety, and in general to advance the interests of the automobile owner and driver. There are approximately fifteen thousand members in the State, who also hold membership in the sixteen local clubs which compose the State organization. The local clubs are: Bluefield Automobile Club, Cabin Creek Automobile Club, Central West Virginia Auto Club, Fayette County Motor Club, Grantsville Automobile Club, Greenbrier Valley Automobile Club, Huntington Automobile Club, Logan Automobile Club, Morgantown Motor Club, Parkersburg Automobile Club, Raleigh County Auto Club, Spencer Automobile Club, Southern West Virginia Auto Club, Taylor County Auto Club, and Wheeling Automobile Club. The organization is a branch of a national association, the American Automobile Association. A national magazine is published and is sent at the option of the member. The officers of the association, working together with the officers of the local clubs and of the national association, direct the activities of the organization.

B

BABB, FRANK H., Keyser, West Virginia. Insurance and real estate. Son of Obed and Mary L. Babb. Born in Grant County, West Virginia, June 24, 1875. Wife, Gertrude Scherr. Educated in the public schools and West Virginia University. Engaged in farming and stock raising until 1901, when he moved to Keyser. Interested in banking, real estate, and insurance in Keyser. Served ten years as president of the Peoples Bank of Keyser. Prior to 1900, lieutenant of the West Virginia National Guard. Was mayor of Keyser for three terms; president of the chamber of commerce two terms. Assistant clerk of the State Senate, 1901. President of the Red Cross during World War. Is a member of the Board of Governors of West Virginia University. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Rotary. Mountaineers, West Virginia University.

BACHMANN, CARL G., Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer and legislator. Son of Charles F. and Sophia C. Bachmann. Born in Wheeling, May 14, 1890. Wife, Susan L. Smith. Educated in the Wheeling public schools, Linsly Institute, Washington and Jefferson College, and West Virginia University, receiving the A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the last. Admitted to the bar in 1915 and at once began to practice law. From 1917 to 1921, assistant prosecuting attorney of Ohio County and from 1921 to 1925, prosecuting attorney. Served in the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first Congresses from the first district of the State. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman of America; Elk; A. O. U. M. Phi Sigma Kappa.

BAILEY, "MAD" ANNE, a pioneer heroine, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1742. Her maiden name was Anne Hennis. In 1761 she came to America, and later married Richard Trotter. In 1774 Trotter joined General Lewis's army and was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant. The news of his death caused her to swear eternal hostility to the Indians. She dressed in male attire and ranged the woods as a scout, bringing warning to frontier outposts in danger of attack and carrying messages to and from outlying clearings. In 1785 she was married to John Bailey at Lewisburg. She died in Gallia County, Ohio, November 22, 1825.

BAILEY, R. D., Pineville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Theo F. and Martha F. Bailey. Born July 26, 1883, in Baileysville, West Virginia. Wife, Sue Starkey. Educated in the public schools of Oceana and Concord State Normal School in Athens. Spent several years in mercantile business. Studied in Valparaiso Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1909; entered private practice at once in Pineville. Has practiced in Baileysville and Williamson, West Virginia. Prosecuting attorney of Wyoming County from 1917 to 1920. Elected circuit judge of the eighth district, 1920. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Shriner).

BAKER, JOHN M., Spencer, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of D. M. and Mary E. Baker. Born November 22, 1872, in

—*Fred E. Brooks*

Snow * * *

And every little flake the world around
Is different, you know,
No two of the same pattern ever found.

—*Karl Myers*

Leroy, West Virginia. Wife, Jessie M. Riley. Received his early education in the common schools; prepared for college in select schools and Fairmont State Normal School; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1896. Admitted to the bar in 1896, and began the practice of law at once. Elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County in 1904; represented his district in the State Senate in 1923 and 1925. Served as secretary to the Roane County Advisory Board during World War. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Mason; K. of P. American and West Virginia bar associations.

BAKER, NEWTON DIEHL, 19200 South Woodland Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Former Secretary of War. Son of Newton Diehl and Mary (Dukehart) Baker. Born December 3, 1871, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Leopold. A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1892; LL.B., Washington and Lee University, 1894; private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson, 1896-7; began legal practice in Martinsburg, West Virginia, 1897; city solicitor of Cleveland, term 1912-14 and 1914-16; appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson March 7, 1916, and served until March 4, 1921. Member of the law firm of Baker, Hostetler and Sidlo, Cleveland. Democrat. Phi Gamma Delta. Society of the Cincinnati.

BAKER, WILLIAM E., Elkins, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Eli and Margaret E. Baker. Born February 25, 1873, at Beverly, West Virginia. Wife, Martha R. Davidson. Graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan, 1893; A.B. and LL.B., West Virginia University, 1896. Practiced law from July, 1896, until April 3, 1921, when he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the northern district of West Virginia, which position he continues to hold. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (33 Degree, York Rite).

BALDWIN TOOL WORKS, Parkersburg, West Virginia, manufacturers of shovels, spades, scoops, telegraph spoons, post hole diggers, drain tools, snow pushers, and sidewalk scrapers. One plant in State, at Parkersburg, where general offices are also maintained. This company was incorporated in 1910 and employs 300 people. The equipment is the most modern and scientific in the world for forging, tempering, assembling, and finishing the various products. A branch plant is maintained in Wauseon, Ohio, for the production of handle stock for all tools. Principal raw materials used are sheet and bar steel for blades and second growth northern ash timber for handles. It is the largest producing unit of the industry and its products are marketed throughout the United States and in nearly all foreign countries.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, see History of West Virginia, section XI; see Railroads.

BANKERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The organization was founded in 1894, in order to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banks and of commercial interest to the State of West Virginia. The organization especially considers questions regarding finance and loans which affect the banking interests of the State and the entire country, and protection against losses and crimes.

To represent more truly the sectional interest of the State, the association is divided into eight groups. Its membership is in excess of three hundred. Annual meetings are usually held in June, and, when not held in some city by invitation, they convene at White Sulphur Springs.

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF. The State Banking Department was estab-

lished by an act of the Legislature in 1891. It is under the direction of a commissioner of banking who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years at a salary of $6,000 a year. An assistant commissioner and thirteen employees make up the organization of the department. The 1929 appropriation for the support of the department was $69,900. Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, were $67,306.21, and the earnings $36,714.85.

The commissioner of banking has jurisdiction and control over all banks chartered and operated in this State, and all other institutions mentioned in the act creating the department.

The office of the commissioner is maintained in the State capitol, where he prepares and keeps a record of all the banks and other institutions under his supervision.

At least twice a year the commissioner or an assistant makes a thorough examination of the books and affairs of every association under his jurisdiction. All assets of each concern, including notes and mortgages, are examined, and the full amount of its liabilities is ascertained. He sees that the books are kept properly posted and balanced and that the trial balances are taken at regular intervals. Whenever he finds an institution that does not keep its books and records in such a manner that he can easily see its condition, he may order it to open such accounts or records as he deems necessary in keeping an accurate account of transactions, the expense to be borne by the institution.

Should it be discovered during the examination of any bank or institution, that the banking laws of the State are not being fully carried out or that some irregularity is being practiced, the commissioner brings the condition to the attention of the officers and directors of the bank, sees that it is promptly corrected, and, until he is satisfied that the condition has been corrected, has a sworn statement from the officers covering the points of controversy mailed to him every thirty days. The commissioner also has the authority to demand at any time special reports or examinations as he sees fit. If at any time the commissioner should discover any questionable assets on the books, he can demand that they be charged off the books.

If any institution neglects within a period of sixty days or refuses to make requested reports to the commissioner or fails to comply with his orders, or if at any time the commissioner finds an institution under his supervision in an insolvent condition, he has the authority to take charge of the institution, and with the consent of the governor, he may appoint a receiver for the institution. The receiver under the direction of the commissioner takes full possession of the books, moneys, records, and assets of the institution and collects all debts and claims belonging to it. The receiver may under order sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, sell all real or personal property, and, if necessary to pay the debts, the commissioner of banking may enforce the individual liabilities of the stockholders. Before taking charge, the receiver must give surety bond of an amount prescribed by the governor, approved by him, and made payable to the State of West Virginia. The bond is filed in the office of the commissioner of banking, and suits and actions may be brought by any person injured by any breach of its conditions. All suits and actions must be brought in the State and in the county in which the banking house is located. The commissioner of banking has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court of the county in which the bank is situated to appoint a receiver for any bank for any of the causes specified in the act, but no receiver can be appointed by the court unless the commissioner of banking neglects, fails, or refuses to act. By an order of the commissioner, all expenses on account of any receivership are paid out of the assets of the institution before distribu-

tion of the proceeds. The receiver makes a ratable dividend of the money in his hands on all claims that are proved to his satisfaction, and as the proceeds of the assets are paid by the receiver, he shall on order pay further dividends on all justifiable claims, and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the stockholders of the association.

On or before the first day of December the commissioner submits to the governor a complete report of all the work done by his department, showing the total resources and liabilities of all the banks under his supervision and the increase or decrease of the resources and liabilities, noting the failures that may have occurred, stating their cause, and making any remarks, suggestions, and recommendations that he deems necessary.

The following have held the office of the commissioner of banking since the creation of the department in 1891: M. A. Kendall, S. V. Mathews, S. P. Smith, J. S. Hill, Naaman Jackson, and H. A. Abbott.

(Data furnished by H. A. Abbott, State Commissioner of Banking.)

BANKS AND BANKING IN WEST VIRGINIA. One of the best indexes to the prosperity and progress of a community or a state is found in the growth and development of the banks and other financial institutions that serve the people. Measured by this standard, West Virginia takes high place among the states of the Nation.

The story of banking in West Virginia is closely connected, in its financial history, with the banks of the Old Dominion.

—*Douglas McNeill*

DEEP IN THE HEART OF THE FOREST

Before the Civil War, Virginia had six chartered banks of issue, exchange, deposit, and discount, and each had several branch establishments in as many different towns. These were known as offices of discount and deposit.

The Bank of Virginia at Richmond was incorporated January 30, 1804, with assets of one and a half million dollars. In later years, its only branch in West Virginia was in Charleston. The Farmers Bank of Virginia in Richmond was created by act of assembly February 13, 1812. It loaned a large sum of money to the National Government to assist in prosecuting the Second War with Great Britain. It had no branch establishments

in what is now West Virginia. The Northwestern Bank of Virginia in Wheeling was chartered February 5, 1817. It had branches in Parkersburg, Clarksburg, and Wellsburg. The Bank of the Valley of Virginia in Winchester began its legal existence on February 5, 1817, and had branches in Charles Town, Romney, and Moorefield. The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank in Wheeling was incorporated, and had branch offices in Morgantown and Point Pleasant. The Exchange Bank of Virginia in Norfolk was established March 25, 1837, and had branches in Weston and Lewisburg. In the years immediately preceding the war, these banks established additional branches in other towns now within West Virginia.

On June 3, 1864, Congress passed "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." This brought forth the first reference to State banks by the Legislature of West Virginia, which body, in a joint resolution adopted February, 18, 1865, cited the title of this national law and then requested the senators and representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, an amendment to the act "so as to allow State banks having branches to become national banking associations and still use a portion of their capital for banking purposes." Some of these old State institutions were transformed into national banks, others closed their affairs. Others continued, in the absence of State law, to do business from 1862 to 1872, when, in compliance with a constitutional provision, the Legislature, on December 26, 1872, passed a general banking law entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Banks of Discount and Deposit."

Under the provisions of the act, numerous State banks were established; but this act was repealed in 1881. After that time these institutions were created under the general law, "Concerning the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies without special charters," until the enactment of the present banking law of the State, February 13, 1901, which is now known as Chapter LXXXIII of the acts of that year. The law specifies the business which these institutions shall transact by declaring that "They shall exercise all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by discounting promissory notes, negotiating drafts, bills of exchange and the evidence of indebtedness, receiving deposits, buying and selling exchange, bank notes, bullion, or coin, and by loaning money on personal or other security." A constitutional provision makes stockholders in these banks personally liable to the creditors thereof, over and above the amount of the stock held by them to an amount equal to the respective shares so held, for all liabilities.

By an act of the Legislature of February 23, 1891, the office of State bank examiner was created. The title was changed to that of State commissioner of banking, in 1901. At that time the act also provided for the creation of a commission composed of the commissioner of banking, the governor, and the attorney-general, who were given jurisdiction and control over all banks chartered by and operating in the State. The commissioner is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The commissioner must be a citizen of the State, must be experienced and skilled in bookkeeping and banking, must have had at least two years' experience as cashier of a bank, and must not be directly or indirectly interested in any bank or corporation subject to his supervision. His salary is $6,000 a year and traveling expenses and such contingent expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature. He is required to keep his office at the State capital, wherein he prepares and preserves a complete record of the financial condition of all banks subject to his supervision. At least twice a year he or a competent assistant makes a thorough and complete examination of the condition and affairs of each of the State banks as to assets and liabilities,

and as to compliance with the banking laws of the State.

The law requires the State bank officials to place before the commissioner all books, papers, notes, bills, and other evidence of debts due the banks, to disclose fully and truly all the bank's indebtedness and liabilities, and to furnish him with all necessary clerical aid and assistance. In addition to this examination, each bank is required to make "call statements" to the commissioner quarterly, made up on a prescribed form. These reports must exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the bank at the close of business on any day specified by the commissioner. This statement is required to be published at the expense of the bank, in a newspaper in the town where the bank is situated, or, if there is none printed there, then in the nearest paper thereto.

The law further requires that a sum be paid to the State by each of the banks examined, as follows: for the first $25,000 of assets, as shown by the books thereof on the day of examination, $40, and 3 cents for each additional $1,000 of assets. There shall be paid by each of the building and loan associations and other institutions operating under the building and loan laws of the State, in payment for examinations made by the commissioner of banking or his assistants, amounts equal to those paid by banks: $40 for the first $25,000 of assets, as shown by the books thereof on the day of examination, and 3 cents for each additional $1000 of assets.

The first report of the State bank examiner was made in 1891. This report showed that the total deposits in 23 national banks and 49 State banks aggregated $14,064,896. In 1927, thirty-eight years later, the combined deposits of 119 national banks and 206 State banks doing business in the State amounted to $344,739,564.71. This shows a phenomenal growth of banking resources in West Virginia during the past third of a century. It also tells the story of the growth and development of business and industrial enterprises.

Year	State Banks	Deposits	National Banks	Deposits	Total Deposits
1891	49	$ 8,330,896	23	$ 5,734,000	$ 14,064,896
1901	102	26,782,556	46	19,198,000	45,980,556
1906	160	44,475,261	79	64,848,000	69,323,261
1910	179	59,198,505	103	42,731,000	101,929,505
1916	193	83,745,205	117	71,398,000	155,143,205
1919	217	128,932,373	119	106,455,000	235,387,373
1920	217	154,440,268	122	136,717,000	290,157,268
1921	226	170,370,924	122	134,011,000	304,381,924
1922	225	162,196,460	121	140,567,000	302,763,460
1923	222	186,802,607	125	156,676,000	343,478,607
1927	217	196,124,549.14	122	161,417,000	357,541,549
1928	206	187,794,564.71	119	156,945,000	344,739,564

The accompanying table shows the deposits in State and in national banks and total deposits in West Virginia from 1891 to 1928, inclusive. It will be noticed that 1910 shows a decrease in national bank deposits. The year 1921, likewise, shows a decrease in national bank deposits. Figures for 1922 indicate a decrease in State bank deposits and in total deposits. Figures for 1928 indicate a decrease in State bank deposits, in national deposits, and in total deposits. Since 1919 the deposits have increased more than 50 per cent.

By compliance with certain legal requirements, charters for State banks may be obtained from the secretary of state and the State banking commissioner. The capital of a State bank must be not less than $25,000; trust companies must be capitalized at not less than $100,000.

(Read and approved by H. A. Abbott, State Commissioner of Banking.)

BAPTIST CHURCHES. Members of the Baptist denomination early founded homes in the mountains of western Virginia. The colonial government regarded that sect as among the most obnoxious dissenters from the Established Church. Many Baptist ministers refused to regard the Toleration Act, which was in force in Virginia. When they attempted to preach in the East they were set upon by ruffians, who pelted them with stones, live snakes, or hornets' nests; or beat them; or threw them into the water. If they did not heed these vigorous warnings to move on, they were arrested and confined in damp jails—through the bars of which they continued to preach. One Baptist historian says that many of these preachers brought much of their suffering upon themselves, that they were frequently noisy and spectacular and attracted attention by the strangeness of their actions.

The Baptists that migrated into the mountains of western Virginia found peace. In that region, there were no ministers of the Established Church to complain of their aggressiveness; and the colonial government ignored their refusal to conform, because every new settler, regardless of his religion, was a useful defender of the western frontier of Virginia.

About 1742, fourteen Baptist families migrated from New Jersey and settled in the vicinity of Gerrardstown in Berkeley County. They stayed there until about 1755, when the threatening dangers of the French and Indian War drove them to take refuge east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. After the war was over, they returned, and in 1770 organized a Baptist church at Mill Creek. Simpson's Creek Baptist Church in Bridgeport, Harrison County, was organized in 1774.

FOUR MILE BAPTIST CHURCH, LINCOLN COUNTY, SAID TO BE MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Probably the first Baptist minister in what is now West Virginia was the Reverend Shubal Stearnes, who came into this region as a missionary to the Indians. He started from New England in 1754 with a few of his followers. At Opequon in Berkeley County he halted. Here he found a Baptist church already

established and under the care of S. Hinton. At this place he met Daniel Marshall, a Baptist missionary, who had just returned from a visit to the Indians. They together moved to Cacapon, Hampshire County, where about 1755 they established the first Baptist church in the county. They moved soon afterward to North Carolina.

In 1787 under the pastorate of B. Stone, a Baptist church was organized on North River in Hampshire County. In 1790, Mr. Stone organized his second church in Hampshire County on Crooked Run. Dr. Munroe, who combined the practice of medicine with that of preaching, early organized a Baptist church on Patterson's Creek in Mineral County.

On November 5, 1775, John Corbly instituted the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church in Monongalia County. The Baptist society bought a lot in Morgantown in 1785 or 1786, but there is no evidence of a church organization at that date.

In 1775, John Alderson, a Baptist missionary from Rockingham County, made his first visit to the Greenbrier Valley. Impressed with the need for constant missionary effort in behalf of the settlers there, he determined to make that region his home and established a permanent residence there in October, 1777. For protection in such a wild region, he was often accompanied by an armed escort on his rounds of preaching. He was disliked by frontiersmen, who sometimes threatened to keep him out of the stockades and blockhouses.

In 1781 he organized the old Greenbrier Baptist Church. There were twelve members besides him. This congregation in 1784 built a church on a lot given by William Morris in North Alderson. The church at first regarded itself as a branch of the Linnville Association, but in 1782 it allied itself with the Ketokton Association. In 1801 it joined the Greenbrier Association which was formed in that year. Its members seem to have been very regular in attendance, although some of them had to travel thirty miles to church meetings. In 1785 it unanimously voted that frolicking was not right. The next year the congregation expressed itself on the slavery question by saying: "Our church having but few slaves, we hope that our brethren will not think it hard if we lie neuter in this matter."

Previous to 1820, the minister was called the laboring brother. He was not paid a large salary. Even as late as 1859 he received only $125 a year paid in produce. Naturally contributions in money were not very large. Sarah Alderson's contribution of a quarter to the church fund in 1805 was regarded as an act of great liberality. About 1814 there seems to have been an ebb in religious fervor and in 1830 there was a membership of only twenty-nine. From 1840 to 1860 worldliness seems to have attracted the members. There was scarcely a meeting at which some member was not under discipline for dancing, gambling, swearing, or immorality.

In 1793, the Old Kanawha Baptist Church in Pratt was organized by Reverend John Alderson.

The Indian Creek Primitive Baptist Church was the first branch of the parent church in Monroe County. It was organized in 1792. Its original building was a plain log structure with no chimney and with an earthen floor. When the weather was very cold, a bark fire was built in the middle of the room. If the Indians were threatening, sentries were stationed outside to keep watch. Even with all these discomforts threatening them, the members came long distances to attend the monthly meetings. The original building gave place to a log church which had a gallery and a puncheon floor.

The Red Sulphur Baptist Church was organized in May, 1815. The first church house of this congregation had in the middle of the room a stone chimney with a double fireplace.

The exact date of the organization of the Baptist Church in Clarksburg is not known. It is evident, though, that there

was some sort of Baptist building there in 1788 when Bishop Asbury recorded in his journal that he preached in it. Other evidence of the existence of such a church is a deed from Daniel Davisson, the original owner of Clarksburg, dated June 21, 1790, by which he conveyed a lot to the congregation of the Regular Baptists, members of Hopewell Church.

The church did not flourish. In 1818 the Reverend Ira Chase, who had been

—*A. B. Brooks*
PLANTING TROUT AT TERRA ALTA

sent out by the Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts. wrote from Clarksburg to Dr. Sharp of Boston that a Baptist church had once been constituted here, "but at this time there are neither preaching, religious service, nor churches of any denomination, and few, very few professors of religion, and some of these are not very correct in their morals." He further said in this same letter that on his first Sunday there he preached to a very small audience in the courthouse, but that a subscription paper was circulated by which funds were raised to pay his expenses while he preached a series of sermons. The people regarded his plain speaking kindly, and, though he denounced their sins, the congregation grew until on the last night, he preached to a house crowded with a large and attentive audience.

For a long time the church meetings were held in barns, private houses, the courthouse, or shady groves. The Broad Run Baptist Association, which included the counties of Harrison, Lewis, Gilmer, Calhoun, Webster, Roane, Clay, Braxton, and a part of Kanawha, was organized about 1835.

The organization of the Baptist Church in the Northern Panhandle followed closely that of the Episcopal Church in that region. October 5, 1794, on Short Creek, Virginia, the Short Creek Regular Baptist Church was organized. At its regular meeting in Wheeling on June 4, 1803, this church voted to establish a church called the Regular Baptist Church of Cross Creek. It built a good frame house near Saunder's Mill. Its first minister was Reverend John Prichard. About 1844 it became divided as a result of the preaching of Reverend Griffith, who advocated the missionary cause and had other advanced ideas. Mr. Griffith's followers withdrew, formed a new organization, and a mile farther up the creek built another church called Ebenezer. The old church was so weakened by the secession of the members of the new church that its regular meetings ceased. In Wellsburg, a Regular Baptist church was organized about 1816. John Brown collected the funds for a church building which was later occupied by the Disciples, under Alexander Campbell, a son-in-law of Mr. Brown.

About 1795 the Little Bethel Church of the Primitive Baptist denomination was organized in Meadowville, Barbour County, by Elder Harris who came to Glady Creek from Hardy County. In 1817 Phineas Wells organized a church in the vicinity of Philippi.

At the present time there are 710 churches and 450 ordained Baptist

ministers in West Virginia. The membership of the church is placed at 75,709, and the Sunday school enrollment at 56,906. Church property is valued at $5,504,216. Approximately $752,247 is spent by the church annually.

(Written by Greek Sayre, Instructor in English, West Virginia University. Read and approved by Dr. Clarence Kemper, Pastor, Baptist Temple, Charleston, West Virginia.)

BAR ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association was founded July, 8, 1886. There are now approximately seven hundred members in the State. The purpose of the organization is to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote reform in the law; to facilitate the administration of justice; to uphold integrity, honor, and courtesy in the legal profession; to encourage liberal education; and to cultivate cordial intercourse among the members of the bar. The West Virginia Bar is co-operative with the American Bar Association. Annual meetings are held at different points in the State, and an annual report of proceedings and the *West Virginia Law Quarterly* are distributed among members.

The association has been influential in initiating and securing many changes in legislation, notably in regard to property rights of married women, land titles, Workmen's Compensation Act, increased salaries for the Judiciary, the adoption of the highest requirements in the Union for admission to the bar, and the Revised Code of West Virginia. The organization also prepared the pending amendments to the State constitution to reform probate practice and to permit additional circuit judges in each circuit.

BARBE, WAITMAN T., professor of English, author, and lecturer, was born in Monongalia County, November 19, 1864, and died October 30, 1925. He received the A.B. degree from West Virginia University in 1884; the A.M. in 1887, and the M.S. in 1897; was a graduate student at Harvard, 1900-1, and Oxford University, England, 1908-9; and received the degree of Litt. D. from Denison University, 1904.

He was managing editor of the *Daily State Journal* at Parkersburg, from 1889 to 1895, and served as editor of the *West Virginia School Journal* for a number of years, beginning in 1904.

Dr. Barbe was assistant to the president and associate professor of English at West Virginia University, 1895-1910. He was made professor of English and director of the summer school in 1910, and continued in this position until his death.

He was a member of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia State Normal Schools, 1895-1902, and president of the West Virginia State Education Association, 1917-18.

Dr. Barbe was recognized as West Virginia's leading poet for many years. He was the author of *Ashes and Incense* (poems), 1891; *In the Virginias*, (stories), 1896; *Going to College*, 1899; *The Study of Poetry*, 1905; *Famous Poems Explained*, 1909; *Great Poems Interpreted*, 1913.

BARBOUR COUNTY. Population, 18,028 in 1920; estimated population 19,257 on July 1, 1925. Land area, 345.41 square miles. Situated slightly to the northeast of the center of the State. Bounded on the north by Taylor and Preston counties; on the south by Upshur and Randolph; on the east by Tucker and Randolph; and on the west by Harrison and Upshur. The county lies at the base of the Laurel Mountains, westernmost of the numerous ranges of the Appalachian system which parallel the main Allegheny range. The county is drained by the Tygarts River and its tributaries. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows the Tygarts River through the county. State Route 56 traverses the full length of the county from north to south; State Route 69 leads in from the southwest and forms a

junction with Route 56 at Philippi; State Routes 57 and 77, both serving the western part of the county, have not been completed.

Philippi, the county seat, is the chief town in the county. It is located on the Tygarts River and has an elevation of 1,310 feet above sea level. By road it is 156 miles from Charleston, 33 miles from Clarksburg, 119 miles from Wheeling, 224 miles from Bluefield, and 208 miles from Huntington. Junior and Belington are other important towns.

The assessed valuation of property within the county, as returned by the valuation of 1928, is as follows: real estate, $13,639,095; personal property, $2,711,017; public utility property, $4,-264,495; total, $20,614,607. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.16 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into eight magisterial districts: Philippi, Pleasant, Union, Valley, Barker, Cove, Elk, and Glade. The towns of Philippi and Belington have independent school districts.

Coal is the principal natural resource of Barbour County. It has been brought to development in many parts of the county. There are ten seams of workable coal, beginning with the seams of the Monongahela series and ending in the seams in the Middle Pottsville series. Barbour County produced 2,506,679 tons of coal during the year ending December 31, 1928. The estimated coal reserve within the county is 3,585,619,298 tons.

But few manufacturing plants are located in the county.

Barbour is one of the established agricultural counties of the State. Cattle raising is a source of great revenue. The county contains approximately 222,720 acres, with a farm area of 175,966 acres. This farm area was divided into 1,935 farms in 1925, 1,778 of which were operated by their owners. The principal crops are corn, wheat, buckwheat, and hay. Apples are the principal horticultural product.

Barbour County was formed from parts of Lewis, Harrison, and Randolph counties under an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed March 3, 1843. It was named in honor of Philip Pendleton Barbour, a distinguished public man and jurist of Virginia. Philippi, the county seat, was established the following year and takes its name from the Christian name of Judge Barbour. The battle of Philippi, fought June 3, 1861, when the Federal forces under General B. F. Kelley surprised and routed the newly recruited Confederate forces under Colonel George A. Porterfield, is recognized as the first land engagement of the Civil War.

BARBOUR COUNTY STREET FAIR. The fair is held at Philippi annually for three days. It was organized in 1899 and is managed by officers, directors, and committees. Several thousand exhibits are shown, and between six and ten thousand people attend each year. Prizes are awarded by the business men of Philippi and by wholesale dealers and manufacturers outside the town. The fair has had excellent business management.

BARGER, WILLIAM H., Keyser, West Virginia. Editor. Son of George B. and H. Elizabeth (Thalaker) Barger. Born December 9, 1877, in Petersburg, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie Rine. Educated in the public schools and by home study. Received his newspaper training under former Governor Cornwell. In 1912 he started the *Mineral Daily News* and later purchased the Keyser *Tribune*, then fifty-six years old, and combined it with the *Mineral Daily News*. Democrat. Methodist. Rotary. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow.

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, South Charleston, West Virginia, manufacturers of barium sulphide (black ash), blanc fixe (precipitated barium sulphate), barium carbonate, sodium sulphide, sodium sulphydrate, hydrogen sulphide (liquefied), strontium peroxide. One plant in State at South

Charleston, established in 1913, and taken over by present corporation in 1923; 200 employees.

BARNES, OTHO H., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of James W. and Martha Ann (Dew) Barnes. Born October 3, 1878, in Washington, D. C.; came to West Virginia in 1887. Wife, Cora M. Miller. Educated in public schools and newspaper offices. Part owner of the *Tyler Star*, Middlebourne, 1898-1901; editor of the Buckhannon *Delta*, 1904-1929. Republican. Methodist. Woodman; Elk; Knight of Pythias.

BARNES, URIAH, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Charles W. and Margaret Barnes. Born in Leroy, Jackson County, West Virginia, in 1883. Wife, Lena Belle Ice. LL.B., West Virginia University. Taught school at the age of sixteen and for a few years did clerical work. Admitted to the bar in 1908 and for four years was with the Supreme Court of Appeals, briefing cases for the use of the judges of that court. For many years, instructor in the College of Law at West Virginia University. Editor and compiler of *Ordinances of the City of Charleston;* editor of *West Virginia Code, Barnes' Federal Code,* and *Corporations.* Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1920; three times served as delegate to the Republican National Convention. Republican. Methodist. Member of local, State and American bar associations. American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

BARNES, WALTER, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James William and Martha Ann (Dew) Barnes. Born July 29, 1880, in Barnesville, Ohio. Wife, Phyllis Winchester. B.A., West Virginia University; M.A., Harvard. Teacher-training work for twenty years, first as head of the Department of English, Glenville State Normal School, then in Fairmont State Normal School where he is now head of the English Department and dean of instruction. Several summers as teacher and lecturer in the summer schools of University of Pittsburgh, University of Pennsylvania, Chicago University and New York University. For some years editor of the *West Virginia School Journal* and at the present time literary editor of the *West Virginia Review.* Has been a member of the State Board of Education and president of the West Virginia Education Association. Lectures at teachers' institutes and woman's clubs. Author of *English in the Country School; New Democracy in the Teaching of English;* and *The Children's Poets;* editor and compiler of *Types of Children's Literature;* editor of *Palgraves Golden Treasury* and *The Crisis* (by Churchill); author of many magazine articles, sketches, and poems. Member N. E. A. Vice president National Council Teachers of English. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Phi Kappa Psi.

BARNHART, ALVIN JOHNSON, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Lewis and Isabel Barnhart. Born in Buffalo, West Virginia, June 1, 1892. Wife, Caroline Baldwin. Educated in West Virginia University and George Washington University Law School. Admitted to the bar November 15, 1918. Secretary Charleston Association of Credit Men, 1920-1924. Prosecuting attorney of Putnam County, 1924-1928. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason. Phi Alpha Delta.

BARRON, FREDERICK H., Charleston, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of James L. and Agnes Pierre (Jackson) Barron. Born in St. Marys, Ontario, January 14, 1872. Wife, Mary Cuthbert Butler. Educated in the London, Ontario, High School; A. B., University of Toronto; B.D., Knox College. Has served the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Maryland, and the Davis Memorial Church, Elkins, West Virginia. For some years, has been the

financial secretary of the West Virginia Presbyterian Educational Movement. One time acting president of Davis and Elkins College; president of the Board of Trustees of Davis and Elkins College; trustee of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia; trustee of Greenbrier College for Women, Lewisburg, West Virginia; and trustee of Davis-Stuart Orphans' Home, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Camp pastor at Camp McClelland during the World War; also Four-Minute Man. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Delta Upsilon. Kanawha Country Club.

BARTLETT, HOMER A., Fairmont, West Virginia. Public accountant. Born in Prospect Valley, West Virginia, May 10, 1870. Son of Melville B. and Christena Bartlett. Unmarried. Educated in the public schools, Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, and the Walton School of Commerce, Chicago. Member of the House of Delegates from Marion County in the sessions of 1927 and 1929. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

BARTLETT, JAMES W., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Philander F. and Ida R. Bartlett. Born June 14, 1894, in Grafton, West Virginia. Wife, Anna Marion Hollis. Attended public schools of Grafton and Eastman National College. Has been engaged in farming, operation of bus line, and coal operating. Is superintendent of mines for the Dawson Coal Company, Rosehill Coal Company, and Irona Coal Company. Member of the House of Delegates from Taylor County, 1929. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Scottish Rite).

BASHAM, I. E., Pineville, West Virginia. Civil engineer and legislator. Son of John A. and Amanda C. Basham. Born in Herndon, Wyoming County, West Virginia, November 5, 1893. Wife, Alice Bailey. Attended the public schools and took special training in civil engineering and drafting. Spent twelve years in location, design, and construction of highways. Engineer in charge of construction of United States Explosive Plant C., Nitro, West Virginia, for one year during World War. At present, engaged in the general contracting business. In 1920 and in 1924, county surveyor; from 1923 to 1926, county road engineer. Elected from Wyoming County to the House of Delegates in 1926. Appointed by the governor to represent West Virginia in the United States Good Road Convention, 1925 and 1926. Republican. Mason; Red Man; Knight of Golden Eagle. American Junior Mechanics.

BASIC PRODUCTS COMPANY, Kenova, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of cement, lime, and refractories. One plant in State at Kenova, established in 1915; 200 employees.

BATTELLE, GORDON, antislavery advocate, was born in Washington County, Ohio, November 14, 1814, and died August 7, 1863. After attending Marietta College for a year, he went to Allegheny College, where he was graduated in 1840. For the next eleven years he was engaged in educational work, and then became an itinerant preacher. He served as presiding elder of the Clarksburg and of the Wheeling districts of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the outbreak of the war he took a strong stand for the Union. Governor Pierpont appointed him to investigate conditions in army camps in western Virginia. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in the fall of 1861 and in that body vigorously led the movement for the gradual abolition of slavery in the new State. Though defeated at the time, the provision was eventually inserted in the constitution before the admission of the State.

BATTELLE DISTRICT FAIR ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1926. The fair is held for three

—*Fred E. Brooks*

THE SUNSET OF SUMMER

days annually at Wadestown. It is managed by a committee selected from eleven members. Approximately 750 exhibits are shown, and 1000 people attend annually.

BAUGHMAN, DILLON PIERRE, Philippi, West Virginia. Educator. Born in Tacy, West Virginia, May 13, 1890. Son of George W. and Icie (Stalnaker) Baughman. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Moore. Educated in the public schools, Fairmont State Normal School, and Broaddus College. Taught for three years in rural schools and for six years was principal of grades and junior high schools. Served one year in the army during the World War. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Director of the Philippi Kiwanis Club.

BAYARD, Grant County, is situated on the Potomac River about fifty miles west of Cumberland, and within two miles of the Northwestern Turnpike. It is served by the Western Maryland Railroad. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $200,000; one theater; and four churches. It lies within easy reach of the famous Greenland and Maysville gaps and is near many beautiful scenes in the Backbone Mountain region.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of over 100, and an elementary school with an enrollment of about 250. The two schools employ thirteen teachers. Electric light and power and water are furnished by the Emmons Coal Mining Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and five councilmen. The taxable property valuation is about $300,000 and the tax rate is 45 cents on each $100 valuation. There is no debt and the budget calls for approximately $1200.

The present population, about 1,000, has increased in the last few years because of extensive coal and timber operations.

(Data furnished by I. L. Neville, Cashier Bayard National Bank. Read and approved by E. B. Phares, Superintendent Bayard Schools.)

BAYER, HARRY W., Winfield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Robert and Angeline (Johnson) Bayer. Born in Sleepy Creek District, Morgan County, West Virginia. Wife, Teresa Agnes Slaughter. Attended rural school in Morgan County and summer normal schools; was graduated from Shenandoah Institute (now Shenandoah College), Dayton, Virginia. Taught several terms of school and in spare time studied law. Admitted to the bar in 1893; began the practice of law in Berkeley Springs. Served as prosecuting attorney of Morgan County twenty years; as city attorney of Mannington, two years; as superintendent of Morgan County schools; as secretary to the board of education. Appointed by Morgan County court as county road engineer. Was editor and publisher of Berkeley Springs *Post* and member of the House of Delegates from Morgan County. Is now assistant prosecuting attorney of Putnam County and mayor of Winfield. Served as government appeal agent during World War. Congressional and county committeeman of Morgan County. Republican. United Brethren. Patriotic Order Sons of America.

BEAVERS, WILLIAM A., SR., Grafton, West Virginia. Real estate and fire insurance. Son of George W. and Jennie Beavers. Born May 4, 1870, near Tunnelton, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Gertrude Field. Educated in the public schools. Engaged in wholesale grocery business for thirty-five years. Is now president of the First National Bank of Grafton; president of the board of education, Grafton Independent District; president board of trustees, Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church; Sunday school superintendent in the same church for seven years; director in various business enterprises. Chairman of Four-Minute Men and chairman of Taylor County Council of Defense during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Grand Warden, Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of West Virginia).

BECKLEY, county seat of Raleigh County, is built upon a broad plateau, 2,500 feet above sea level, and is seventy-six miles from Charleston. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Virginian railways, and has improved roads to all points. It has four banks, with capital stock of $650,000 and deposits of over $8,000,000; two newspapers; two hospitals; seven churches; and two modern theaters. Grand View, a few miles from Beckley, offers an excellent view of the surrounding country and is a most picturesque spot. Raleigh County and Beckley, its chief town, derive much of their wealth from the extensive coal-mining operations, the city being the geographical center of the famous Smokeless Coal area of West Virginia.

A public library has recently been ordered established by a vote of the people. The city has one senior high school, with an enrollment of 472; one junior high school, enrollment 540; one junior-senior high school for colored pupils, enrollment 166; nine elementary schools for white pupils, enrollment 1,963; three elementary schools for colored pupils, enrollment 383, and one private school, enrollment 50. The schools employ 28 teachers in the senior high school, 23 in the junior high school, and 75 in the elementary schools.

A large park is provided in the center of the city, and twenty miles of paved streets are maintained. The city is served by electric light and power and has an excellent water supply from deep wells. The city government is under the control of a mayor and a council. For the purpose of taxation a property valuation of $7,551,065 was returned in 1927, on which a city tax rate of 89 cents on the $100 was laid. The city budget for 1927-8 was fixed at $51,200. The bonded indebtedness amounts to $242,000.

The city has experienced an unusual growth in recent years and has a population estimated at 10,000; the 1920 census reported 4,149. Beckley was named in honor of General Alfred Beckley, its founder and a very early settler in that section. Its first charter was granted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1837.

(Data furnished by W. A. James, secretary, Beckley Chamber of Commerce. Read and approved by Charles Hodel.)

BECKLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This organization is managed by a board of directors and a full-time secretary. At present it has a membership of over three hundred. It labors to promote the best interests of Beckley and Raleigh County. Its accomplishments during the period of its existence have proved it to be one of the vital factors in the progress of the community in promoting the civic, mercantile, professional, and industrial interests of Beckley and Raleigh County.

(Data furnished by W. A. James, Secretary.)

BEDFORD, JOSEPH W., Parsons, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Hamilton J. and Mary Ann (Wilson) Bedford. Born in Whipscove, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1850. Wife, Mary C. Furlow of Oldtown, Maryland. Dr. Bedford received his early education in the common schools of Pennsylvania. In January, 1873, he was licensed by the quarterly conference at Everett, Pennsylvania, as a local preacher. In the year 1874 he served as supply pastor on Logan and Sandy charge, and the following year he was admitted on trial to the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1876 he was ordained deacon and in 1878 elder. After serving a number of charges in the West Virginia Conference he was transferred to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, where he served several charges. In 1893 he returned to the West Virginia Conference and served the charges at Davis and New Martinsville. He was appointed Presiding Elder of the Huntington District, in which capacity he served from 1895 to 1901, after which he served Parsons, Logan, Thomas, Bayard, and Hendricks

charges. In 1900 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Taylor University, Indiana, and in the same year he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In connection with his ministerial work he published the *Mountain State Patriot,* a Prohibition Party paper, for fifteen years. For twelve years he served as state chairman of the Prohibition Party. Dr. Bedford has been elected a delegate to the National Convention of the Prohibition Party ten times, and in the campaign of 1904 was the nominee of that party for governor of West Virginia. He is an honorary member of the I. O. O. F., at Thomas, West Virginia.

BEHNER, FREDERICK G., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Frederick and Elizabeth Rueger Behner. Born August 11, 1874, in Wood County, Ohio. Wife, Flora Etta Dreisback. Educated in the public schools of Ohio; the normal school in Toledo, Ohio; Toledo Business College; Northwestern Academy; A.B., Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, 1900, and A.M., 1905;four years foreign travel; B.D., Xenia Theological Seminary, 1908; D.D., Davis and Elkins, 1928. Taught in the public schools of Ohio for three years; served as city superintendent of schools for one year; was inspector of schools in the Philippine Islands for four years; was a minister for fourteen years; and was city executive of church federations for eight years. Appointments have been with First Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ohio; First Presbyterian Church, Fargo, North Dakota; Grace Church, St. Louis, Missouri; executive secretary, Federation of Churches in Akron, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and since 1924, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Clarksburg, West Virginia. Is West Virginia chairman of national missions for the Presbyterian Church. During the World War, official lecturer on general morale in military camps of the Central West. Republican. Mason (32 Degree, Scottish Rite, Knight Templar); Odd Fellow. Tall Cedars. Cleosophic Literary Society. Kiwanis. Wild Life League. President of the Clarksburg Ministerial Union.

BELINGTON, Barbour County, is situated in the southern end of the county on the Tygarts Valley River midway between Philippi and Elkins and forty-two miles from Grafton. It is in a farming and mining district. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland railroads and by State Route 56. It has one national bank with resources of $62,021 and deposits of over $500,000, and five churches.

It has one elementary school with 8 teachers and 275 pupils, a junior high school with 4 teachers and 111 pupils, and one high school with 5 teachers and 115 pupils. Electricity is furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company and water service is furnished by a municipal plant. A mayor and a council govern the town. The property valuation is $1,506,613 with a municipal tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation.

Belington derives its name from its founder John Bealin who moved there from Philippi before the Civil War. It was incorporated in 1905 and since has amended its charter twice, in 1921 and in 1927. Belington has an estimated population of 2,500.

BELL, JOHN WADE, Quinwood, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of John W. and Izzie Lewis (Brown) Bell. Born October 26, 1882, in Goshen, Virginia. Married Elizabeth Amick (deceased). Scrip clerk for Stonewall Coal and Coke Company, 1905-07; bookkeeper and general manager of Keeneys Creek Colliery, 1907-16; general manager of Greenbrier Colliery Company, 1916-20. Now general manager of Imperial Smokeless Coal Company; president of Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Operators Association. Vice president of the Bank of Rupert

and a director of the Bank of Quinwood and the Winona National Bank. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason.

BELL, ROBERT MARION, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Robert J. and Mollie Brown Bell. Born in Blacksburg, Virginia, October 16, 1880. Attended public schools; completed course in Greenbrier Military Academy. Was president of the Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Company, vice president and general manager of the Limestone Telephone Company, and general manager of the Lewisburg and Ronceverte Electric Railway Company, until recently sold to the Crichton interests of Pennsylvania. Is general manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and the Lewisburg and Ronceverte Railway Company. Is first vice president of the Bank of Quinwood, a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Greenbrier, and vice president and general manager of the Bell Oil Products Service. Has served as mayor of Lewisburg for three terms. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Lewisburg Business Men's Association. Rotary.

BELL, ROBERT PIERRE, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Born June 18, 1883, in Grantsville, West Virginia. Wife, Katherine L. Steinbach. Son of William Edgar and Rachel Rebecca (Ferrell) Bell. Educated in public schools and Vanderbilt University. Has been editor of the *Calhoun Chronicle* and the *Methodist Advocate*; is now editor and general manager of the Point Pleasant *Register*. Has served as mayor of Point Pleasant and president of the chamber of commerce of that town. Was once Democratic candidate for county clerk of Mason County. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis.

BELLE ALKALI COMPANY, Belle, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of liquid chlorine, caustic soda, chloroform, sodium hypochlorite bromine, and calcium chloride. One plant in State at Belle, established in 1920; 200 employees.

ONE OF THE STATE'S NUMEROUS TROUT STREAMS

BELTZHOOVER, GEORGE MORRIS, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jacob and Agnes (Eckels) Beltzhoover. Born February 8, 1844, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Lucy Adele Entler. Attended the public schools and Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in 1864. Was a private in Company A, 26th Pennsylvania, a Gettysburg College company. Read law; admitted to the bar in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, January, 1866. Practiced law in Shepherdstown. Member of the House

of Delegates, 1869 and 1870. Member of the Board of Regents, West Virginia University, 1870-73. Prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County, 1870-76. Democrat. Lutheran. Mason (Commandery). Zeta Psi.

BENNETT, CAREY, M., Glenville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Alfred M. and Martha J. Bennett. Born in Gilmer County on August 8, 1868. Wife, Byrd Amiss. Educated in Glenville State Normal School and West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar and practiced law in Gilmer County; eight years prosecuting attorney for Gilmer County. Is owner and operator of a large orchard in the famous Apple Pie Ridge belt in Berkeley County. Also interested in the production of oil and gas. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Elk.

BENNETT, JAMES P., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Insurance. Son of Jacob J. and Mary Elizabeth Bennett. Born February 1, 1888, near Philippi, West Virginia. Wife, Octavia V. Wilfong. Educated in rural schools, Shepherd College Normal School, and commercial schools. Taught in the public schools of West Virginia for five years. Was associated with the Kane and Keyser Company, wholesale hardware dealers, in Belington. Took up life insurance work, being general agent for the Manhattan Life of New York. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1928 from Wood County; served on the Taxation and Finance Committee, the Insurance Committee, the Penitentiary Committee and the Labor Committee. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Scottish Rite, Shriner); Odd Fellow.

BENNETT, JONATHAN McCALLY, auditor of Virginia, was born near the present Walkersville, Lewis County, West Virginia, October 4, 1816, and died in Weston, October 28, 1887. He was educated in a local subscription school and at a private school in Weston. In March, 1836, he was made a deputy sheriff of Lewis County and in 1838 was appointed deputy clerk of the county courts, in the meantime pursuing the study of law.

In 1843 he was admitted to the bar and entered into a partnership with Gideon D. Camden. He became prosecuting attorney of Gilmer County in 1845, and the first mayor of Weston in 1846. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Virginia Assembly and in the sessions of 1852-53 was very active in securing better roads in western Virginia and the establishment at Weston of a branch of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, of which he was elected president in 1853. In 1856 he was a prominent candidate for Congress, leading for several ballots in the convention that selected General Albert G. Jenkins. In 1857 he was appointed by Governor Henry A. Wise as first auditor of Virginia and by successive reappointments held this office with distinction until the close of the Civil War in 1865, when he returned to Weston and resumed the practice of his profession.

Although an exponent of the Southern cause, he at once became an aggressive leader in the new State. In 1871 he was appointed with A. W. Campbell and John J. Jackson, Sr., to adjust with Virginia the respective proportions of the public debt of the old state; in 1872 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1876 was appointed awarding judge for West Virginia by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia.

BENNETT, WALDO E., Cowen, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Sampson L. and Louisa F. Bennett. Born January 17, 1887, in Pool, West Virginia. Wife, Augusta K. Richmond. Educated in Morris Harvey College and Oskaloosa College. Has served the East Bank circuit, Paden City circuit, central station at Huntington, East Williamson, Pikeville (Kentucky), Marmet, and Webster Springs. Democrat. Methodist. Kiwanis.

BENTLEY, SAMUEL RICHARD, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Insurance. Son of Joseph and Jane Brown Bentley. Born November 12, 1877, in Pike County, Missouri; came to West Virginia in 1899. Unmarried. Educated in public elementary and high school. Traveling salesman from 1899 to 1904; agent for the New York Life Insurance Company since 1904. Chairman of the John W. Davis home-coming committee and of the committee for preparation for his notification in 1924. President of the Clarksburg Rotary Club, 1917-18. Exalted ruler of B. P. O. E., 1906-07. President of the Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce, 1924. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

BENWOOD, Marshall County, is an industrial city located on the Ohio River opposite Bellaire, Ohio, four miles from the center of Wheeling at the corporation limits of the city, and seven miles from Moundsville, the county seat. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Benwood and Wheeling Connecting railroads and State Route 2 and United States Route 250.

It has one elementary school with 6 teachers and 275 pupils and one high school with 18 teachers and 207 pupils. Water service is furnished by the Benwood and McMechen Water Company and electricity by the Wheeling Electric Company. The elections of the city are held biennially. The property valuation is $10,739,530, with a municipal tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation.

Benwood was first chartered in 1853. A new charter was granted in 1905 and since has been amended twice, in 1907 and 1919. The estimated population is 5,000.

BERKELEY, EDMUND CARTER, Van, West Virginia. Coal operator and mining plant builder. Son of Francis Brooke and Susan Jane (Baird) Berkeley. Born May 30, 1876, in Staunton, Virginia; came to West Virginia in 1893. Attended public schools in Staunton and summer sessions of the West Virginia University School of Mines and Mechanics Institute, Richmond, Virginia. Has built mining plants and operated mines in Mercer, McDowell, Raleigh and Boone counties, West Virginia. At present is president of the Southern West Virginia Coal Company and general superintendent of the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company property in Boone County.

BERKELEY COUNTY. Population, 24,544 in 1920; estimated population, 26,002 on July 1, 1925. Land area, 324.78 square miles. Is the central county of the Eastern Panhandle, a narrow strip of West Virginia jutting out to the east between the states of Virginia and Maryland. Bounded on the north by Washington County, Maryland; on the east by Jefferson County, West Virginia; on the south by Frederick County, Virginia; and on the west by Morgan County, West Virginia. The county lies on the eastern slope of the Appalachian Mountains and in the drainage basin of the Potomac River, that stream forming its northern boundary. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by the Pennsylvania Railroad. United States Route 11 passes through the county from north to south; State routes 47 and 49 cross from east to west, forming a junction with United States Route 11 at Martinsburg.

Martinsburg is the county seat and is also the chief town. It is located near the center of the county and is the gate city to the famous Valley of Virginia. It is very pleasantly situated at an elevation of 457.7 feet above sea level. By road it is 361 miles from Bluefield, 327 miles from Charleston, 263 miles from Wheeling, and 74 miles from Washington, D. C. Hedgesville, Inwood, Bunker Hill, and Falling Waters are other important centers in the county.

The 1928 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation gave the following valuation: real estate, $16,377,590; personal property, $6,546,245; public

utility property, $6,911,034; total, $29,-834,869. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.27 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Arden, Falling Waters, Gerrardstown, Hedgesville, Martinsburg, Mill Creek and Opequon. The City of Martinsburg maintains an independent school district.

Berkeley County is especially adapted to agriculture and horticulture. The county has also valuable mineral resources; ores, sands, and limestone of a very excellent quality are abundant: but it is as an agricultural county that Berkeley is known. Some of the largest commercial orchards in the State are to be found there. Of the 208,000 acres within the county, the farm area is 154,-473 acres. This is divided into 1,436 farms, 890 of which are operated and cultivated by their owners. The county affords almost every variety of land to be found in the State, and the annual yield forms the greater part of the wealth of the county. Corn, oats, wheat, and hay are the principal farm crops; apples and peaches are the principal horticultural products. Berkeley is the banner apple county of the State. It ships its choice fruits to all the great markets of the country.

Martinsburg is the principal manufacturing center. Here are located woolen, knitting, and other plants. The State maintains an apple packing plant at Inwood. A private concern at the same place operates an apple packing plant on a very large scale.

Berkeley County was the earliest settled county in West Virginia. Morgan Morgan, the first white settler within the present State, established his home at Bunker Hill in 1726. The county was formed in 1772 under an act of the Burgesses of Virginia, passed March 24, 1772, and takes its name from Norborne Berkeley, Baron Botetourt, who was governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770.

BERKELEY SPRINGS. These mineral springs have been noted for their historic associations and curative waters for more than two centuries. They were first known as the Warm Springs, then as the Bath Springs, and now as Berkeley Springs. A diary kept by George Washington shows that as early as 1748 he visited the springs and referred to them as the "famed warm springs." The land on which these springs are located was at one time owned by Lord Fairfax, who gave the title to the springs and adjoining property to the Colony of Virginia, that the waters might be free to the public forever. During the Revolutionary War, the State of Virginia used the springs as a place to treat the sick and wounded. Here it was that James Rumsey worked on his steamboat, and a stone now marks the site of the old Rumsey Mill.

WASHINGTON ELM AT BERKELEY SPRINGS

The Berkeley Springs have a capacity of about two thousand gallons a minute with uniform temperature of 74 degrees. They have five large sources and numerous smaller ones within a space of about one hundred yards. The waters are clear and sparkling, and abundant to supply the town, the baths, and several industrial enterprises.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, Morgan County, is situated two and one-half miles south of the Potomac River and one hundred miles northeast of Washington, D. C. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 9 and 47. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $863,272; two weekly newspapers; two theaters; and seven churches. The State maintains in Berkeley Springs a five-acre park, which includes the famous Berkeley springs and baths. Near the town are many places of historical interest, including the Antietam battle field and Fort Frederick, Maryland. Some of the most beautiful scenery in the State is located in the hilly and rolling country around Berkeley Springs.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 241, one junior high school, and two elementary schools. Twenty-two teachers are employed in the system. There are two miles of paved streets, electric lights and power, and a water supply furnished from the springs. The government is in the hands of a mayor and five councilmen. Taxable property is valued at $1,232,296, with a tax rate of 60 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $6,056, and the debt $10,000.

The approximate population is 1000. Suburbs include North and South Berkeley, each with a population of about 400. The town of Berkeley Springs was laid out in 1776, and lots were sold a year later. The land on which the town now stands was a part of the Lord Fairfax grant. The spring was given by Lord Fairfax to the State of Virginia to be used as a public park. It was chartered in October, 1776, by the General Assembly of Virginia as the town of Bath, and was granted a new charter by the West Virginia Legislature in 1872.

(Data furnished by S. S. Buzzerd, Editor *Morgan Messenger*; read and approved by R. E. Allen.)

BERKSHIRE, RALPH L., jurist, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1816, and died at Morgantown, November 8, 1902. He moved to Monongalia County, then in Virginia, with his parents in 1817; studied law under the direction of Guy R. C. Allen beginning in 1838, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County in 1847 and in 1852 was elected by the people to the same office. In 1860 he was the Whig candidate for circuit judge, but was defeated. He became an advocate of the new State movement after the secession of Virginia and was a member of the Wheeling Convention. He was appointed circuit court judge in 1861 and served until 1863, when he was appointed one of the first three judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

BETHANY COLLEGE, at Bethany. This Class A liberal arts college offers four years of standard college work leading to the A.B. and the B.S. degrees. The institution is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, which indicates high standing among the colleges of the country.

Faculty. The faculty numbers twenty-eight, six women and twenty-two men. Of this number twenty-four are teaching, the other members being the president of the college, the dean of women, the coach of athletics, and the executive secretary. There are fifteen departments offering majors. Eight of these departments are headed by men holding the Ph.D. degree. The other department heads are men of long teaching experience.

Campus and Buildings. The campus comprises forty acres. Following is the list of the college buildings and their approximate values.

Oglebay Hall	$ 85,000
Commencement Hall	80,000
Main Building	100,000
Irvin Gymnasium	35,000

Carnegie Library	30,000
T. W. Phillips Dormitory	30,000
Percy B. Cochran Dormitory	43,000
Cochran Heating Plant	37,000
Pendleton Heights	15,000

Equipment. The library of 21,350 volumes contains some rare collections, as well as up-to-date groupings in the different fields of study. The laboratory equipment is indicated by the following list with approximate values: physics $9,500; chemistry $16,000; biology $12,600; home economics $4,700; and psychology $4,200.

Enrollment. The enrollment is made up entirely of college students. As a rule, the institution conducts no summer session. The enrollment at the times indicated is listed below.

	Men	Women	Total
1926-27	198	136	334
First Semester 1927-28	191	131	322

Support. Bethany College is considered one of the wealthiest small colleges in the United States. It was founded and has been sponsored by the Christian Church, although it makes its appeal for support and for students without regard to denomination. It has a productive endowment (1928) of $1,780,000, and is engaged in a campaign to add materially to this large endowment and to the plant in buildings and equipment. Additional support is received from church and individual gifts and from tuition of students.

History. 1840. Bethany College was founded by Alexander Campbell and has had continuous existence as a liberal arts college.

1881. The college became coeducational.

Buildings and equipment have been added from time to time to replace those destroyed by several fires and to care for the new requirements for a collegiate institution.

Presidents. A list of the presidents who have served during the long history of Bethany College follows.

Alexander Campbell	1841-1866
W. K. Pendleton	1866-1886
W. H. Woolery	1886-1889
Archibald McLean	1889-1891
Hugh McDiarmid	1891-1895
B. C. Hagerman	1897-1898
J. M. Kersey	1898-1900
J. C. Keith	1900-1901
T. E. Cramblet	1901-1919
Cloyd Goodnight	1919-

Service and Outlook. This institution serves through the following purposes: (a) training for high school teachers; (b) training of ministers; (c) training for business; (d) pre-legal work; (e) pre-medical work; (f) pre-engineering work.

It has been the aim of Bethany College to build life and character. It has influential alumni throughout the United States, who by their own success attest to the efficient training received in their Alma Mater.

At the present time a crusade is in progress for $1,000,000, to be used for the building of two new dormitories, for an increase of the general endowment, and for repairs and replacements in the present plant. The new dormitories will enable Bethany to accept between 450 and 500 students.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. Cloyd Goodnight, President of Bethany College.)

BETHLEHEM FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY, general offices in Fairmont, West Virginia, was organized in 1927. Two mines in State near Shinnston. Coal is mined from the Pittsburgh seam. Annual production, 550,000 tons; 250 employees. Modern picking tables, shaker screens, and loading booms are used in the preparation of the coal.

BETHLEHEM MINES CORPORATION, principal offices in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, acquired properties in West Virginia in 1919 and 1920. Four mines are operated in State, two in Preston County and two in Marion

County. In the Preston County mines at Burk and Bretz, coal is taken from the Upper Freeport seam; in Marion County mines at Barrackville and Dakota, coal is taken from the Pittsburgh seam. Average annual production, 2,513,671 net tons; 2,200 employees. Picking tables and screens are used in preparation of coal. Entire production is shipped to the steel plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

BEUHRING, R. LEE, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Lee Davis and Mamie Beuhring. Born August 1, 1891, in Decatur, Alabama. Wife, Dorothea Sandman. Attended the public schools in Huntington, West Virginia; graduated from Marshall College; LL.B., Washington and Lee University, 1914. Began the practice of law in Huntington in 1915; interrupted by the World War; returning after the war, again took up his practice. Elected a member of the House of Delegates, 1928; was chairman of the Committee on Counties, Districts, and Municipal Corporations and member of the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Military Affairs, and the Committee on Executive Offices and Library. Is commissioner in chancery and commissioner of accounts in Cabell County. During the World War, served as lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry of the First Division. Wounded twice and gassed; received two citations. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner); Elk. Kiwanis. American Legion.

BIAS, RANDOLPH, Williamson, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Rolan and Lucy (Byus) Bias. Born December 20, 1875, in Lincoln County, West Virginia. Wife, Clothilde Gaujot. Attended public schools, Guyandot High School, Marshall College, and West Virginia University. Taught school for a time when a youth; became postmaster of Williamson, where he served until he was admitted to the bar in 1910. Member of the county, State, and National bar associations; past president of the West Virginia Bar Association. Served as commissioner from West Virginia on Uniform State Laws. Lectures throughout the country on West Virginia. Member American Civil Legion. Past governor West Virginia Kiwanis District. Phi Kappa Sigma. Guyandot Club.

BIBB, T. E., Beckley, West Virginia. Wholesale merchant. Son of Benjamin and Mary Bibb. Born August 12, 1865, in Oak Hill, West Virginia. Wife, Ella Love. Reared on the farm. Educated in the common schools. Entered the mercantile business at the age of twenty-four. In 1890, became associated with the Royal Coal Company; in 1909 engaged in the retail and wholesale hardware and furniture business with the Beckley Hardware and Supply Company. Democrat. Baptist. Mason. Rotary.

BIG SANDY RIVER. This river with the tributary Tug Fork forms the boundary between West Virginia and Kentucky. Tug Fork rises in the eastern part of McDowell County and flows westward, then northwestward, joining other tributaries to form the Big Sandy, which empties into the Ohio River at Kenova. Its total length is 180 miles. It drains McDowell and Mingo counties and a part of Wayne County. The area of its drainage basin in West Virginia is about 1,300 square miles. The principal tributaries are Elk Horn Creek, Dry Fork, and Pilgrim Creek in West Virginia and Levisa Fork which enters the river from Kentucky.

BIRDS OF WEST VIRGINIA. Two hundred and sixty-eight species and subspecies of birds have been recorded in the region now called West Virginia. These are approximately one-fourth of all the kinds of birds found in the United States and Canada.

Some of the species and subspecies listed in this article are very common and well-known birds; some are transients that linger in this part of the

country but a few days each year, as they pass back and forth on their semi-annual migration flights; still others are very rare species that may be seen only once or twice in a lifetime; others are straggling, peregrine forms that are driven inland by storms or that wander far from their usual habitats. In the list are to be found the names of such interesting species as the Passenger Pigeon, the Carolina Paroquet, and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, once found in the region of West Virginia but long since extinct or gone from this section.

The avifauna of any region is greatly influenced by the physiography of that region, by latitude and altitude, by the food to be found, by the presence or absence of rivers, clear-flowing streams, lakes, and oceans, and by swamps and marshes. West Virginia abounds in rivers and small streams, hills and mountains. In many parts of the State there are extensive forests with small farms interspersed, or agricultural areas with many wood-lots. The State's abundant rainfall is favorable to all forms of life. Its elevation varies from the low points on the Ohio and Potomac rivers to the high elevations of the Appalachian Mountains. All these natural characteristics of West Virginia are conducive to thriving bird life. However, the State list is not so large as that of many other states. There being no ocean coast, few large swamps or marshes, no natural lakes worthy of the name, no very high mountains and no prairies, the birds that live in such regions are rare or altogether lacking. While the birds that make their homes in farm sections, in hilly, wooded regions and along small rivers and streams are abundant, the pelagic, littoral, and palustrine forms are rare. Many northern birds are to be found in the higher Alleghenies, and among these are subspecies of peculiar interest, such as the Mountain Solitary Vireo, the Carolina Junco, and the Cairns' Warbler. Southern species enter the State by way of the Ohio River Valley and, evidently, through the gaps in the mountains, the New River being a natural highway for adventurous species that have a tendency to extend their ranges northward.

No extended and systematic work has ever been carried on in the study of West Virginia birds. Some noted ornithologists have visited the State for a short time, but they have never remained to make a careful study of birds. Among these Alexander Wilson, John James Audubon, W. E. D. Scott, William Brewster, Ernest Ingersoll, Ruthven Deane, Dr. W. C. Rives, and G. Eifrig should be mentioned. Members of the

—*Fred E. Brooks*
TUFTED TITMOUSE

Biological Survey have made collecting trips in the State, and a few other distinguished ornithologists have made brief visits. Yet all these together have not adequately studied the birds. It yet remains for some one to do the work thoroughly.

In the limited space given to this article no thorough discussion can be made, but each family represented will be briefly described and all the species known to the State will be mentioned. The list is as follows:

I. Family *Colymbidae*. Grebes. Grebes are aquatic birds with lobed feet. In appearance they are not unlike the Ducks, though there is a very great difference anatomatically. They dive skilfully, swim considerable distances under

the water, and thus acquire the name "Hell-diver" that is sometimes given them. In color they are brownish gray with lighter underparts. Their nests are built in or near shallow lakes where there is much water-soaked vegetation.

Three species have been reported in this State.

(1) Holboell's Grebe. A large diving bird that has been taken on the Ohio, Great Kanawha, and Buckhannon rivers and at White Sulphur Springs.

(2) Horned Grebe. Rather common along the rivers in migration time.

(3) Pied-billed Grebe. Quite common in migration. Observed at Weston on December 30, in zero weather.

II. Family *Gaviidae*. Loons. Very large diving birds that haunt the northern lakes in breeding season, but spend the winters, for the greater part of the time, on the ocean. Black above; streaked and spotted with white. Wild laughing call.

(4) Loon. Often called the "Great Northern Diver." Many records for West Virginia. Occasionally found in winter, though most common in the spring and fall.

(5) Red-throated Loon. One record for the State.

III. Family *Laridae*. Gulls and Terns. Birds of long wings and swift, graceful flight. Usually white and gray in color. Most species are maritime, but a few are found inland, particularly along the larger streams. Terns are more slender than Gulls and differ from them in other respects. Ten species have been found in this State.

(6) Kittiwake. Of very doubtful occurrence.

(7) Herring Gull. This is the large "Sea Gull" often seen along the rivers. Most abundant in March.

(8) Ring-billed Gull. Very rare. Reported from White Sulphur Springs.

(9) Laughing Gull. Taken in Putnam County by John Morgan. Rare.

(10) Bonaparte's Gull. Observed by Eifrig on the Potomac River and by the writer on the Ohio. A small beautiful Gull.

(11) Caspian Tern. Record for Ohio River in Dawson's *Birds of Ohio*.

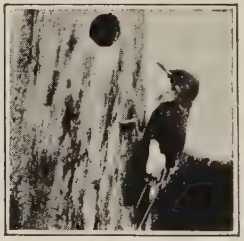
(12) Common Tern. Not at all common, the name having significance in other regions.

(13) Least Tern. Almost like a Swallow in size and appearance. Taken on the Great Kanawha by Sidney Morgan.

(14) Sooty Tern. One record made for West Virginia by I. H. Johnston.

(15) Black Tern. Taken in this State by T. A. Morgan and G. Eifrig. A beautiful dark bird that breeds abundantly in the lakes of the northern interior parts of the United States and Canada.

IV. Family *Phalacrocoracidae*. Cormorants. Large dark birds that are found along the shores of all oceans. In flight they often assume regular forma-



tions as do the Geese. All four toes are connected by webs.

(16) Double-crested Cormorant. One taken at Waverly on December 25, 1907. Reported from other parts of the State.

V. Family *Pelecanidae*. Pelicans.

(17) White Pelican. A large white bird

easily recognized by its large bill (fourteen inches long) and the pouch underneath. Reported from Braxton, Wood, and Upshur counties.

VI. Family *Anatidae*. Ducks, Geese, and Swans. The characteristics of this family are so well known that no description need be given. At least two hundred species are known, about fifty of them occurring in North America. Thirty of these have been reported by various observers in this State. However, some of them are exceedingly rare, at least one species, the Trumpeter Swan, having been extirpated.

(18) American Merganser. A large, fish-eating duck. Found occasionally along the rivers and inland streams.

(19) Red-breasted Merganser. A graceful, crested species that is occasionally seen in West Virginia. Breeds in the far north and winters in great numbers along the Atlantic coast.

(20) Hooded Merganser. The large rounded crest of the male is black and white. The Morgan brothers report that the females are common along the Great Kanawha River, but that the drakes are always rare.

(21) Mallard. Often observed in fall, winter and spring. Found nesting at Lake Terra Alta, Preston County.

(22) Black Duck. Observed in Mineral County in winter. Occurs elsewhere in the State in migration time.

(23) Gadwall. Taken on the Great Kanawha, and observed at French Creek.

(24) Baldpate. Many killed by T. A. Morgan along the Great Kanawha. Also taken by Eifrig along the Potomac.

(25) Green-winged Teal. A small, swift-flying duck of rare occurrence in the State. Recorded by Dr. Mathers from Buckhannon.

(26) Blue-winged Teal. Not uncommon in migration.

(27) Shoveller. Rare.

(28) Pintail. The name is descriptive of the long, narrow tail of this species. Recorded from Greenbrier, Putnam, and Mineral counties.

(29) Wood Duck. Andrew Price says, "A few years ago it was a common sight to see a Wood Duck with young on the Greenbrier River." This highly colored bird is now rare. Probably still nests in some sections of the State.

(30) Redhead. A large Sea Duck that has been taken in this State. Its name is descriptive.

(31) Canvasback. Similar to the Redhead in color. Reported as having been taken in Putnam County.

(32) Scaup Duck. Rather common in fall and spring, though with difficulty distinguished from the next species.

(33) Lesser Scaup Duck. Thaddeus Surber reports seeing an old bird with

—Fred E. Brooks
NEST OF THE VEERY

young not able to fly, on Greenbrier River. Observed on Blackwater River in June by Dr. W. C. Rives. Common in migration.

(34) Ring-neck Duck. Observed by Raymond S. Deck. Specimen taken by him on Sinking Creek, Greenbrier County, in October, 1923.

(35) American Golden-eye. Rare.

(36) Bufflehead. A small Duck, very beautiful in color. Surber says, "Common in winter in Greenbrier County." Observed elsewhere in migration.

(37) Old Squaw. Rare. Taken in winter in Lewis and Putnam counties.

(38) American Scoter. Reported by Roy B. Cook from Huntington.

(39) White-winged Scoter. Taken at French Creek by Maurice Brooks and in Putnam County by A. S. Morgan.

(40) Ruddy Duck. Reported from several parts of the State.

(41) Snow Goose. Very rare.

(42) Blue Goose. One taken at Morgantown by T. A. Morgan, November 21, 1914.

(43) White-fronted Goose. Very rare migrant.

THE KINGBIRD

(44) Canada Goose. Common as a migrant. Many have seen the long lines of migrating Wild Geese as they fly northward or southward in spring and fall.

(45) Brant. Rare.

(46) Whistling Swan. A flock of ten observed at Buckhannon in November, 1904, by A. B. Brooks. Reported from other sections of the State.

(47) Trumpeter Swan. Once found in this State, but now extirpated.

VII. Family *Ciconiidae*. Storks. A family of large birds that are well known in Europe and other parts of the East. Only one species is found in the United States.

(48) Wood Ibis. Two taken in Hampshire County by Dr. A. Wall many years ago.

VIII. Family *Ardeidae*. Herons and Bitterns. Rather large birds with long legs, found, for the most part, in swampy places. More common farther south. Many species have the interesting habit of wandering far to the north of their normal habitat after the nesting season. Thus, several of the more southern Herons have been found in West Virginia.

(49) American Bittern. Mr. T. Z. Atkeson says, in a thesis on West Virginia Birds, "A common summer resident." The fact is, this species is rare in summer, but occurs rather commonly in migration.

(50) Least Bittern. One or two breeding records for the State, one definite record being from St. Albans. Probably much more common than is supposed, as this species is very elusive.

(51) Great Blue Heron. A few nesting records. This very large bird, often incorrectly called "Crane," is common in the State.

(52) American Egret. A specimen found dead at French Creek in April, 1926.

(53) Little Blue Heron. One reported by William Brewster from Ritchie County. Recorded from other parts of West Virginia.

(54) Green Heron. A common summer resident. Nests along streams.

(55) Black-crowned Night Heron. Reported from Monongalia, Mineral, and Upshur counties.

(56) Yellow-crowned Night Heron. Reported by I. H. Johnston from Charleston.

IX. Family *Gruidae*. Cranes. Only three species of Cranes have been found in eastern North America and these are all now very rare. Large birds. They fly with neck stretched out at full-length, unlike the Herons. Heads practically without feathers. Young precocial.

(57) Sandhill Crane. Exceedingly rare. Probably will never be seen in the State again.

X. Family *Rallidae*. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots. A family of very interesting birds. The Rails are particularly difficult of observation, though the Coots are often seen.

(58) King Rail. T. A. Morgan says, "Caught one with young in May." Recorded by Deck from Buckhannon.

(59) Clapper Rail. Very rare.

(60) Virginia Rail. A few scattered records.

(61) Sora. Surber records the nesting of this species in Greenbrier County. A specimen was taken in Lewis County in January, 1914. Rather common in spring and fall.

(62) Yellow Rail. A very doubtful record from Putnam County.

(63) Purple Gallinule. Reported from Great Kanawha region by W. S. Edwards.

(64) Florida Gallinule. One taken in Putnam County in the spring of 1907 and one in the fall of 1906.

(65) Coot. Many records for the State.

XI. Family *Phalaropodidae*. Phalaropes. A very small family. Only three species known. Lobate feet. Snipelike in appearance. The female is the larger and the more beautifully colored, and the male incubates the eggs.

(66) Northern Phalarope. Taken by Mr. Eifrig in Mineral County.

XII. Family *Scolopacidae*. Snipes and Sandpipers. While members of this family are very poorly represented in this State, several species, such as the Woodcock and the Spotted Sandpiper, are familiar to many persons. They are commonly known as Shore Birds, being found on the ocean coasts and along our streams. They are also fairly common in regions of lakes and swamps.

(67) American Woodcock. Common summer resident in all parts of West Virginia.

(68) Wilson's Snipe. Not at all common.

(69) Stilt Sandpiper. Taken by Thaddeus Surber at White Sulphur Springs on November 2, 1896.

(70) Pectoral Sandpiper. Charles O. Handley says, "Rarely seen at Lewisburg." A. S. Morgan says, "Very common along Great Kanawha bottoms."

(71) White-rumped Sandpiper. One taken by T. A. Morgan in Putnam County.

THE CROW

(72) Least Sandpiper. A very few records.

(73) Red-backed Sandpiper. A specimen picked up by Jackson White in Lewis County, November, 1914. Identified by author of this article.

(74) Greater Yellow-legs. Included in Handley's list of the birds of Lewisburg. Reported by A. S. Morgan from Putnam County.

(75) Yellow-legs. The writer has records made by William Brewster, Sidney Morgan, Charles O. Handley, and Raymond S. Deck for this species. All migration records.

(76) Solitary Sandpiper. Recorded by Maurice G. Brooks from Elkins, April 17, 1917. Other records.

(77) Willet. Only one recorded observation on this species. Taken in Putnam County.

(78) Upland Plover. Has been noted in several parts of this State.

(79) Spotted Sandpiper. Common in summer along all streams.

(80) Hudsonian Curlew. One specimen taken in Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, in May, 1926.

XIII. Family *Charadriidae*. Plovers. The Plovers resemble the Snipes but have shorter and stouter bills. Four species have been found in West Virginia.

(81) Golden Plover. This bird of marvellous flight has been taken by A. S. Morgan in Putnam County.

(82) Killdeer. Common. Often seen in open fields.

(83) Semipalmated Plover. A very doubtful record.

(84) Piping Plover. Doubtful.

XIV. Family *Odontophoridae*. American Quail. The Bob-white family is known to all. Represented in the State by one species.

(85) Bob-white. Present at all times in the year. Common except in the higher mountains.

XV. Family *Tetraonidae*. Grouse. There is much confusion in regard to the names of the members of this family. The bird that is so often called "Pheasant" in West Virginia is a true Grouse. In the northern parts of the United States this same species is called "Partridge." A family of exceedingly valuable game birds that ought to have constant protection.

(86) Ruffed Grouse. A very common resident.

(87) Canada Ruffed Grouse. Birds from the higher Allegheny Mountains seem to be referable to this subspecies.

XVI. Family *Meleagridae*. Turkeys. Turkeys are distinctively American birds, this family being represented by two forms in the eastern United States. Only one is found in West Virginia.

(88) Wild Turkey. Now very rare in most parts of the State.

XVII. Family *Columbidae*. Pigeons and Doves. A very large family represented by only two species in the State. One of these, however, is extinct.

(89) Passenger Pigeon. Now extinct. Once very abundant in the State. Occurred in this State as recently as 1902, or even later.

THE RUFFED GROUSE

(90) Mourning Dove. Abundant in summer. A few winter records.

XVIII. Family *Cathartidae*. American Vultures. An important family of scavengers. These birds are not attractive but are very useful.

(91) Turkey Vulture. Often called "Turkey Buzzard." Resident in the eastern parts of the State. Rather common at times.

XIX. Family *Buteonidae*. Hawks, Eagles, etc. Hawks and Eagles are readily recognized. Some species are harmful but many are very useful and should be protected.

(92) Swallow-tailed Kite. One or two records.

(93) Marsh Hawk. Not common. Always to be identified by white upper tail-coverts.

(94) Sharp-shinned Hawk. A common, harmful species. Small.

(95) Cooper's Hawk. Much like the latter in appearance and habits. Tail more rounded.

(96) Goshawk. Occasionally seen in winter. Northern.

(97) Red-tailed Hawk. Often seen throughout the State. Large.

(98) Red-shouldered Hawk. Rather rare.

(99) Swainson's Hawk. Mr. Surber reports a specimen taken near White Sulphur Springs some years ago.

(100) Broad-winged Hawk. Useful species. Has clear whistle.

(101) Rough-legged Hawk. Records of this species from Upshur and Wood counties.

(102) Golden Eagle. Rare. In speaking of region near Marlinton, Andrew Price says, "Nearly every year Golden Eagles are killed."

(103) Bald Eagle. Our national bird. Many reports of this species in West Virginia.

XX. Family *Falconidae*. Falcons. Quite like the other Hawks. Mostly birds of the far north.

(104) Duck Hawk. Known to nest in a few sections of the State.

(105) Pigeon Hawk. Specimens taken at Morgantown and at Sago.

(106) Sparrow Hawk. A small, beneficial Hawk. Resident.

XXI. Family *Pandionidae*. Ospreys. One world-wide species. Not at all common in West Virginia, but occasionally seen.

(107) Osprey. Found along rivers. Called "Fish Hawk."

XXII. Family *Aluconidae*. Barn Owls. Strange-looking birds. Not well known. Only a few species.

(108) Barn Owl. Several records.

—*A. B. Brooks*
GREAT HORNED OWL

XXIII. Family *Strigidae*. Horned Owls. These nocturnal birds are familiar to every one. As in the case of the Hawks, public opinion is against them. Nevertheless, most of the species should be protected.

(109) Long-eared Owl. Few records. Reported from Berkeley Springs and from French Creek.

(110) Short-eared Owl. Found at Buckhannon, January 11, 1919.

(111) Barred Owl. Quite common, especially in the mountains. Utters wild screams and other indescribable notes. Resident.

(112) Saw-whet Owl. Very rare little Owl. Found in winter.

(113) Screech Owl. Common.

(114) Great Horned Owl. Known by its heavy, sonorous notes. Common.

(115) Snowy Owl. One of the first bird records ever made in this State was one made of the Snowy Owl by Alexander Wilson. He saw the bird at Long Reach on the Ohio River. Rare winter bird.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER

XXIV. Family *Psittacidae*. Parrots and Paroquets. Though almost two hundred species of Parrots are found in America, very few are found anywhere in the United States. One species has been reported from the State, but it occurs here no longer.

(116) Carolina Paroquet. Reported by Audubon and one or two others.

XXV. Family *Cuculidae*. Cuckoos. Most Cuckoos are tropical birds, but a few species are known to the United States. They are useful birds, being very destructive to caterpillars.

(117) Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Fairly common.

(118) Black-billed Cuckoo. Much like the last species, but probably less common.

XXVI. Family *Alcedinidae*. Kingfishers. Especially common on the islands of the Pacific. Beautifully colored birds. Only one species in West Virginia.

(119) Belted Kingfisher. Abundant. Often seen in winter.

XXVII. Family Picidae. Woodpeckers. Several hundred species of Woodpeckers are known in various parts of the world. Abundant in America. Eight species have been found in the State. Useful birds.

(120) Ivory-billed Woodpecker. A large southern bird, now almost extinct. An old and very indefinite and uncertain record by Alexander Wilson.

(121) Hairy Woodpecker. Resident; common.

(122) Northern Downy Woodpecker. The smallest Woodpecker. Common throughout the year.

(123) Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Common migrant. Nests in the higher mountains. Often punctures bark of trees.

(124) Northern Pileated Woodpecker. Generally distributed throughout the State. A large and beautiful bird. Resident.

(125) Red-headed Woodpecker. Common in the warmer parts of the year. Not regularly distributed. Occurs in winter in sheltering woodlands.

(126) Red-bellied Woodpecker. Resident throughout the year.

(127) Northern Flicker. Abundant.

XXVIII. Family *Caprimulgidae*. Nighthawks and Whip-poor-wills. Rather familiar birds with remarkable vocal powers. Members of this family are often confused. Distinction should be made between the Nighthawk and the Whip-poor-will.

(128) Chuck-will's-widow. One record of this southern bird by Surber from Lewisburg.

(129) Whip-poor-will. Very common.

(130) Nighthawk. Common in migrations. Nests in higher parts of State.

XXIX. Family *Micropodidae*. Swifts. These little birds are often confused with the Swallows. However, they belong to a very different family. Only one species in the eastern part of the United States.

(131) Chimney Swift. A well-known summer resident.

XXX. Family *Trochilidae*. Hummingbirds. Hummingbirds are found in the Americas. Very abundant in the tropics. Less than ten species found in the United States, and only one in the eastern part.

(132) Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Very common, especially about flowering plants in the mountains.

XXXI. Family *Tyrannidae*. Flycatchers. A large family of very useful birds. Common in this State.

(133) Kingbird. Common everywhere in summer.

(134) Crested Flycatcher. Common in summer in the lower altitudes.

(135) Phoebe. Breeds commonly throughout the State.

(136) Olive-sided Flycatcher. Found only in the mountains.

(137) Wood Pewee. Common in all sections in summer.

(138) Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Northern. Seen only in migration.

(139) Acadian Flycatcher. Common in lower parts of State.

(140) Alder Flycatcher. Found in mountain swamps.

(141) Least Flycatcher. Rare migrant. Nests in mountains.

XXXII. Family *Alaudidae*. Larks. The family to which the famous Skylark of Europe belongs. Birds of the open fields.

(142) Horned Lark. Flocks seen in winter.

(143) Prairie Horned Lark. A southern subspecies of the Horned Lark. Nests in West Virginia.

XXXIII. Family *Corvidae*. Crows, Jays, etc. Members of this family are familiar to all. Several of the most abundant species belong here.

(144) Blue Jay. Irregular in occurrence. Nests in some parts of the State.

(145) Northern Raven. Rare.

(146) Crow. Very common. Often destructive, but does much to aid farmers.

(147) Fish Crow. Very rare.

XXXIV. Family *Icteridae*. Blackbirds, Orioles, etc. Members of this family are very common in this region. A number of the more abundant species belong here. This family is peculiarly American.

NORTHERN FLICKER

(148) Bobolink. Not common. Occasionally seen in the spring.

(149) Cowbird. Lays its eggs in other birds' nests. Common.

(150) Yellow-headed Blackbird. One doubtful record.

(151) Red-winged Blackbird. The name is descriptive. Common in swampy places.

(152) Meadowlark. Common resident in the lower sections of the State.

(153) Orchard Oriole. Nests about farmhouses. Rare in mountains.

(154) Baltimore Oriole. Common in summer along streams. Rare in mountains. Very attractive species.

(155) Rusty Blackbird. Rather rare migrant.

(156) Purple Grackle. Found east of the mountains.

(157) Bronzed Grackle. The common form in most parts of the State. Our largest Blackbird.

THE BLUE JAY

XXXV. Family *Fringillidae*. Finches, Sparrows, etc. A large and important family. Many of them exceedingly useful, and many of them very musical. As many as twenty-five species of Sparrows may be found easily in almost any community.

(158) Pine Grosbeak. A rare winter visitant.

(159) Purple Finch. A beautiful species occasionally seen.

(160) American Crossbill. Found by Eifrig along the Potomac.

(161) White-winged Crossbill. Found in great numbers in central West Virginia in winters of 1920 and 1921. Unusual.

(162) Redpoll. Winter only. Rare.

(163) Goldfinch. Very common. Often called "Wild Canary."

(164) Pine Siskin. Irregular in occurrence.

(165) Snow Bunting. Very rare.

(166) Vesper Sparrow. A common and interesting bird found in abundance in pasture fields throughout West Virginia.

(167) Savannah Sparrow. Exceedingly rare.

(168) Grasshopper Sparrow. Rather common.

(169) Lark Sparrow. Variable in occurrence.

(170) White-crowned Sparrow. A large and beautiful Sparrow seen only in migration.

(171) White-throated Sparrow. Common in spring and fall. May nest in mountainous parts of State.

(172) Tree Sparrow. Common in winter.

(173) Chipping Sparrow. Abundant in summer.

(174) Field Sparrow. A very attractive little songster found most often in neglected fields.

(175) Slate-colored Junco. The common "Snowbird."

(176) Carolina Junco. A subspecies of the Junco found nesting among the higher mountains.

(177) Bachman's Sparrow. Very musical. A southern bird that has recently extended its range into West Virginia.

(178) Song Sparrow. Generally present throughout all sections.

(179) Lincoln's Sparrow. Very rare. One taken at Lewisburg.

(180) Swamp Sparrow. Nests in mountain swamps. Seen elsewhere in migration.

(181) Fox Sparrow. Large and brown; colored like a Thrush.

(182) Towhee. One of the most common species. Often called "Chewink."

(183) Cardinal. The common "Red bird."

(184) Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Nests in the mountains. Often seen in migration elsewhere.

(185) Blue Grosbeak. A southern species. Rare in West Virginia.

(186) Indigo Bunting. Common in summer.

(187) Dickcissel. One record made by A. B. Brooks near Buckhannon.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL

XXXVI. Family *Tangaridae*. Tanagers. A family of very beautiful birds, peculiarly American. More than three hundred species are known, but very few come as far north as the United States. Only two found in West Virginia.

(188) Scarlet Tanager. Black and red; very beautiful. Common.

(189) Summer Tanager. Nests in the lower elevations of the State.

XXXVII. Family *Hirundinidae*. Swallows. Found in most parts of the world. Useful birds. Note the number of species to be found in this State.

(190) Purple Martin. Common. Nests in boxes.

(191) Cliff Swallow. Common in some sections; rare in others.

(192) Barn Swallow. Generally distributed throughout the State in summer. Nests in barns and about bridges.

(193) Tree Swallow. Rather rare, though common in some sections.

(194) Bank Swallow. Rather common along our large streams.

(195) Rough-winged Swallow. Often confused with the Bank Swallow. Probably more common than we think.

XXXVIII. Family *Bombycillidae*. Waxwings. Strange, wandering, silent birds. Only three species known. Two are found in North America.

(196) Cedar Waxwing. At times very common, flying in large flocks. Very fond of fruit.

XXXIX. Family *Laniidae*. Shrikes. The species in this family are not well known. Birds of hawklike habits, often killing birds, mice, and insects, impaling them on thorns. Very strange song.

(197) Northern Shrike. Record very uncertain.

(198) Migrant Shrike. Rather common along the Ohio River.

XL. Family *Vireonidae*. Vireos. Charming woodland birds. Obscure in coloring and not at all obtrusive in habits. Good songsters.

(199) Red-eyed Vireo. Very common.

(200) Philadelphia Vireo. Recorded from Ohio and Randolph counties. Very rare.

(201) Warbling Vireo. Common in cities and towns in the lower elevations.

(202) Yellow-throated Vireo. Fairly common summer resident except in the mountains.

—Fred E. Brooks

NEST OF THE SWAMP SPARROW

(203) Blue-headed Vireo. An interesting migrant species from the north.

(204) Mountain Solitary Vireo. Nests in higher mountains.

(205) White-eyed Vireo. The range of this Vireo has recently become more

extended. Now found in many parts of the State.

XLI. Family *Mniotiltidae*. Wood Warblers. The beauty of color, the variation in form, the nesting habits, the elusiveness, and many other characteristics of the Wood Warblers make them most interesting birds. Not found excepting in America. Very numerous both in individuals and in species throughout all of eastern North America. A delightful yet difficult family to study.

(206) Black and White Warbler. Generally distributed and very common in all parts of the State.

(207) Prothonotary Warbler. Very rare.

—*A. B. Brooks*
THE MOCKINGBIRD

(208) Swainson's Warbler. One taken by P. C. Bibbee on Cheat River, June 14, 1924. Only record for State.

(209) Worm-eating Warbler. Fairly common in less elevated sections.

(210) Blue-winged Warbler. Not common.

(211) Brewster's Warbler. Recorded by A. B. Brooks at Waddington Farm, Wheeling, in May, 1928.

(212) Golden-winged Warbler. Very common in some localities.

(213) Nashville Warbler. Seen only in migration.

(214) Tennessee Warbler. A very plain little bird that may be noted on its migration flights.

(215) Northern Parula Warbler. Very common in summer throughout the State.

(216) Cape May Warbler. Most often seen about grape arbors when the fruit is ripe.

(217) Yellow Warbler. Often seen in orchards and among shade trees.

(218) Black-throated Blue Warbler. An exceedingly beautiful species occasionally seen in spring or fall.

(219) Cairns' Warbler. A southern subspecies of the Black-throated Blue. Found in the mountains.

(220) Myrtle Warbler. Very common in migration. One or two winter records have been made by the writer.

(221) Magnolia Warbler. One of the most beautiful species. Common in migration; nests in higher mountains.

(222) Cerulean Warbler. Not often seen; common in chestnut oak woods along the Ohio River.

(223) Chestnut-sided Warbler. Very common in parts of the State. Rare in other sections.

(224) Bay-breasted Warbler. Migrant. Not often seen.

(225) Black-poll Warbler. May be observed in the late spring migration.

(226) Blackburnian Warbler. Has a fiery-red throat. Not uncommon in evergreen forests.

(227) Yellow-throated Warbler. Reported by Scott from Kanawha County.

(228) Black-throated Green Warbler. Very common in more elevated sections. Always common in migrations.

(229) Pine Warbler. Very rare.

(230) Yellow Palm Warbler. Often noted in migration.

(231) Prairie Warbler. Rarely seen except in eastern and southern parts of State.

(232) Ovenbird. Common everywhere.

(233) Water-Thrush. Nests in mountains.

(234) Louisiana Water-Thrush. Common along streams in the hilly sections of West Virginia.

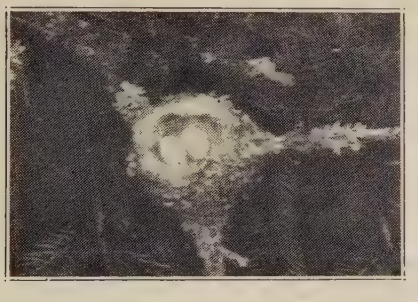
(235) Kentucky Warbler. Not found in the mountains; common elsewhere.

(236) Connecticut Warbler. Very rare.

(237) Mourning Warbler. Rarely seen. Nests in the higher mountains.

(238) Maryland Yellow-throat. Usually common.

(239) Yellow-breasted Chat. Common in old briar-fields. A strange songster.



—*A. B. Brooks*
NEST OF THE HUMMINGBIRD

(240) Hooded Warbler. Very common in hill regions of State.

(241) Wilson's Warbler. Very rare.

(242) Canadian Warbler. Nests in the Alleghenies. Not common elsewhere in State.

(243) Redstart. One of the most attractive Warblers. Known by its color.

XLII. Family *Motacillidae*. Wagtails and Pipits. Mostly Old World birds. A few are found in America, of which West Virginia has one representative.

(244) American Pipit. Occasionally seen in winter.

XLIII. Family *Mimidae*. Thrashers, Mockingbirds, etc. Members of this musical family are most abundant in the tropics but a few come into the temperate zones. Most of those listed here will be readily recognized by all.

(245) Mockingbird. Locally common in summer in the southern part of the State. Winter records for Upshur, Lewis, Lincoln, and Nicholas counties. Nests have been found in many sections of the State.

(246) Catbird. Abundant in all parts of West Virginia.

(247) Brown Thrasher. Another common species.

XLIV. Family *Troglodytidae*. Wrens. The Wrens are great songsters, and many of them are well known as they nest near houses and about outbuildings. However, some frequent swamps and one species is found in the densest forested sections of the mountains.

(248) Carolina Wren. Very common in all sections, though less so in the mountains. A good singer. Resident.

(249) Bewick's Wren. Far more common in West Virginia than in most sections of the country. An attractive species.

(250) House Wren. For many years this species was scarcely known except in the eastern parts of our State. Now generally distributed. Often confused with preceding species.

(251) Winter Wren. A very diminutive and highly musical bird. Nests in higher mountain sections.

—*Fred E. Brooks*
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

(252) Long-billed Marsh Wren. Of uncertain record.

XLV. Family *Certhiidae*. Creepers. These birds are not often observed as their colors are concealing. Usually seen creeping up and down the tree-trunks. Only one species.

(253) Brown Creeper. Resident in the mountains. Not often observed.

XLVI. Family *Sittidae*. Nuthatches. Habits suggestive of Woodpeckers, which they also resemble in colors. Small birds that continually search for their food on trunks of trees. Only two species have thus far been found in West Virginia.

(254) White-breasted Nuthatch. Common.

(255) Red-breasted Nuthatch. Far less common than its larger cousin, though it is often seen in the mountains where it nests.

—*Fred E. Brooks*
NEST OF THE OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

XLVII. Family *Paridae*. Titmice.

(256) Tufted Titmouse. Very common. One of the most characteristic West Virginia birds.

(257) Chickadee. This northern form has been found nesting in mountainous sections.

(258) Carolina Chickadee. This is the common Chickadee, nesting in the general hill region.

XLVIII. Family *Sylviidae*. Kinglets and Gnatcatchers. Small birds not usually recognized. The Kinglets are exceedingly small and inconspicuous birds.

(259) Golden-crowned Kinglet. Common in spring and fall; occasional in winter. Nests in the "Spruce Belt."

(260) Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Known only as a migrant here. Often seen in orchard trees in the spring.

(261) Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Common among the hills; disappearing in the mountains.

XLIX. Family *Turdidae*. Thrushes, Bluebirds, etc. Exalted above all other birds in powers of song. Some members of this family are exceedingly common, as in the case of the Bluebird and Robin. But some of the woodland Thrushes are rare and difficult to study.

(262) Wood Thrush. An accomplished songster. Seen in deepest woodlands and in city parks. Very common.

(263) Veery. This species was formerly known as Wilson's Thrush. Nests in the mountains. Very unusual song.

(264) Gray-cheeked Thrush. Admitted to list on authority of Mr. I. H. Johnston. Rare.

(265) Olive-backed Thrush. Known chiefly as a migrant but a few nests have been found in the high mountain regions.

(266) Hermit Thrush. Often called the best of American songsters. Found in winter. Nests, probably, in high mountain regions of State. Has been heard in full song during the month of June at "White Top" and Barton Knob, Randolph County.

(267) Robin. Abundant.

(268) Bluebird. Quite common. Often seen in winter.

Exotic and imported species such as the various Pheasants, the Starling, and the English Sparrow have not been included in this list. Those named are all native to West Virginia.

(Written by Earle A. Brooks, authority on West Virginia birds, author, *A Handbook of the Outdoors*, professor Boston University. Read and approved by A. B. Brooks, naturalist, Oglebay Park.)

BIRTHPLACE OF RIVERS. Allegheny Top on the State line where the corners of Pendleton, Pocahontas, and Randolph counties in West Virginia and Highland County, Virginia, are joined, is called the Birthplace of Rivers. Six rivers flow from here to all points of the compass. Jackson's River flows into the James River in Virginia; Greenbrier and Elk flow through different sections of West Virginia and finally into the

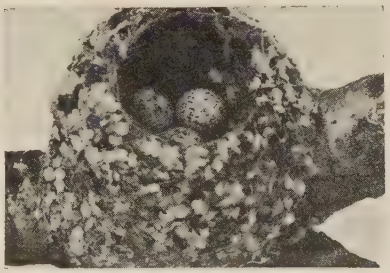
Kanawha; the Tygarts Valley and Cheat rivers flow through other sections of this State into the Monongahela; the South Branch joins the North Branch and forms the Potomac.

BISHOP, WILLIAM HENRY, Spencer, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John and Sarah (Roach) Bishop. Born December 14, 1860, in Murraysville, West Virginia. Wife, Gertrude Miriam Duling. Attended public schools and Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. Taught school for five years; studied law in a law office in Spencer, West Virginia. Admitted to the bar in Roane County, in 1885; started at once to practice law in Spencer. One term in the House of Delegates, 1925-27; one term as prosecuting attorney of Roane County; two terms as mayor of Spencer. Author of: *Municipal Code, Cases and Forms*, 1904; *Bishop's Cities, Towns and Villages, with Commentaries and Forms for Officials and Lawyers*, 1907; and *The History of Roane County, West Virginia, 1774 to 1927*, illustrated, 1927. Many drawings of the last named book were made by the author. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

BLACK, BETHEA ALLEN, (Mrs. F. L.), Bluefield, West Virginia. Daughter of Henry Kelsay and Sarah Warner (Wharton) Brouse. Born July 29, 1869, in Bristol, Pennsylvania. Wife of Frederick Lamb Black. Attended public and private schools in Bristol and St. Marys Hall in Burlington, New Jersey. Was employed as stenographer for a time in the office of an architect. Did home service during World War. Has been active in women's club work since 1912 and is past president of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs. Episcopalian. Bluefield Woman's Club. First vice president and member of Board of Directors of Bluefield Y. W. C. A.

BLACK, EDWARD VIRTUE, Elizabeth, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Amos E. and Mary A. Black. Born June 20, 1873, in Emlenton, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mary Cordelia Hale. Attended public schools; West Liberty State Normal School, from which he was graduated; West Virginia University; Maryville College; and Lane Seminary of Cincinnati, Ohio. Taught school for eleven terms. Ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. Sabbath school missionary for the Presbyterian Church for twenty-seven years. In recognition of this unusual service, he was presented with a badge of honor by the Board of National Missions and made an honorary member of the Board. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Eastern Star; Odd Fellow. Rebekahs. Jr. O. U. A. M.

BLACK HENRY K., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Isaac and Sarah (Kay) Black. Born in Freedom, Pennsylvania. Wife, Etta Anderson. Attended the public schools in Freedom, Pennsylvania. Came to Charleston, West Virginia, in 1872 and began the study of law. Was deputy clerk and clerk of the circuit court sixteen years; admitted to the bar in 1896; was appointed vice chancellor or commissioner of chancery. In 1902, was elected judge of the intermediate (or criminal) court of Kanawha County, a seat which he has held since that time. Member of the city council of Charleston, 1899-1902. Republican. Mason; Knight of Pythias.



—Fred E. Brooks
NEST OF THE BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER

BLACKWATER FALLS or the falls of Blackwater River is located near Davis, Tucker County. It is the best-defined cataract of that stream and has a broken fall of sixty-three feet. The river emerges from the Canaan Valley or "Glades" in the Monongahela National Forest, at an elevation of 3000 feet. About one mile below the town of Davis it starts to flow over a precipice through Blackwater Canyon. Between this point and Hendricks, where it joins the Dry Fork of Cheat River, a distance of ten miles, the river falls 1350 feet in a series of cataracts and rapids. The canyon through which it passes is one of rugged beauty and is shut in by mountains with an average elevation of 1300 feet above the river level.

BLAIR, JACOB BEESON, one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in Parkersburg, April 11, 1821, and died February 12, 1901. He studied law, and for several years served as prosecuting attorney of Ritchie County. At the outbreak of the Civil War he took an unhesitating stand for the Union. Despite the mandate of the Virginia convention which forbade any citizen of Virginia to accept office under the United States, he became a candidate for Congress in May, 1861, and was elected. As a member, he devoted his attention to securing the admission of West Virginia into the Union, in which cause he was signally successful. In 1863, he was re-elected to Congress, serving one term as a representative from West Virginia. After his retirement from Congress, he held many offices, including those of surveyor-general of Utah, minister to Costa Rica, and associate judge of the Territorial Supreme Courts of Wyoming and Utah.

BLAKE, WILLIAM BURDINE, Ronceverte, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Burdine and Mary Ellen Blake. Born in Ironton, Ohio, January 21, 1852. Wife, Alice Mary Horn. Attended London Academy, London, Ohio. Served for years as reporter on papers in Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia. Established the *West Virginia News* in Ronceverte, 1897. Conducts two departments in the paper, "Odd and Strange" and "Bottled in Bond." At the age of twelve, was a drummer boy in the Federal army and later was made a scout. Present at the battles at New Creek and Moorefield, West Virginia. Republican. Methodist. G. A. R.; American Legion.

BLAKE, WILLIAM B., JR., Ronceverte, West Virginia. Editor. Son of William B., Sr., and Alice Mary Blake. Born August 14, 1889, in Dayton, Virginia. Wife, Lena Lee Edwards. Educated by a tutor and through his own systematic study. Became identified with the *West Virginia News* in 1897, when it was established by his father, and in 1905 was made editor. Served the town of Ronceverte as mayor for two terms. Republican. Episcopalian.

BLAKELY, JOHN WILLIAM, Welch, West Virginia. Insurance. Son of Lewis H. and Mollie Blakely. Born July 18, 1888, in Tazewell County, Virginia. Wife, Gladys Hall. Educated in the public schools of West Virginia and in business college. Early interested in insurance; for eighteen years has been secretary-treasurer and manager of the Welch Insurance Agency. Is owner and operator of the Pocahontas Theater; president of the Peerless Steam Laundry; president of the Coney Island Amusement Company. Now serving his third consecutive term as mayor of Welch. Holds the commission of first lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, received at the Second Officers Training School, Camp Lee, Virginia, in 1918. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

BLAND, ROBERT, Logan, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John and Elizabeth (Cowan) Bland. Born March 1, 1878, in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Wife, Bertha White. Attended the public schools of Doddridge County;

—*W. R. Loar and Son*

BLACKWATER FALLS, NEAR DAVIS, TUCKER COUNTY

was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University, 1902. Was admitted to the bar in 1902 and began practice in Welch. Moved to Logan in 1904, where he continued practice. Served two terms as mayor of Logan and served as a member of the House of Delegates. Was elected judge of the circuit court in 1920 and re-elected to the office for a second term. Democrat.

BLAYDES, J. E., Bluefield, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Dr. J. E. and Elizabeth Boyd Blaydes. Born June 13, 1892, in Atoka, Tennessee. Wife, Mabel Hill. Was graduated in medicine from Vanderbilt University, 1914; served interneship in the Vanderbilt University Hospital, 1915. Began the practice of medicine in Bessemer, Alabama. Commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps of the United States army, 1917; served until the close of the World War. Spent three years' interneship in New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Since 1922, has practiced in Bluefield, as eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner). Bluefield Gun Club; Falls Mills Fishing Club; Bluefield Country Club. Member of various medical societies.

BLEININGER, ALBERT VICTOR, Newell, West Virginia. Chemist. Son of Francis and Lina (Pfeifer) Bleininger. Born July 9, 1873, in Polling, Bavaria; came to the United States in 1887. Wife, Hulda Gertrude Thomson. Preparatory education in Munich, Germany; shop experience in clay industries, 1889-96; B.S. in chemistry, Ohio State University, 1901. Instructor in ceramics, Ohio State University, 1901-05, assistant professor, 1905-06, associate professor, 1906-07; assistant professor of ceramics, University of Illinois, 1907-08; chief clay products secretary of United States Geological Survey, 1908-10; United States Bureau of Standards, 1910-11; professor and director of ceramics at the University of Illinois, 1910-12; in charge of ceramic division of the National Bureau of Standards at Pittsburgh, 1912-20. Has been chemist of the Homer Laughlin China Company of Newell, West Virginia, and East Liverpool, Ohio, since 1920. Assistant in the Ohio Geological Survey, 1900-04. Consultant in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States army. Is chairman of the subcommittee on ceramic chemistry of the National Research Council; chairman of the research committee of the United States Potters' Association. Author of *The Manufacture of Hydraulic Cements;* editor of the *Collected Works of H. A. Seger;* contributor to periodicals on the silicate industries. Sigma Xi; Acacia; Alpha Chi Sigma; fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Chemical Society; American Ceramic Society; American Society of Testing Materials.

ALL THAT REMAINS OF BLENNERHASSETT MANSION

BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND. Blennerhassett Island, situated in the Ohio River a few miles below Parkersburg, West Virginia, is named for Harman Blennerhassett, an English emigrant, who settled on it in 1798.

Harman Blennerhassett was born at Hampshire, England, October 8, 1764, the youngest of three sons of a wealthy and highly connected family which traced its ancestry back to Edward III. He was educated at Westminster School, London,

and Trinity College, Dublin, graduating in 1790. Early in 1796 he married Margaret Agnew, a beautiful and accomplished girl, and soon thereafter sold his estates in England and sailed for America, arriving in New York City August 1, 1796. In the autumn of the same year Blennerhassett and his wife crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh, where they obtained passage on a keel boat to take them to Marietta, Ohio. Here they spent

HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT

the winter, and in 1797 Blennerhassett purchased the island which has since borne his name.

On this island he spent $60,000 for a house and grounds, imported furnishings from England, and adorned the mansion with pictures and statuary. This was for years the show place west of the Alleghenies, and drew a stream of notable guests, whom he entertained with lavish hospitality. Here he read, studied music, and dabbled in little scientific experiments.

In 1805 Aaron Burr, slayer of Alexander Hamilton and one time Vice President of the United States, was one of Blennerhassett's guests. Then or the next year Burr induced him to join the scheme for a southern empire, to include Mexico, in which fantastic empire Blennerhassett was to be prime minister and a duke, and perhaps ambassador to England. He was a timid, dreaming, unadventurous man, but, like many such, fancied himself a great statesman and hero who had never been given a chance. He may have consented to Burr's proposal because he longed for an opportunity to prove the talents which he believed he possessed, or he may have been influenced considerably by his wife, who was certainly ambitious for him. At any rate, he advocated Burr's colonization plan in the papers, and invested a great sum in arms, ammunition, provisions, and boats for the proposed expedition into the Southwest.

On December 10, 1806, under cover of darkness, a number of keel boats, laden with guns, ammunition, and provisions for the conquest, shoved off from the island and began their descent of the Ohio. The scheme failed. The next morning a body of Virginia troops took possession of the island, and Mrs. Blennerhassett and her children were forced to flee. The beautiful mansion was greatly damaged by the militia. It was afterward seized by Blennerhassett's creditors and turned into a granary, which was later burned by accident. Blennerhassett was twice arrested, imprisoned, and tried for treason, but was discharged in 1807 on the acquittal of Burr. He died at Port Saint Pierre on the Island of Guernsey February 2, 1831.

The island today is owned by private parties and is used for farming purposes. A few stones is the only evidence left of the famous mansion where much of historic interest took place.

(Read and approved by Warren Wood, author of the two well-known books: *The Tragedy of a Deserted Isle* and *When Virginia Was Rent in Twain.)*

BLESSING, RILEY ANDREW, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Calvin Thomas and Sarah Josephine (Board) Blessing. Born December 11, 1876, near Letart, Mason County, West Virginia. Wife, Delitha May Van

Matre. Attended public schools of Mason County, Spencer (West Virginia) Normal School, and Strayers Business College, Washington, D. C.; LL.B., George Washington University, 1906. Teacher in the public schools seven years; admitted to the practice of law in West Virginia, District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Attache of the United States Senate, 1903-11; member of the West Virginia State Senate, 1913-17; taxation assistant to the State tax commissioner of West Virginia, 1917-21; organized taxation department; assistant attorney-general of West Virginia, since 1921. Republican. Baptist. Modern Woodman; Knight of Pythias. Lions Club.

BLOCH, JESSE A., Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer and banker. Son of Samuel S. and Bertha Prager Bloch. Born November 2, 1879, in Wheeling. Wife, Jessie C. Moffat. Educated in the Wheeling Public Schools, Linsly Institute, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Is first vice president of the Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company, Wheeling, is a director and first vice president of the National Exchange Bank, a director of the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company, Ohio Valley General Hospital, and West Virginia Manufacturers' Association. Elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1913; re-elected in 1915. Four years' service in the State Senate, retiring in 1923. Republican. Elk. Rotary. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club; Cedar Rocks County Club. Phi Gamma Delta.

BLOCH BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of Mail Pouch, the original ribbon cut or "scrap" tobacco. The company was organized in 1879. Mail Pouch was put on the market in 1884. The company was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of $2,000,000; today the authorized stock is $10,000,000. Plants in Wheeling have a total of 400,000 square feet of floor space; 500 employees. The best leaf tobacco from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Ohio is used as raw material for a recipe that has never been changed. Annual production more than 100,000,000 packages. Sold wherever tobacco is merchandised throughout the United States and many foreign countries. One of the largest independent manufacturers of tobacco products in the world.

BLENNERHASSETT MANSION

BLUE AND GRAY TRANSIT COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia, operates ten motor coach lines in West Virginia and Ohio, over 660 miles of highway, with an average daily mileage of 8097. They operate 60 buses on 136 scheduled, terminal-to-terminal trips daily. This company in 1928 carried over its respective lines 1,202,413 passengers. The following communities are furnished with frequent daily service: Huntington to Parkersburg (on Ohio side of Ohio River), Parkersburg to Athens, Ohio, Parkersburg to Charleston, Huntington to Charleston, Charleston to Gallipolis (via Point Pleasant), Charleston to Pomeroy, Ohio, Charleston to Clarksburg, Charleston to Rainelle, Charleston to Beckley (via Edwight), Charleston to Bluefield (via Gauley Bridge and Beckley).

BLUEFIELD, Mercer County, is situated midway between the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley. It is less than a night's rail journey from Columbus and Cincinnati on the west and from the National Capital and Norfolk on the east. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. It is the largest city in the famous Pocahontas, Thacker, Tug, and Clinch Valley coal fields, comprising an area of one hundred thousand square miles, all in continuous active production.

The city itself lies at the foot of East River Mountain, in two fertile valleys, one almost entirely residential and the other industrial. The altitude is 2612 feet, a higher elevation than any other city of equal size east of the Rocky Mountains. The mean temperature during the five warm months is only 64°, and for the seven cold months, 38.8°. Therefore the climate is unusually delightful. Bluefield is free from the dirt of the coal mines because they are located twelve miles distant from the city. On the south, east, and southwest, it is surrounded by a rich agricultural area. Within and near its corporate limits are plants of various industries.

Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, the original principal office of the company being located here. Water is supplied by the West Virginia Water Service Company. The Norfolk and Western Railway operates more than seventy miles of electrified railway in and west of Bluefield, and has developed within the city limits the largest natural gravity railroad yard in the world. Within the city limits are many miles of high-class electric car line, connecting with interurban lines to Bluefield, Virginia, and Princeton, West Virginia. United States Highways 19 and 21 pass through Bluefield; these connect with hard-surface roads to all nearby towns. A number of bus lines are operated through the Bluefield territory.

There are eighteen modern public school buildings, valued at $2,250,000; Bluefield College, valued at $750,000; Bluefield Institute, which is a rapidly growing State school; and a number of private and parochial schools. There are thirty churches. The assessed valuation of property has increased from $50,000 forty years ago to nearly $30,000,000 at the present time. The city government is the city-manager type.

The first coal mine in the world-famous Pocahontas fields was opened in 1883. The city of Bluefield rose to serve the new industry as a commercial, educational, and home center. The coal deposits along the West Virginia-Virginia border brought the Norfolk and Western Railroad to locate here shops and yards for making up tidewater shipments in the extensive valley a few miles east of what was then the city of Graham, Virginia. These shops and yards became the nucleus for Bluefield. The city had its beginning in 1887. The growth of the city has been consistently rapid. It has surpassed in population towns well established when the blue-grass fields, whence came its name, were still grazing and farm land. In contrast to about 50 people in 1887, there are now in Blue-

field 26,000. In 1924 Graham, Virginia, changed its name to Bluefield, thus linking its future development with its sister city across the state line. A friendly, co-operative spirit obtains, and these cities complement each other to the advantage of both.

(Data furnished by Bernard McClaugherty and the Chamber of Commerce.)

BLUEFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Bluefield Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1904. It is governed by a board of directors of fourteen members and managed by a secretary-manager. The membership totals 600 with one class of membership at $25 a member.

The organization has an excellent record for service. It secured Bluefield College for the city. It was responsible for instituting the city manager form of government in Bluefield. It inaugurated the Farm Bureau movement in Mercer County. Within the last three or four years, it has located two factories in the city. It has secured the extension of United States Route 19 from three hundred to fifteen hundred miles, reaching from Erie and Buffalo to Tallahassee, Florida. It has raised $7,500 with which to encourage Virginia to improve a road through Bland County, which will open five counties to trade in Bluefield. It has been responsible for eliminating the system of fee officers on West Virginia highways.

(Data furnished by Conrad Brevick, Secretary.)

BLUEFIELD INSTITUTE, located at Bluefield. This school for negro youth as now organized offers the following courses: (1) collegiate courses for the higher preparation of elementary teachers with emphasis upon home economics, the course to lead to the B.S. degree by 1929; (2) a standard two-year normal course for the training of elementary teachers and a two-year junior college course for general purposes; (3) a regular high school course to accommodate students without high school advantages in their home communities; and (4) special work in home economics, commerce, and music. The institution is now (1928) planning to offer some practical courses in trades education.

Faculty. The faculty of twenty members is made up of twelve men and eight women. Four of the members now doing collegiate teaching have Master's degrees. Two others have the equivalent of such training, and the remaining members of the faculty are graduates of approved institutions.

Campus and Buildings. The institution is located within the city of Bluefield on a campus of 22½ acres. The land is very irregular in contour, but when fully improved will present many attractive features.

The main building, known as Mahood Hall, has been enlarged and remodeled within recent years. It contains executive offices, a library, an auditorium, and recitation rooms. Lewis Hall is a dormitory of 109 rooms for women. West Hall, the dormitory for men, accommodates about 75 students. On the campus are some small cottages and an athletic field constructed in a natural stadium. The grounds and buildings are valued at $400,000.

Appropriation has been made for the construction of a large modern administration building.

Equipment. The library contains approximately 3500 well-selected volumes. The laboratories for home economics, chemistry, physics, and biology are fairly well equipped.

Enrollment. The enrollment in recent years has taxed the capacity of the institution as to accommodations and teaching staff. Enrollment figures follow.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	105	206	311
February, 1929	107	208	315

Support. The institution is supported entirely by State appropriation, the

students paying nominal tuition fees. Amounts appropriated for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers and Employees	$55,000
Current General Expense	15,000
Repairs and Improvements	13,500
Buildings	60,000

History. February, 1895. The institution was established by an act of the Legislature entitled, "An act to establish a High Grade School at Bluefield, Mercer County, for the colored youth of the State," and was designated Bluefield Colored Institute. The sum of $8000 was appropriated for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings.

October 17, 1895. The Board of Regents of the institution met at Bluefield, purchased a site at a cost of $1,800, and organized the institution.

1909. The institution came under the control of the State Board of Regents as to educational affairs and the State Board of Control as to financial affairs. With the creation of the State Board of Education, that body became responsible for the educational policy of the institution.

1927. The institution was authorized to offer a third year of collegiate work in certain fields, with the understanding that the course would be extended to four years if the proper standards were met.

1929. The name of the school became Bluefield Institute.

The persons whose names are listed below have been the chief administrative officers.

Hamilton Hatter, Principal	1896-1906
R. P. Sims, Principal and President	1906-

Service and Outlook. During its history the institution has enrolled nearly seven thousand students and has graduated from its different courses more than six hundred young men and women. The institute, being located in the region of the greatest negro population of the State, will have increasing opportunities to render service to large numbers of young men and women desiring academic training leading to the professions and practical training preparing for trades.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by R. P. Sims, Principal Bluefield Colored Institute.)

BLUE JAY LUMBER COMPANY, Blue Jay, West Virginia, manufacturers of rough lumber. One plant in State at Blue Jay, together with equipment, valued at $445,000; 300 employees. Timber is the raw material used. Annual production valued at $550,000. Market extends over the eastern half of the United States.

BOARD OF CONTROL, STATE. The Legislature of 1909 established the State Board of Control. The board was given complete control and management of the State penal, correctional, and charitable institutions, and the management of the business and financial affairs of all State educational institutions. There are thirty-six such institutions at the present time.

Previous to 1909, each of the institutions in the first class mentioned above had a separate board of directors, which met at more or less regular intervals and in a more or less perfunctory manner reviewed the acts of the institution head. All the business of the institution was, in fact, transacted by the institution head because of the infrequency of meetings of the board of directors.

The State schools were governed by different boards of regents, the University and one preparatory school having one board, the other preparatory school having another board, and the normal schools having still another. Under the Board of Control law, one board of regents was created to have charge of the scholastic affairs of all such institutions. The Board of Governors of the West Virginia University was created in 1927. The scholastic affairs of all the other State schools are now under the State Board of Education.

The State Board of Control purchases all supplies of every kind for the thirty-

six State institutions under its care. By purchasing in large quantities, direct from manufacturers and wholesalers, it has saved immense amounts to the State. It makes no specific attempt to spend all the money appropriated for the institutions, and any balances remaining at the end of a fiscal year are allowed to revert to the State treasury. It is interested equally in all the institutions, and, in making its recommendations to the Legislature for appropriations, is guided solely by the actual needs of the institutions.

—*Thomas W. Skuce*

FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

More than one-half of all expenditures from appropriations for all State departments and institutions is made through the State Board of Control. The total of such disbursements during the two years of the last biennial period was over $14,000,000.

In addition to the above duties, the board has charge of insurance on State property and collects all amounts due on account of losses under the insurance. The 1923 Legislature made the board the superintendent of public printing.

All money collected by State boards or commissions not having offices at the State capitol, is paid to the State treasurer through the State Board of Control, and all expenditures of such boards and commissions are subject to the approval of the Board of Control.

The board selects plans for, lets contracts for, and supervises the erection of new buildings at the State institutions, and expends many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in such work.

The board is in session continuously. The three members devote their entire time to the work, assisted by an office force of twenty-two clerks and stenographers, a building inspector, and a mechanical engineer.

The following men have served as members of the board since its creation.

James S. Lakin	1909 to date
Thomas E. Hodges	1909-1910
John A. Sheppard	1909-1913
E. B. Stephenson	1910-1914; 1917-1921
W. M. O. Dawson	1913-1915
J. M. Williamson	1914-1920
A. Bliss McCrum	1915-1917
J. Walter Barnes	1920-1926
J. S. Darst	1921-1925
Clarence A. Jackson	1925-1929
F. Witcher McCullough	1926 to date
H. N. Bradley	1929 to date

(Written by W. S. Johnson, State Treasurer.)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS, see Architects, Board of Examiners and Registration of.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES, see Nurses, Board of Examiners for.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY, see Optometry, Board of Examiners in.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTANTS, see Accountants, Board of Examiners of.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. The board is bipartisan and is sustained by appropriation. It is composed of seven members appointed by the governor, one from each congressional district and one at large, not more than four from the same political party and at least three being graduates of West Virginia University. They are not salaried. The length of term is four years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor. Offices are maintained at West Virginia University, Morgantown. Entire control and management of all educational affairs of the University, including employment of officers and teachers, are vested in the board. Members elect their own officers.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. This board is practically a continuation of a body of the same name which was in existence for nearly a third of a century before the formation of West Virginia. Its chief duties under the Virginia government were to oversee the construction and management of state works of internal improvement and to supervise the investment of state funds in various private companies engaged in the business of transportation. In 1861, owing to the discontent of the people of northwestern Virginia with the former internal improvement policy, the General Assembly of the Restored Government abolished the Board of Public Works. But later in the same year the convention at Wheeling reestablished it, because it was needed to supervise the public property of the State.

Upon the admission of West Virginia June 20, 1863, one of the first acts of the Legislature was to create a Board of Public Works consisting of the governor, auditor, treasurer and the secretary of state. Later, at the same session another act was passed changing the personnel of the board to the governor, auditor and treasurer. A later Legislature, 1873, increased the membership of the board to include the superintendent of free schools and the attorney-general, and after the secretary of state and the commissioner of agriculture became constitutional officers, the Legislature in 1913 made them members of the board. The board, therefore, is now composed of seven officers.

The powers of the board have increased greatly since its first establishment. In the beginning, its chief duties seem to have been to care for the interests of the State in all works of internal improvements in which public funds had been invested, to attend either in person or by proxy meetings of all corporations in which the State owned stock, and to encourage immigration. These functions still remain with the board, but within recent years they have been almost completely overshadowed by many other administrative duties.

One of the most important functions of the board is to assess for taxation the public service corporations in the State. These corporations include, among others, railroads, toll bridges, electric railways, pipe lines, express companies, telephone and telegraph companies, sleeping car companies, water companies, etc. No company engaged in any of these businesses is too small to receive the board's consideration. In addition to making these assessments, the board apportions among the counties the value

of public service corporations which lie in two or more counties.

Another administrative function of the board is the preparation of the budgets for each fiscal year for the next biennial period, which budgets must be presented to the Legislature within ten days after its convening. Accompanying the budgets is a statement of the revenue and expenditures for each of the two past fiscal years, the financial condition of the State, the debts and funds of the State, an estimate of the State's financial records at the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the budgets, and any explanation which the board may choose to make, together with suggestions for reduction and increase of the State's revenue.

Other important features of the board's duties are designating certain banks, not exceeding five, in each senatorial district, as active State depositories, and of designating other banks as inactive depositories, and investing the surplus, reserve, or other moneys belonging to the workmen's compensation fund in bonds of the United States, of this State, of any county, city, town, village, or school district of the State.

(Data furnished by W. S. Johnson, State Treasurer. Read and approved by Dr. E. C. Smith, Associate Professor of Political Science and History, New York University.)

BOATWRIGHT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, University of Richmond, Virginia. Educator. Son of Reuben B. and Maria E. (Woodruff) Boatwright. Born at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, January 28, 1868. Wife, Nellie Thomas. A.M., Richmond College, 1888. During the last year at this college he was tutor of Greek, and after graduation became assistant professor in this study, at the same time acting as director of the gymnasium. Postgraduate work at the universities of Leipsic and Halle and at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1889. Since 1890, professor of modern languages, University of Richmond. In December, 1895, elected president of Richmond College. Member of the Modern Language Association of America. Author of *Syllabus of German Literature and French Literature in the Seventeenth Century,* (1893).

BOBBITT, O. B., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James P. and Virginia Leach Bobbitt. Born in Union, West Virginia, November 3, 1881. Wife, Anna Belle Graves. Studied in Alleghany Collegiate Institute, Alderson, West Virginia; Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia; the law school of the University of Michigan, where he received the LL.B. degree. Admitted to the Kanawha County bar in 1909. Has served as councilman and city clerk; was twice elected judge of the municipal court of Charleston. Republican. Baptist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Mason. Kanawha Country Club. Kanawha County and West Virginia State bar associations.

BOND, S. ORESTES, Salem, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Levi D. and Victoria Arnold Bond. Born August 12, 1877, at Hackers Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Venie E. Hagerty. Educated in rural and private schools; A.B., Salem College, 1904; A.B., West Virginia University, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, 1913; Ped.D., Alfred University, 1924. Started teaching in 1896, in the rural schools; principal of grammar grades and high schools; acting president of Glenville Normal School, 1914-15; professor of education, Shepherd College, 1915-18; president of Salem College since 1919. President of National General Conference, Seventh Day Baptists, 1925. Author of numerous short articles on educational, social, and religious subjects. Democrat. Seventh Day Baptist. Charter member Salem Kiwanis. Pi Gamma Nu.

BONE, BENJAMIN F., Moundsville, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon.

Son of Pinkney L. and Jennie (Coleman) Bone. Born October 4, 1875, in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. Attended the public and high schools in Mount Pleasant, Ohio; studied medicine in Columbian Medical College in Washington, D. C. Began the practice of medicine in 1900. Has served as president of the Marshall County Medical Society and as first vice president of the West Virginia State Medical Society. Member of the staff of the Reynolds Memorial Hospital, Glendale, West Virginia. Republican. Quaker. Elk; Knight of Pythias; Mason; National League of Masonic Clubs.

BOONE, C. E., Ronceverte, West Virginia. Banker. Son of William A. and Ida (Carruth) Boone. Born October 7, 1888, at Organ Cave, West Virginia. Wife, Lucy McClung. Educated in the public schools of Ronceverte and Massey Business College, Richmond, Virginia. First business experience, clerk in the post office in White Sulphur Springs for one year; later, bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Ronceverte for five years; deputy sheriff of Greenbrier County the next six years; cashier of the First National Bank of Ronceverte ten years; acting cashier of the Bank of Lewisburg one year; at present, cashier and vice president of the First National Bank of Ronceverte, president of the Bank of Rupert, vice president of the Bank of Lewisburg, and secretary-treasurer of the Blue Grass Building and Loan Association of Lewisburg. Has been chairman of the Greenbrier County Republican Executive Committee and member of the State Republican Executive Committee. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Chapter, Commandery, Scottish Rite, and Shriner); Elk.

BOONE, DANIEL, American pioneer, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1735, and died in Missouri, September 26, 1820. His explorations, settlement, and leadership during the Indian wars in Kentucky have given him a place among the greatest Americans. At the close of the Indian wars in Kentucky he discovered that he had only an imperfect title to the lands on which he was residing. Refusing to contest his claims before a court, he soon afterward left Kentucky and moved to the vicinity of Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia), where he resided for a number of years. In 1791 he was one of the representatives from Kanawha County in the General Assembly of Virginia. About 1798 he moved to what is now the western part of the State of Missouri.

BOONE COUNTY. Population, 15,319 in 1920; estimated population July 1, 1925, 18,145. Land area, 506 square miles. Situated in the southwestern portion of the State. Bounded on the north by Kanawha County; on the east by Kanawha and Raleigh; on the south by Logan and Wyoming; and on the west by Lincoln. The Big Coal and the Little Coal rivers flow through the county in a northwesterly direction, forming a junction just beyond the county line, and empty into the Kanawha River twelve miles below Charleston; tributaries of the Guyandot River drain the western portion. The county is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; by State Route 2, which crosses the county from northeast to southwest; and by State Route 65, which leads in from the southeast and forms a junction with Route 2 at Racine.

Madison, the county seat, is situated in the western portion of the county at the junction of Pond Creek and Spruce Fork, which form Little Coal River. It is 603 feet above sea level. By road, it is 36 miles from Charleston, 59 miles from Huntington, 226 miles from Wheeling, and 129 miles from Bluefield.

The assessed valuation of taxable property in Boone County for the year 1928 was: real estate, $14,946,545; personal property, $7,108,808; public utility property, $6,180,890; total, $28,236,243. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.72 on each $100 valuation. The county is subdivided into five magisterial

Drowdy Falls, near Madison, Boone County

districts: Crook, Peytona, Scott, Sherman, and Washington.

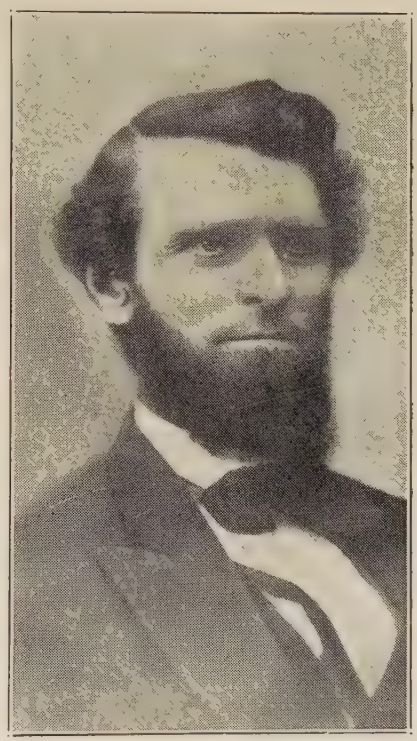
Coal and timber are the principal natural resources of Boone County, and, although the latter is somewhat depleted, coal production there is keeping pace with that of the other leading coal counties. The county has twelve different seams of workable coal. One seam in the Allegheny series and the remaining in the Upper Pottsville or Kanawha series. The county produced during the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, 3,399,552 tons of coal. The estimated undeveloped tonnage amounts to 8,242,970,465 tons.

Although essentially a mining county, Boone has a farm area of 72,494 acres of the 323,840 acres comprised within the county. This farm area is divided into 1,066 farms, of which 783 are operated by their owners. The principal crops are corn, hay, and potatoes. But few manufacturing plants are located within the county; timbering and the mining industry furnish employment to a great number of people.

Boone County was organized in 1847 in conformity with an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed March 11, 1847. It was named in honor of Daniel Boone, noted frontiersman and advance agent of white civilization, whose home was located in the Kanawha Valley for a period of ten years, 1789 to 1799.

BOONE COUNTY COAL CORPORATION, principal offices in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1911. Two mines operating in the State in Logan County. Coal is taken from the Chilton seam. Average annual production, 1,000,000 tons; 675 employees. The coal is shipped to markets throughout the country.

BOREMAN, ARTHUR INGRAHAM, first governor of West Virginia, was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1823, and died in Parkersburg, April 19, 1896. When he was a child, his parents moved to Tyler County. He attended the local schools, and then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was a member of the Virginia General Assembly, 1855-61. At the beginning of the Civil War, he took a decided stand in opposition to secession. He presided over the Second Wheeling Convention which reorganized the government of



ARTHUR INGRAHAM BOREMAN
FIRST GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

the State of Virginia. In October, 1861, he was elected a judge of the circuit court. Upon the admission of West Virginia into the Union, he was elected governor and was twice re-elected to this office, serving until February 26, 1869, when he was elected United States senator, and resigned to accept that office. At the expiration of his term as United States senator, he returned to Parkersburg and devoted his attention to private business until 1888, when he was again elected a judge of the circuit court.

As governor, he was in a difficult position because many counties either were within the Confederate lines or were subject to the raids of partisan bands. He requested aid from the National Government and called upon the people "to organize themselves into companies for their own protection, and to capture or kill these outlaws. . . . There is no law for them but the law of force, to be administered wherever and whenever they may be found." His policy generally followed the principles which he had enunciated. At the close of the war, he insisted upon the disfranchisement of former Confederates and rigidly enforced the law as passed, with the result that much bitter feeling existed. Federal troops had to be called on for aid in suppressing disorder. In the end, his policy was repudiated by the people.

BOSWORTH, J. W., Philippi, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Squire and Hannah B. Bosworth. Born September 3, 1836, in Beverly, Virginia. Wife, Mattie E. Dold. Educated in Virginia Military Institute and Jefferson Medical College. Licensed to practice medicine by State Board. Commander of Company H, Thirty-first Infantry, C. S. A., during Civil War. Was wounded and captured in the storming of Fort Steadman, in March, 1865, and was released from prison at Fort Delaware in June. Appointed surgeon-general, West Virginia National Guard, for a term of four years by Governor Fleming. Democrat. Presbyterian. Odd Fellow.

BOUNDARY LINES, see Geography.

BOWERS, GEORGE W., Mannington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Frank W. and Margaret B. Bowers. Born September 6, 1878, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Sara George. Educated in the public schools of Wheeling. Became associated with the Wheeling Pottery Company; was soon promoted as high as was possible in the Wheeling Company. Bought a small plant on the outskirts of Mannington, in 1904, which plant soon became inadequate and was enlarged, until it is now one of the largest plants manufacturing plumbers' earthenware, in the country. Is president and general manager of the Bowers Pottery Company. President of the Board of Education of Mannington District, 1914-18. Elected to the State Senate in 1920 from the eleventh senatorial district of West Virginia. Chairman of local draft board for Marion County during the World War. Is an officer and director in several banking institutions and manufacturing plants. Republican. Kiwanis. Son of American Revolution.

BOWERS POTTERY COMPANY, Mannington, West Virginia, organized in 1904, are the manufacturers of plumbers' earthenware. One plant in the State at Mannington, with twenty kilns, more than six acres of floor space, and 200 employees. Clays from England, Maine, Kentucky, Florida, and North Carolina, flint from Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, and plaster of Paris are the raw materials. Average annual capacity 300,000 pieces. Through nine established sales offices, the Bowers Eight, as the products are called, are sold in every state in the Union and its island possessions. One of the largest plants of its kind in the world.

BOWMAN, FRANK LLEWELLYN, Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Josiah A. and Sue L. Bowman. Born January 21, 1879, in Masontown, Pennsylvania. Wife, Pearl Silveus. Early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania; A.B., West Virginia University in 1902. Began the study of law in 1902, at the same time serving as teller in a bank in Morgantown. Resigned this position in 1904 to study law exclusively; was admitted to the bar in 1905; began practice in Morgantown. Appointed postmaster at Morgantown in 1911. Elected mayor of Morgantown in 1916 and served until 1917, when he

declined re-election. Elected in 1924 to the Sixty-ninth Congress as a representative from the second West Virginia district. Re-elected to the Seventieth and the Seventy-first Congresses. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias; Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Phi Sigma Kappa.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA. The organization is composed largely of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age. Its object is the physical, mental, and moral training of its members so that they may become good citizens. This State belongs to Scout Region No. 4, composed of Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio. There are seven city councils located in Charleston, Huntington, Clarksburg, Wheeling, Logan, Bluefield, and Parkersburg. There are ninety-four troops in smaller towns. The total membership in the State is 6,426. The regional organization was founded in 1920. *Boy's Life*, a national magazine for boy scouts, is issued monthly.

BRADLEY, JOSEPH GARDNER, Dundon, West Virginia. Capitalist. Son of William H. and Eliza (Cameron) Bradley. Born September 12, 1881, in Newark, New Jersey. Wife, Mabel Warren. Educated in Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey, and St. Marks School, Southboro, Massachusetts; A.B., Harvard, 1902, and LL.B., 1904. Admitted to the bar in 1904, but entered at once the employ of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company at Dundon, West Virginia, which company he now heads. Is trustee of the J. D. Cameron Estate in Pennsylvania and the S. D. Warren Estate in Massachusetts. Has served as chairman of the Republican Committee of Clay County; as delegate to the National convention of the Republican Party in Chicago in 1916 and in Kansas City in 1928; as chairman of the State committee of the Y. M. C. A.; as president of the West Virginia Coal Association; and as president of the National Coal Association. Various of his addresses have been published. Author of several pamphlets on the problems of bituminous coal operating. Republican. Protestant Episcopalian.

BRADY, SAMUEL DUNLAP, Fairmont, West Virginia. Civil and mining engineer and coal operator. Son of John Copsey and Caroline (Seymour) Brady. Born May 3, 1869, in Bradys, Maryland. Wife, Anna Zell. Attended public school in Maryland; studied engineering in Allegany County Academy, Cumberland, Maryland, 1887-88. Engaged in railroad construction, 1888-94; civil engineer in Davis, West Virginia, 1894-95; mining engineer with Davis Coal and Coke Company, 1895-98; member of civil and mining engineering firm of S. D. Brady and Brother in Clarksburg, 1899-1901; chief engineer on railroad construction for the Little Kanawha Syndicate Lines in Ohio and West Virginia, 1901-15. Has resided in Fairmont since 1914. Has served during this time as president of the Brady Coal Corporation, Darby Coal Company, and Brazell Coal Company; vice president of Diamond Coal Company, and Forrest Coal Company; director and one of the organizers of the Fairmont State Bank; chief engineer and general agent of Kanawha Syndicate Lines and Green River Coal Mining Company of Kentucky; president of Brady-Warner Coal Corporation. Served as lieutenant in the Third United States Volunteer Engineers in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Became a member of the West Virginia National Guard and was appointed major in the Engineering Corps of the Brigade Staff. Presbyterian. American Society of Civil Engineers, American Railroad Engineers Society. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Elk. Rotary. Allegany Club. Cheat Mountain Club. Trough Club. Morgantown and Fairmont Country Clubs. Director, Y. M. C. A. Director, Fairmont Chamber of Commerce.

BRAMWELL, Mercer County, is situated on the Bluestone River, thirteen miles northwest of Bluefield. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and State Routes 21 and 8. It has one bank, with capital stock and resources of $7,489,909; one theater; and four churches. Pinnacle Mountain, one of the most beautiful mountains in the State, is located a short distance from Bramwell on the main highway.

—*C. S. Whiting*
MOTHER NATURE'S MIRROR

The town has one large school building, with accommodations for both the high school and the elementary school. Twenty-one teachers are employed. About one mile of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water supply from a municipally owned reservoir. Taxable property is valued at $2,250,000, with a tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation. The municipal debt is placed at $50,000. Bramwell is primarily a residential town, and has had very little increase in population in the last fifteen years.

The present population is approximately 1,700. Bramwell is located on the site of an old homestead owned by Captain George W. Belcher about 1884. It was platted by Captain I. A. Welch, one of the early pioneers of that region, and was chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished, read and approved by E. S. Baker, Cashier Bank of Bramwell.)

BRAMMER, RICHARD FRANKLIN, Milton, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John Lee and Elizabeth Brammer. Born July 2, 1856, in Milleville, Ohio. Wife, Nannie Blake. Attended public schools of Ohio and Marshall College. Has taught fifty years in the public, private, and elementary schools of West Virginia, with the exception of two years spent in the schools of Kentucky. Was elected a member of the House of Delegates first in 1900; has served in the same body in the sessions of 1907, 1910, 1919, and 1929. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

BRANNON, HENRY, jurist, was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 26, 1837, and died in Weston, November 24, 1914. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1857 and subsequently studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. The next year he became prosecuting attorney of Lewis County, serving for five years. He was a member of the House of Delegates, 1870-72. He served for eight years as a judge of the circuit court and was then elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, in which position he served for twenty-four years. His opinions were clear, logical, and authoritative. On such matters as oil and gas leaseholds they have had a tremendous effect on the development of the law, not only in West Virginia, but in nearly all the Western states as well.

BRAST, EDWIN A., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Hotel owner, publisher, and banker. Son of William T. and Syvalia (Boger) Brast. Born at Powhatten Point, Belmont County, Ohio, September 11, 1872. Came with his family to New Martinsville when three years old. Attended public school and Frazier Business College in Wheeling. Became a resident of Parkersburg, 1901, where he has been active in business and political affairs of the city and county. Was for a time stenographer acting as official court reporter for the fourth judicial district. Managed the Blennerhassett Hotel until 1903; took over the management of the Chancellor Hotel, 1903, of which he is now the owner. Has been for a number of years interested in the publishing business in Parkersburg, first in the *State Journal* which was purchased by the Parkersburg Publishing Company, was merged with the *News* and published as the Parkersburg *News*. Is president of the Parkersburg Publishing Company and of the Bank Block Investment Company. Is collector of internal revenue, district of West Virginia. Is director in Parkersburg National Bank. Has taken an active interest in the politics of his city, State and Nation. Republican. Episcopalian. Elk. Rotary.

BRAXTON COUNTY. Population, 23,973 in 1920; estimated population July 1, 1925, 25,511. Land area, 519.70 square miles. Occupies a position as nearly the exact geographical center of West Virginia as the irregular shape of the State will permit. Bounded on the north by Gilmer and Lewis counties; on the east by Webster and Lewis; on the south by Webster, Nicholas, and Clay; and on the west by Gilmer, Calhoun and Clay. The entire county is high. The foothills of the western slope of the Appalachian system occupy almost the entire area. A large part is merely high plateau through which the streams flow deep down below the level of the lands. Five rivers have their courses through this county, the Elk, the Little Kanawha, the Big Birch and the Little Birch and the Holly. By means of these rivers and their tributary streams, the entire county is well watered and provided with a great potential water power for manufacturing purposes.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which operates two lines. It is also served by State Route 13, which passes through the county from southwest to northeast; State Route 76 (United States Route 19) forms a junction with Route 13 at Sutton, leading in from Summersville on the south; and State Route 68, from Glenville, leads in from the west and joins Route 19 at Napier.

Sutton, the county seat, is located on the Elk River in the central part, at an elevation of 843 feet above sea level. By road it is 86 miles from Charleston, 178 miles from Wheeling, 72 miles from Clarksburg, 262 miles from Martinsburg, and 159 miles from Bluefield. Gassaway, Burnsville, Frametown, and Flatwoods are other important towns in the county.

The assessed valuation of property within the county as returned for the purpose of taxation in 1928 was: real estate, $8,628,810; personal property, $3,231,691; public utility property, $4,962,408; total, $16,822,909. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.28 on each $100 valuation. The four magisterial districts are: Birch, Holly, Otter, and Salt Lick. Two of the magisterial districts are subdivided into independent school districts, which include the towns of Sutton and Flatwoods.

The interests of Braxton County are very largely agricultural. Of the 330,880 acres within its boundaries, 265,406 are farm land. This area is subdivided into 2,615 farms, 2,344 of which are operated by their owners. The crops are those usual in West Virginia. The splendid forage grasses afford excellent pasturage for cattle. Little attention has been given to the development of manufacturing plants. However, rail transporta-

tion, coal and gas fuel, and other advantages are inducements to the establishment of industrial plants.

The natural resources of Braxton County are coal, oil, gas, and timber. The last has been depleted to a great extent. Oil and gas fields have been developed to some extent. Small coal mines have been operated for local use in many parts of the county for years; only a few large commercial mines are in operation. The county has eleven seams of minable coal of excellent quality and of easy access. Although the commercial output has not been great, the coal resource of this county may be said to be fairly untouched. It is estimated that 2,323,-332,633 tons of coal underlie the county, a vast reserve that will perhaps never be fully exhausted. The coal production for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 212,123 tons.

Braxton County was formed under an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 15, 1836, from parts of Lewis, Kanawha, and Nicholas counties. It takes its name from Carter Braxton, a distinguished Virginia statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The chief historic spot in this county is the village of Bulltown, fourteen miles distant from the county seat. Here Captain Bull and his family, friendly Delaware Indians, were murdered by frontiersmen in 1772. Salt brine was discovered at this place, and as early as 1795 small quantities of salt were made for local use. By 1805, operations on a larger scale were begun and for many years Bulltown salt was the staple in use by the pioneers of central West Virginia. The town was also the scene of a spirited battle on October 18, 1863, between detachments of the Sixth and the Eleventh West Virginia Infantry, U. S. A., under Captain W. H. Mattingly and the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., under Colonel W. L. Jackson. This was truly a battle of brothers; the troops engaged were, for the greater part, all from the central section of the State.

BRAXTON COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1924. It is held for four days annually at Sutton, the county seat. It is managed by a board of directors. Between four and five thousand people attend, and one thousand exhibits are shown. Prizes are given.

BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY, Weston, West Virginia. Lumberman and farmer. Son of Richard and Sarah (Knowles) Brewster. Born in Little Hocking, Ohio, May 23, 1869. Wife, Anna Kitson. Attended schools in Ohio. Moved to West Virginia at the age of twenty-three. Interested in the lumber business and in farming. President of the Sun Lumber Company, which has large holdings in Lewis and the adjoining counties. Elected to the House of Delegates, 1924 and 1926. Republican. Protestant Episcopal. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar). Rotary.

BRICE, WILLIAM L., Wheeling, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of Sylvester L. and Eleanor (Taney) Brice. Born in Wheeling, August 15, 1874. Unmarried. Education received in public schools and Linsly Institute. President of the West Virginia Printing Company, publishers of the Wheeling *Register*. Democrat. Episcopalian. Elk.

BRICK AND TILE. Shale and fire clay are largely existent in the coal measures of the State, where they are often found underlying a seam of coal. Shale is a rock formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, having a finely stratified or laminated structure. Fire clay is a clay capable of being subjected to high heat without fusing or softening perceptibly, and hence is used for such products as fire brick and crucibles. It contains much silica and only small amounts of lime, iron, or alkalies.

These clays are present in many counties of the State, chief among them being Hancock, Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Harrison, Mason, and Kanawha. The

fire brick, sewer pipe, and pottery interests at New Cumberland in Hancock County, use the Kittanning Fire Clay of the Allegheny Series, and this series is present at Hammond in Marion County and at Henderson in Mason County.

There are in West Virginia about twenty-three concerns which use shale and clay for the production of brick, tile, and kindred products. The names of these concerns and their location are as follows: Acme Fire Clay and Coal Company, New Cumberland; American Vitrified Products Company, New Cumberland; Barboursville Brick and Tile Company, Barboursville; Continental Clay Products Company, Martinsburg; Copen Brick Works, Parkersburg; Crescent Brick Works, New Cumberland; Freeman Fire Brick Company, New Cumberland; Glen View Brick Company, Clarksburg; Globe Brick Company, Newell; Huntington Brick and Tile Company, West Moreland, Huntington; Jane Lew Brick and Drain Tile Works, Jane Lew; Kanawha Brick Company, Charleston; Kenilworth Tile Company, Newell; Morgantown Brick Company, Morgantown; Standard Brick and Supply Company, Charleston; Suburban Brick Company, Moundsville; United Clay Products Company, North Mountain; United States Quarry Tile Company, Parkersburg; West Virginia Brick Company, Charleston; Wheeling Tile Company, Wheeling; West Virginia Fire Clay Manufacturing Company, New Cumberland; West Virginia Paving and Pressed Brick Company, Huntington.

ELK RIVER, NEAR CENTRALIA, BRAXTON COUNTY

The clay industry in West Virginia has a promising future. When the important deposits become fully prospected and are carefully considered in connection with the excellent transportation facilities both by water and by rail, and the proximity of markets, the clay industry should increase and should develop into one of the best sources of wealth in the State. The clays are developed in the Eastern Panhandle and in the southern and central parts of the State, and are manufactured into various commercial products. According to a table published by the United States Bureau of Mines for the year 1923, clay products manufactured in West Virginia

for that year were valued at $17,574,096, and a production of 76,315 tons of raw clay was valued at $158,924.

(Read and approved by George E. Sutherland, President Standard Brick and Supply Company, Charleston.)

BRIDGE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, STATE. The commission is bipartisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of three members appointed by the governor. They receive salaries. Length of term is six years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The governor designates the chairman at his discretion. Location of office is not fixed by law. The board has authority to secure by purchase or to construct, as expedient, toll bridges across rivers lying partly or wholly within the State or forming a boundary of the State, with funds secured solely by revenue bonds to be retired only from bridge earnings.

BRIDGEPORT, Harrison County, is situated five miles east of Clarksburg and seventeen miles west of Grafton. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $506,224.83; one theater; and four churches. The Simpson Creek Baptist Church was established in 1774, and is thought to be the oldest church west of the Alleghenies. Bridgeport was the home of Joseph Johnson, the first and only governor of Virginia from west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 300, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 250. Twenty teachers are employed in the two schools.

Four miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Property valuation is placed at $1,993,930 with a tax rate of 64 cents on each $100 valuation. Bonded indebtedness amounts to $97,000.

Bridgeport has a population of approximately 1,800. It was first settled by John Simpson, the first white man in that section of the country, and later patented by Andrew Davisson. Bridgeport is in the heart of the blue-grass region of West Virginia, and is one of the largest cattle-shipping points east of the Mississippi. It was incorporated in 1887.

(Data furnished by Thomas R. Harmon. Read and approved by J. R. Jones, President Bridgeport Bank.)

BROADDUS COLLEGE, at Philippi. This college is chartered to give academic degrees, the A.B. and the B.S. In addition to the liberal arts courses leading to these degrees, it offers courses for the Short Normal and the Standard Normal certificates for teachers and provides a department of Religious Education for ministerial students. Secondary courses have been offered under the name of the academy but these have been dropped gradually. In 1927-28 only the senior class was provided. This year (1928-29) is the last year for the academy.

Faculty. The faculty numbers eighteen, besides the matron and stenographic help. There are eleven regular college instructors, seven men and four women, a president, a coach, a business manager, one instructor of physical education, and three instructors in the department of music. All of the instructors in the college have Master's degrees and some have taken advanced work leading to the Doctor's degree.

Campus. Including the athletic field, the campus contains 105 acres on which are located four buildings, the gymnasium valued at $125,000, the boys' dormitory valued at $75,000, the main building valued at $200,000, and the president's home valued at $30,000.

Equipment. The library contains approximately 5000 volumes. Laboratories

for chemistry, physics, and biology are fairly well equipped for the college courses offered in these subjects.

Enrollment. Enrollment for 1927-28 was: men 102, women 103, total 205, distributed as follows: 130 in college, 20 in the academy, and 57 in other departments. Enrollment for 1928-29 was: women 152, men 145, total 297. While the enrollment has been approximately the same, the college has increased in number as other departments have decreased.

Support. The college is supported by a small endowment, by gifts direct from the different churches in West Virginia, by donations from the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, and by special campaigns.

History. Broaddus College, formerly known as Broaddus Institute, was founded in Winchester, Virginia, in 1871, by the Reverend E. J. Willis. It was removed to Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1876, and from there to Philippi, West Virginia, in 1909. In 1918 Broaddus was changed from an academy to an accredited junior college, and in 1925 advanced from a junior college to a standard four-year college, granting degrees for the first time in June, 1927.

Presidents. A list of the presidents of the college follows.

E. J. Willis	1871-1900
Dr. William Swartz	1900-1904
Dr. L. B. Moore	1904-1906
Dr. Elkanah Hulley	1906-1927
W. W. Trent	1927-

Service and Outlook. The college is especially equipped to accommodate students who desire to be educated under positive Christian influence and supervision. The dormitories for men and women are controlled and supervised by members of the faculty. The early age at which young people are becoming ready for college and the demand on the part of the parents for supervision make an encouraging outlook for a college of this type. Broaddus particularly expects a larger enrollment and increased receipts. Interest on the part of the Baptists of the State is growing rapidly.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. W. W. Trent, President Broaddus College.)

BROOKE, CHARLES FREDERICK TUCKER, 38 Cold Spring Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Author and educator. Son of St. George Tucker and Mary Harrison (Brown) Brooke. Born June 4, 1883, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Grace Drakeford. A.B., West Virginia University, 1901; A.M., 1902; fellow in German at the University of Chicago, 1903-4; first Rhodes Scholar from West Virginia; A.B. and Litt.B., Oxford University. Instructor in English, Cornell University, 1909; instructor in English at Yale, 1903-13, and professor since 1920; exchange professor, University of London, 1920. Author of: *The Shakespeare Apocrypha, Shakespeare's Plutarch, The Works of Christopher Marlowe, The Tudor Drama, The Authorship of Henry VI,* and *Shakespeare's Principal Plays* (in collaboration). General editor of *The Yale Shakespeare* and editor of *The American Oxonian.* Democrat. Episcopalian. Member of the Modern Language Association of America; American Dialect Society; English Association of Great Britain; Bibliography Society of London; Oxford Union Society. Kappa Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa.

BROOKE, ST. GEORGE TUCKER, teacher of law, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, July 22, 1844, and died May 16, 1914. At the beginning of the Civil War he became a midshipman in the Confederate navy, subsequently transferring his services to the army. He took the law course at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of Craig County. He later moved to Charles Town where he engaged in practice. In 1878 he was appointed professor of law and equity at West Virginia Uni-

versity, a position which he held thirty-one years. He was one of the most gifted teachers ever connected with that institution. Through his lucid presentation of the principles of the law he greatly influenced the bar of the State. He was the author of a textbook on common law practice and pleading, as well as other books and articles.

BROOKE COUNTY. Population, 16,527 in 1920; estimated population July 1, 1925, 19,603. Land area, 97 square miles. Located in the Northern Panhandle, its northern boundary is almost parallel with Pittsburgh. Bounded on the north by Hancock County, West Virginia; on the east by Washington County, Pennsylvania; on the south by Ohio County, West Virginia; and on the west by Jefferson County, Ohio. The Ohio River forms the western boundary and tributaries of that stream flow across the county. It is served by lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system; by State Route 2, which parallels the Ohio River; and by State Route 27, which crosses the county from the east and forms a junction with Route 2 at Wellsburg. In area, Brooke is one of the smallest counties in the State. Its average width is about seven miles and its length about fourteen miles.

Wellsburg, the county seat, is the chief city. It is located on the Ohio River, at an elevation of 635 feet above sea level. It is 17 miles distant from Wheeling, 208 miles from Charleston, 341 miles from Bluefield, 281 miles from Martinsburg, and 124 miles from Clarksburg. Wellsburg is a center of diversified manufacturing; there are glass, metal, paper, and paper-bag factories, and other plants. Sheet steel and tin plate plants and other allied industries are located at Beechbottom and Follansbee.

The assessed valuation of property within the county for the year 1928 was as follows: real estate, $23,115,200; personal property, $5,208,305; public utility property, $6,391,656; total, $34,715,161. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.47 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into three magisterial districts—Wellsburg, Buffalo, and Cross Creek—and one independent school district, that including the city of Wellsburg.

Brooke County is an industrial and manufacturing county. It also has vast deposits of merchantable coal. It has workable coal in the Monongahela and

—*G. R. Buswell*

CASTLE RUN, BERKELEY COUNTY

Allegheny series and an average annual production of 3,600,000 tons. The county produced 2,071,000 tons of coal during the year ending December 31, 1928, an increase of 209,350 tons over the production of 1927.

While the county is given over very largely to industry and manufacturing, there are large agricultural interests that add not a little to its wealth. The area of approximately 56,960 acres includes 42,135 acres rated as farm land, though the crop land is reduced to 15,771 acres. The farm area is divided into 364 farms, 268 of which are operated by owners. Wheat, corn, garden stuffs, and fruits yield well and find ready market for all surplus. With ample railroads and surfaced highways, as well as the Ohio River, the county enjoys in all directions adequate transportation facilities for its people and its products.

The county government of Brooke County was organized in 1797 under authority of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed November 30, 1796. It was formed from a part of Ohio County, and was named in honor of Robert Brooke, governor of Virginia for the term 1794-1796. It is one of the oldest settlements in the western section of the State. Bethany, one of the towns of the county, is noted as the home of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples of Christ or Christian church and of Bethany College, which carries on work under the name given by its founder. Bethany is located seven miles distant from Wellsburg.

BROOKS, ALONZO BEECHER, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia. Naturalist. Son of Adolphus and Josephine (Phillips) Brooks. Born May 6, 1873, in French Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie R. Coburn. Attended the public schools of his home community; B.S. in Agriculture, West Virginia University, 1912. Surveyor, 1890-1902; for two years assistant clerk of Upshur County; forester for the West Virginia Geological Survey, 1910-1911; forester for the West Virginia Experiment Station, 1911-1916; agent, United States Department of Agriculture in charge of forest diseases in West Virginia and New York, 1916-1921; chief game protector of West Virginia, 1921-27; naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, since 1927. Author: *Forestry and Wood Industries,* Vol. 5, West Virginia Geological Survey, 1911; *Chestnut Blight and White Pine Blister Rust,* bulletin, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, 1915; *West Virginia Trees,* West Virginia Experiment Station, 1920. Joint author (with P. M. Browning): *The Southern West Virginia Forest Fire Protective Association,* published by the Game and Fish Commission; Annual Report of Game and Fish Commission (written with assistance of other officers of the commission). Republican. Presbyterian. Senior member Society of American Foresters. Appalachian Research Council. Kappa Alpha.

BROOKS, EARLE AMOS, Newton Highlands, Massachusetts. Educator, clergyman, and naturalist. Son of Adolphus and Josephine (Phillips) Brooks. Born April 20, 1871, at French Creek, West Virginia. Married, first, Mary McCuskey; second, Ora McCuskey. A.B., West Virginia University, 1897; S.T.B., Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh; honorary D.D., Davis and Elkins College, 1917. Assistant pastor, Kanawha Presbyterian Church, Charleston, West Virginia, 1901-2; pastor, Presbyterian Church at Waverly and Williamstown, West Virginia, 1902-6; pastor, Weston Presbyterian Church, 1906-16; pastor, Presbyterian Church, Everett, Massachusetts, 1916-28. Professor of field science, School of Religious Education and Social Service, Boston University, since 1927. Author: *Game Birds of West Virginia; The Food of West Virginia Birds; Forty Common Birds of West Virginia; Handbook of the Outdoors;* many scientific articles in various publications. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Odd Fellow. Phi Kappa Psi.

BROOKS, FRED E., French Creek, West Virginia. Naturalist. Son of Adolphus and Josephine (Phillips) Brooks. Born June 8, 1868, in French Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Grace Coburn. Educated in the common schools of his home community and business college. Interested early in life in the pests that attacked the fruit trees on his own farm. Entomological Department of West Virginia Experiment Station, eight years; since 1911, associate entomologist, United States Department of Agriculture, with station at French Creek. Author: *Mammals of West Virginia; The Grapevine Root-Borer; Habits of Mice, Moles, and Shrews; The Grape Curculio; Insects Injurious to Nuts; The Roundheaded Appletree Borer; The Hickory Spiral Borer; The Flatheaded Appletree Borer; The Pear Tree Borer; The Walnut Husk Maggot; Snout Beetles That Attack Nuts; The Parandra Borer; The Striped Appletree Borer; Fruit-Tree Bark Beetles; The Apple Root Borer*—all publications of the West Virginia Experiment Station or of the United States Department of Agriculture. Republican. Presbyterian. Rotary. Chamber of Commerce of Buckhannon. Life member West Virginia Horticulture Society; life member Wild Life League; fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of Economic Entomologists; American Entomological Society.

BROOKS, WILLIAM E., Morgantown, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of John and Sarah Brooks. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1875. Wife, Jeanette Steele Stewart. A.B., Westminster College; A.M., Princeton; graduate in theology, Princeton Theological Seminary; honorary D.D., Lafayette College and University of Dubuque. Has served as pastor of the East Kishacoquillas Church, Reedsville, Pennsylvania; First Presbyterian Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania; is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Morgantown, West Virginia. Author of numerous poems and essays published by magazines. Chaplain at Camp Crane, 1917-1919; recommended by his commanding officer for the Distinguished Service Medal. Republican. Presbyterian.

BROWN, BENJAMIN BEUHRING, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James F. and Jennie M. (Woodbridge) Brown. Born March 14, 1893, in Charleston. Wife, Hester Moulton Newhall. Graduated from Charleston High School, 1910; A.B., Princeton University, 1914; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1917. Member of the law firm of Brown, Jackson and Knight. Member of the Charleston, the West Virginia, and the American bar associations. Served as first lieutenant in World War. Elected to the 1925 Legislature. Trustee of Kanawha Presbyterian Church, Davis and Elkins College, and Charleston Masonic Temple. Director of George Washington Life Insurance Company, Kanawha Valley Bank, Central Trust Company, West Virginia Land and Improvement Company, and the Lewis Land and Coal Company. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason.

BROWN, CHARLES REYNOLDS, 233 Edwards Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Clergyman. Son of Benjamin F. and Sarah J. Brown. Born October 1, 1862, in Bethany, West Virginia. Wife, Alice Tufts. A.B., University of Iowa, 1883; A.M., 1886; S.T.B., Boston University, 1899. Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, California, 1896-1911; dean of the Divinity School of Yale University since 1911. Made trip through Egypt and Palestine for professional study in 1897. Special lecturer on ethics, Leland Stanford University, 1899-1906; Lyman Beecher lecturer, Yale, 1905-6, 1922-23; special lecturer, Cornell University, 1909, and Columbia 1911; Ingersoll lecturer on Immortality, Harvard University, 1920. Earl lecturer, Pacific School of Religion, 1924; John Calvin McNair lecturer, University of North Carolina, 1926. Author of:

The Main Points, Social Message of the Modern Pulpit, The Strange Ways of God, The Young Man's Affairs, Faith and Health. Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church, 1913-15.

BROWN, FORREST W., Charles Town, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas Augustus Brown and Annie S. C. (Washington) Brown. Born October 15, 1855, in Harewood, near Charles Town. Wife, Emma B. Tucker. Educated in private schools of Missouri and Pennsylvania, and the Charles Town Academy. Was one time colonel on the governor's staff. Prosecuting attorney of Jefferson County, 1885 to 1901. President of the West Virginia Bar Association, 1895-96. Democratic nominee for Congress, from the second congressional district, 1920. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason.

BROWN, J. SLIDELL, Elkins, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Charles Mercer and Harriett Virginia (Fairfax) Brown. Born November 28, 1861, at Fairfax Manor, near Kingwood, West Virginia. Wife, Stella Maude Parsons. Educated in the common schools, in normal school, and in a business school in Cleveland, Ohio. Taught school for five years; spent four years as clerk and secretary to the board of directors of the State Hospital at Weston. Editor and publisher of the *West Virginia Argus* at Kingwood, West Virginia, for twenty years; since 1914 has been editor and publisher of the *Randolph Enterprise* at Elkins. Has served as postmaster and as recorder and acting mayor of Kingwood. President of the West Virginia Editorial Association for five years; chairman of the Democratic Committee for Preston County for twenty years. Secretary of the Randolph County Historical Society. Secretary to the Democratic Committee for Randolph County. Delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896; State elector on the Democratic ticket, 1924. Democrat. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias; I. O. R. M.; Mason; Odd Fellow; Moose; Maccabee; Dokie. Pythian Sisters; Rebekahs. Rotary.

BROWN, MARTIN LUTHER, Fairmont, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Jabez A. and Mary V. Brown. Born in Monongalia County, March 20, 1867. Wife, Cora B. Duncan. Educated in the rural schools and West Virginia University. Was superintendent of the Monongalia County schools. Was for a time assistant cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Morgantown; organized the Bank of Morgantown, 1906; served as cashier; was warden of the West Virginia Penitentiary from 1911 to 1915. Engaged in the insurance business for three years. Cashier of the Fairmont State Bank since 1917. Elected to the House of Delegates from Marion County, 1928; served on the Committee on Taxation and Finance and the Committee on Banks and Corporations, and was chairman of the Committee on the Penitentiary. Secretary to the Morgantown Board of Education for eleven years. Treasurer of the Fairmont Chapter of the American Red Cross for ten years. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Rotary.

BROWN, WILLIAM CHANNING, Summer home: Littleton, Massachusetts; winter home: Wheeling, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William and Salome Stephens (Williams) Brown. Born March 7, 1868, in Sherborn, Massachusetts. Wife, Mary Anna Brown. Educated in Highland Military Academy, Worcester; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Meadville Theological School, Chicago, (graduate); and the Theological School in Harvard University. Ordained to Unitarian Ministry, September 11, 1895. Served churches in Gardner, Massachusetts, 1895-98, and Littleton, Massachusetts, 1898-1904; at the present, minister in Wheeling. Field secretary for the American Unitarian Association, 1904-24. Republican. Unitarian. Unitarian

Laymen's League. Alumni associations of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Meadville Theological School, and of the Theological School of Harvard.

BROWN, WILLIAM GUY, legislator, was born in Kingwood, September 25, 1800, and died in 1884. In 1822, he began the study of law and the next year he was admitted to the bar of Preston County. At the same time, he entered politics, serving for several years as prosecuting attorney. In 1832, he was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia and was again elected in 1840 and the three following years. He was a member of Congress for the two terms of President Polk's administration. In the Virginia Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1861 he did good service in representing the interests of the northwestern section.

After the secession of Virginia, he disregarded the ordinances of the convention which forbade citizens of the state to seek office under the United States and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1861. He was re-elected in 1863. His term of service was noteworthy particularly for his vigorous efforts in securing the admission of West Virginia into the Union. After the close of the war, he served in the House of Delegates, 1872-73, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872.

—*H. E. Leeper*

DECKER'S CREEK, NEAR MORGANTOWN

BUCKEY, WILLIAM EMMETT, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of C. N. and Rose Cleary Buckey. Born March 27, 1886, in Beverly, West Virginia. Wife, Ada Talkington. Educated in Beverly public schools; Fairmont State Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1921, and A.M., 1923; postgraduate work in the University of

Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Harvard. Started his career as a teacher in the rural schools; taught several years in village schools; was principal of the Fairmont Normal Training School, 1902-1919; has been principal of the Fairmont High School since 1921. Is a member of the West Virginia State Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and of the Commission on Revision of High School Course of Study. Served on the classification board of the local draft board of Marion County, during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Mason. Kiwanis. Fairmont Schoolmasters Club. Phi Beta Kappa.

BUCKHANNON, county seat of Upshur County, is situated on the Buckhannon River, twenty-eight miles from Clarksburg in a level and slightly rolling section of the State. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 5 and 22. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $2,164,-515; three weekly newspapers; two theaters; two hospitals; and ten churches.

The city has one college, West Virginia Wesleyan; one senior high school with an enrollment of 225; one junior high school with an enrollment of 250; one county senior high school with an enrollment of 260, and three elementary schools with an enrollment of 650. A county courthouse, a city building, and a Federal building are also located in the city.

The city maintains two small parks and 9.7 miles of paved streets. The power and light service is furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company from a high tension system. The water supply comes from the Buckhannon River and is distributed through the city by mains from a reservoir. The city government is in the hands of a mayor, five councilmen, a recorder and treasurer. The taxable property valuation is $6,419,965. The city tax rate for 1927 is 55 cents; the total city, county, State, and school tax rate is $2.99. The budget is $43,209.14, all but $15,000 for street improvements, payable by owners of abutting lots. The bonded indebtedness is $140,100.

The population in 1920 was 3,785, not including suburbs. The population at present is estimated to be around 5000. Settlers lived on the present site of Buckhannon as early as the year 1770. Edward Jackson, grandfather of General "Stonewall" Jackson, was the first settler in the present limits of the corporation, and it was he who made the first plat of the city in 1815. Buckhannon was established as a town by the Assembly of Virginia in 1816, and was incorporated May 12, 1852.

The city takes its name from the Buckhannon River, one of the main forks of the Tygarts Valley River. There are no definite or written records from which to prove the derivation of the name, but its similarity to the name of a prominent Indian chief known to have lived nearby, and the fact that the name was commonly used in the early history of the region, make the preponderance of evidence in favor of the theory of Indian derivation.

(Data furnished by Charles T. Rea and Judge J. C. McWhorter.)

BUCKHANNON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This chamber is a non-stock corporation governed by a board of directors consisting of twenty-five members, who hold office for a period of two years each. The new Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce was incorporated in 1927 and succeeded the old chamber of commerce, which was not a corporation. One hundred forty-six members belong to the organization and pay annual dues at the rate of $25 a member. The privilege is also given members to carry more than one membership. Some carry as many as eight memberships.

(Data furnished by Myron B. Hymes, Secretary.)

BUCKHANNON CHEMICAL COMPANY, with general offices at Selbyville, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of methanol (wood alcohol), acetate of lime, charcoal, and lumber. One plant in State at Chemical, incorporated in 1908; 100 employees.

BUFFALO EAGLE MINES, Braeholm, West Virginia, was organized in 1929. Two mines are operated in the State at Becco. Coal is mined from the Chilton and Island Creek seams. Average annual production, 325,000 tons; 225 employees. Coal supplied to markets in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and to seaboard and lake trade.

BUFFINGTON, EUGENE JACKSON, Evanston, Illinois. Capitalist. Son of James H. and Columbia (Nicholas) Buffington. Born March 14, 1863, in Guyandotte, West Virginia. Wife, Drucilla Nicholas Moore. Educated at Chickering Institute, 1879-80, and Vanderbilt University, 1881-3. Treasurer American Wire and Nail Company, Anderson, Indiana, 1884-8; secretary and treasurer American Steel and Wire Company, 1888-9; president Illinois Steel Company since January 1, 1899; president of the Indiana Steel Company and the Gary Land Company; director Continental and Commercial National Bank, South Chicago Savings Bank, and Gary (Indiana) State Bank. Member of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University; trustee of Chicago Sunday Evening Club. Member of the Chicago, Glen View, Commercial, Mid-Day, Old Elm, and University clubs.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF. The league maintains headquarters in the Central Union Building, Wheeling. The organization was formed in 1915 for the purpose of making ownership of homes easier for West Virginians. It now has fifty-seven local branches in the State, with a total membership of sixty thousand individuals and total assets of about $45,000,000.

The State league is a member of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, and many of the local associations also hold individual memberships in the national body.

The league holds annual meetings. At the call of the president, the board of governors holds several meetings each year at various places.

The West Virginia law governing building and loan associations places them under the commissioner of banking, and they are subject to examination and regulation, as are banks. But the law does not restrict them to any uniform plan of operation, except that they shall be mutual, accept investments as stock, and allow the withdrawal of the stock at par whenever requested.

The result is that the local associations vary in their loan and investment plans, both as to premiums charged and dividends paid and as to the time required to mature the stock, either in paying off a loan, or accumulating savings, this maturity period varying from five to fifteen years in the different associations. All, however, loan only on real estate, and almost wholly for the purpose of allowing the borrowing member to own his home. It is calculated that the local associations are now putting 3,500 West Virginia families into their own homes each year.

BUILDING STONE. From the various limestone and sandstone strata of West Virginia excellent building material of innumerable shades and colors may be had. Many of the limestones in the more elevated portions of the State yield a beautiful and durable material for any class of work. It is used extensively in foundations, chimneys, and dams, and some of the most handsome and enduring churches and homes are constructed wholly from it. Of this material there is in the State, a quantity sufficient to supply the continent with building material, and, if burned, it would furnish

lime to the world for ages to come. The State also has large deposits of sandstone of almost every texture, which can be quarried into any shape or size. These are extensively used in the erection of both private and public buildings. The use of these native stones may be seen in the walls of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, in numbers of school buildings, and in the State Prison at Moundsville.

The late Samuel Brown of the Geology Department at West Virginia University, speaking of the building stones of West Virginia, said: "Among our building stones, our resources are limited to limestone and sandstone. The sandstones are the ordinary coal-measure gray sandstones, and the blue and brown sandstones of the older formations. The brown sandstone of Summers County is of singular excellence and ought to become one of the most fashionable building stones of the country."

(Read and approved by D. R. Isaac, prominent stone contractor, Charleston.)

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS, see Negro Welfare and Statistics, Bureau of.

BURNS, L. W., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James M. and Elvira Burns. Born August 23, 1875, in Meadow Bluff, West Virginia. Wife, Grace M. Irvine. Educated in Concord State Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1910; A.M., Columbia University, 1920. Teacher in rural schools in Greenbrier County, 1893-99; county superintendent of schools of Greenbrier County, 1899-1906; principal of Marlinton High School, Marlinton, West Virginia, 1906-10; principal of the preparatory school in Montgomery, West Virginia, 1910-13; city superintendent of schools, Grafton, West Virginia, 1913-23; city superintendent of schools, Martinsburg, since 1923. Member of the State Board of Education, 1919-25. Democrat. Baptist. Mason. Rotary.

BURNSVILLE, Braxton County, is located on the Little Kanawha River, fifteen miles northeast of Sutton, the county seat. It is in the midst of gas fields and lumber industries; served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It has one bank with capital stock and undivided profits of $63,120 and deposits of $542,279, and three churches.

The town has one elementary school with 8 teachers and 265 pupils. The water is furnished by the Burnsville Supply Company. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a council. The property valuation is $763,366, with a municipal tax rate of 60 cents on each $100 valuation.

Burnsville was incorporated in 1902. The population is 1,250.

BURT, DAVID ALLEN, Wheeling, West Virginia. Steel manufacturer. Son of John Lukens and Martha McKelvey Burt. Born December 25, 1876, in Wheeling. Wife, Elizabeth McLain. Graduated from the public schools of Wheeling at the age of sixteen. Immediately became office boy for the Whitaker Iron Company. Like his father, young Burt rapidly advanced to the top in the steel business. For many years, was president of the La Belle Iron Works and vice president of the Wheeling Steel Corporation. Retired from active duty in the steel industry in 1923 and is now president of the Fidelity Investment Association and partner in Hazlett and Burt. Chairman West Virginia Tax Commission, 1926-27. Vice president Board of Governors, West Virginia University. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; Fort Henry and Wheeling country clubs; Hampshire Club, Romney; Iron City Club, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION. The association was organized in West Virginia in May, 1921, to extend educational opportunities to business and professional women, to pro-

mote the interests of business women, and to elevate their standards. The organization has a membership of approximately 650 in ten local branches in Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Morgantown, Mannington, Shinnston, Elkins, and Wellsburg.

National headquarters are at 1819 Broadway, New York City. State headquarters are maintained wherever the State president resides.

their passenger service was limited to a minimum so as not to interfere with the tremendous movement of coal. During the winter the highways were almost impassable.

West Virginia voted a $50,000,000 road bond issue in November, 1920, and proceeded rapidly with the construction of improved highways throughout the State, with the aim of connecting all county seats with improved roads. As fast as these highways were built and,

—*W. R. Loar and Son*

ON THE NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE

BUS LINES. In 1923 the Legislature of West Virginia authorized the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity for the operation of motor vehicles transporting passengers for compensation, over a regular route or between fixed termini. Prior to that time, the only method of regular transportation was the steam railroad and, in a few of the larger cities, the electric street car. The State at that time was broken up into various sections such as the Northern Panhandle, the Eastern Panhandle, the Logan district, the New River territory, and so forth. The only means of communication between these sections was the steam railroads, and

in many instances, anticipating their completion, applications were made to the State Road Commission for certificates of convenience and necessity for the operation of motor vehicle lines. In five years the entire State became honeycombed with a net work of these motor coach operations, and by January 1, 1929, fifty-four of the fifty-five county seats were receiving bus service, the exception being Marlinton in Pocahontas County. Because of the convenient, flexible, comfortable, and economical services afforded the public by the motor coach, journeys that formerly occupied two or three days are now accomplished in a few hours. More than eighty bus

companies are now operating approximately five hundred motor buses over the State highways, and during the year 1928 these companies transported about fifteen million passengers.

The main reason for this remarkable development in motor coach transportation is that the bus carries its patrons from doorstep to doorstep and travels the most picturesque scenic routes. The motor bus has found great favor with the school children because it permits those living in the backwoods sections to travel in to the modern district schools. It enables the traveling salesman to offer his wares to the crossroads country store as well as to the large department stores in the more populous centers to which he previously confined his sales. The bus enables the farmer to patronize the banks in the city and town with greater frequency, thereby stimulating business. The bus enables church circles and Sunday school classes in one county to visit and mingle with those in the neighboring county.

Thus, as the stagecoach and the steam railroads pioneered the main lines of travel across the State, the motor bus has contributed its share by furnishing regular and dependable service to the remote hamlets nestled among the hills. This new industry has been built up almost exclusively with local capital and has received no subsidy from the government in the form of land grants and such. On the contrary, it has through taxes contributed far beyond its share toward the maintenance of the highways over which buses operate. The motor bus also furnishes a means of travel over the State to those who are not fortunate enough to own their own cars, and, by providing a means of transportation more economical than the private car, is contributing greatly to the relief of traffic congestion on already overcrowded highways. The fact that this industry has developed with such tremendous strides in the State is proof that it is rendering the citizens a much needed service.

TERMINALS AND MILEAGE OF BUS LINES IN WEST VIRGINIA

Albright—Tunnelton	13.6
Arnoldsburg—Grantsville	9
Athens—Princeton	8.2
Beckley—Amigo	24
Beckley—Eccles	8
Beckley—Lester—Glen Rogers—Glen Morrison—Mullens	45
Beckley—Mullens	27
Beckley—Sophia	7
Beckley—Stanaford—Lanarck	5.5
Beckley—Thurmond	20
Beckley—West Raleigh—Hinton	26
Berkeley Springs—Maryland Line, Hancock, Md.	5.7
Bluefield—Beckley—Gauley Bridge	92
Bluefield—Bristol, Va.	2.33
Bluefield—Chilhowie, Va.	71
Bluefield—Hinton	46
Bluefield—Jenkinjones (Interstate) via Pocahontas, Va.	14
Bluefield—Matoaka—Springton	28
Bluefield—Pocahontas, Va.	15.25
Bluefield—Virginia Line, Glenlyn, Va.	29.3
Buckhannon—Clarksburg	26.6
Buckhannon—Elkins via Mabie	34
Buckhannon — Kanawha — Head — Webster Springs	52.7
Buckhannon—Philippi—Elkins	48.5
Buckhannon—Weston	15.2
Cabin Creek Junction—Montgomery	10
Carpenter Farm—Ridgeley—Maryland Line	1.7
Cedar Grove—Mammoth	9
Charleston—Beckley via Racine and Edwight	77
Charleston (Glen Elk—Crescent Road)	2.5
Charleston—Kentucky Line, Kenova, W. Va.	61.5
Charleston—Logan	75
Charleston—Ohio Line, Mason City, W. Va.	69
Charleston (Piedmont Road)	4
Charleston—Point Pleasant	60
Charleston—Sissonville	16.3
Charleston—South Hills	7.5
Charleston—South Ruffner	2.5
Clarksburg—Charleston	156
Clarksburg, City of	2.15
Clarksburg—Cairo	61
Clarksburg—Grafton	20.2
Clarksburg—Weston	25
Cowen—Webster Springs	15
Dana—Tadd	5
Davis—Maryland Line, Breedlove, W. Va.	15
Elkins—Valley Head	32
Elkins—Parsons	10.5
Ellenboro—Saint Marys	15
Fairmont—Benton's Ferry via Watson	5.6
Fairmont—Millersville — Kingmont — Benton's Ferry	18.3
Farmington—Jamison Mine No. 9, W. Va.	2.5
Flemington—Galloway—Bear Mountain	7
Gassaway—Flatwoods	11
Gilbert—Wharncliffe	11
Gilbert Junction—Man	21.1
Grafton—Fairmont	21.6
Grafton—Maryland Line near Aurora, W. Va.	40
Grafton—Philippi	16
Grafton—Rosemont—Wendell	14.5

TERMINALS AND MILEAGE OF BUS LINES IN WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

Griffithsville—Huntington—Fort Gay, W. Va.	41
Harrisville—Grantsville	26.7
Huntington—Barboursville	10
Huntington — Charleston — Gauley Bridge—Rainelle—Lewisburg —Virginia Line near White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	176.3
Huntington, City of	3.75
Huntington—Glenwood	22
Huntington—Kentucky Line, Kenova, W. Va.	9.5
Huntington—Williamson	87.3
Iaeger—Virginia Line	20
Kermit, Town of—Kentucky Line	.5
Keyser—Franklin—Romney—Virginia Line	143
Keyser—Maryland Line	1
Keyser—Piedmont	6
Laurel Iron Works—Pennsylvania Line	2
Logan—Ethel—Hetzel	8
Logan—Huntington	71.6
Logan—Man—Lorado	25
Logan—Mines 7 and 8	6
Logan—Mine 21	6.5
Logan—Mud Fork	6
Logan—Peach Creek—Henlawson	4.5
Logan—Rossmore—Stirratt	12
Logan—Slagle	12
Logan—Whitman Creek	8.5
Logan—Williamson	43
Madison—Barrett	26
Maryland Line — Hancock — Charles Town, W. Va.	45.6
Maryland Line—Harpers Ferry—Virginia Line, Berryville, Va.	15.9
Maryland Line—Shepherdstown, W. Va.—Virginia Line, Rippon, W. Va.	22
Maryland Line—Williamsport—Virginia Line, Ridgeway, W. Va.	26.2
Mason City—Ohio Line	.9
Minden—Lockgelly	7.2
Montgomery—Kingston	25
Morgantown—Cassville—Davis Mine	7.7
Morgantown, City of	16.25
Morgantown—Laurel Iron Works—Mt. Chateau	9.4
Morgantown—Maidsville	5.7
Morgantown—Osgood	12
Morgantown — Pennsylvania Line, Mount Morris	11.3
Morgantown — Pennsylvania Line, Point Marion, Pa.	9.1
Morgantown — Pennsylvania Line, Rosedale, Pa.	10
Morgantown—Star City	3.2
Morgantown—Terra Alta	33.8
Mullens—Herndon—Springton	19
New Martinsville—Maud	12
North Fork—Crumpler	8.5
Ohio Line—East Steubenville, W. Va. —Pennsylvania Line	8.25
Ohio Line—East Steubenville—Wheeling	24
Ohio Line—Pennsylvania Line	10
Ohio Line—Wheeling—Pennsylvania Line, West Alexander, Pennsylvania	16.15
Pennsylvania Line—Wheeling	15
Pennsylvania Line—Ohio Line via Chester	4.10
Parkersburg—Cairo	29.5
Parkersburg, City of (Martown Line)	1.5
Parkersburg, City of (Park Line)	7.6
Parkersburg, City of (Viscose Plant)	5.6
Parkersburg—Clendenin — Charleston	100
Parkersburg—South Parkersburg	6.1
Point Pleasant, City of—Ohio Line	.9
Point Pleasant—Leon	10
Rainelle—Quinwood	9
Richwood—Swiss—Gauley Bridge	58
Ronceverte—Rainelle	42
Ronceverte—Virginia Line, Petersburg, W. Va.	40
Ronceverte—White Sulphur Springs	15
Saint Marys, City of—Ohio Line	1
Salem—Sedalia—Center Point	11.75
Shinnston—Owings	3.6
Sistersville—New Martinsville	11
Sistersville—Parkersburg	41
Sophia—Stotesberry	3
Spencer—Glenville	41
Sutton—Summersville	33.48
Terra Alta—Maryland Line, Hutton, Md.	4.1
Thomas—Parsons	17
Union—Ronceverte	16
Virginia Line—Rock	16
Virginia Line—White Sulphur Springs	5
Weirton—Ohio Line, East Steubenville, W. Va.	5.3
Weirton—Pennsylvania Line	5
Welch—Bluefield	39
Welch—Gary—Thorpe—Filbert	14
Welch—Jenkinjones	20.7
Welch—Marytown	10.3
Welch—Mullens—Pineville	34
Welch—Roderfield	5
Welch—War—Virginia Line, Hartwell, Va.	32.7
Wellsburg—Bethany	7.2
Wellsburg—Pennsylvania Line	6.2
West Gilbert—Iaeger—Man	30.6
Weston—Glenville	28
Wheeling, City of	3
Wheeling, City of—Ohio Line, Benwood, W. Va.	4.8
Wheeling, City of—Ohio Line, East Steubenville, W. Va.	23
Wheeling—Clarksburg	112.1
Wheeling—Fairmont	86.2
Wheeling—Mozart School—Bethlehem	8.53
Wheeling—Oglebay Park	6
Wheeling—Pennsylvania Line, West Alexander, Pa.	15
Wheeling—West Liberty	13.4
White Sulphur Springs—Virginia Line	5
Williamson, City of	4
Williamson—Huntington	87.3
Williamson—Kentucky Line	.5
Williamson—Matewan—Newton	22.5
Williamson—McVeigh, Ky.	.5
Williamson—Ragland	8.2

BUZZERD, SIMEON S., Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Editor. Son of George D. and Mary Elizabeth (Tritipoe) Buzzerd. Born July 23, 1869, in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Addie Hughes Hedding. Attended the public schools of his home town. At the age of fifteen years he became an apprentice in the printing trade. With Lewis J. Frey, he established the *Morgan Messenger*, in the year 1893; bought his partner's interest after two years; since then, has been editor and publisher of this paper. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Eastern Star; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. West Virginia State Newspaper Council and Journalism Conference.

—*A. C. Duer, Jr.*

HILL AND STREAM IN WEST VIRGINIA

C

CABELL, CHARLES ARNOLD, Charleston, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of N. B. and Lavina Charles (Wood) Cabell. Born May 20, 1870, in Elk District, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie Lynn Couch; children—Mary Lavina (Mrs. L. R. Hodges), Nellie Lynn (Mrs. G. E. Brooks), and Virginia Couch. Attended public and private schools of Charleston, including Kanawha Military Institute. Served apprenticeship in coal industry as clerk, store manager, and bookkeeper with the Mount Carbon Coal Company, Limited, operating at Powellton, Fayette County; together with John L. Dickinson, J. R. Thomas, and Carl A. Scholz organized the Carbon Coal Company and in 1900 the Carbon Fuel Company, of which he is now president. Served seven years without compensation as an active and efficient member of the West Virginia Game and Fish Commission. For twenty-five years acted as treasurer and trustee of Sheltering Arms Hospital in Hansford. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason (Scottish Rite). American Institute of Mining Engineers.

CABELL COUNTY. Population, 65,746 in 1920; estimated population, 76,544 on July 1, 1925. Land area, 271.77 square miles. Situated in the southwestern section of the State. Bounded on the north by Mason County; on the east by Putnam and Lincoln; on the south by Wayne; and on the west by Lawrence County, Ohio. The Ohio River forms the northwestern boundary of the county and the entire land area lies in the drainage basin of that river. The Guyandot River flows from the southeast through the county at its greatest length and empties into the Ohio at the city of Huntington. The Mud River parallels the Guyandot to the north and flows into that stream at Barboursville. The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Virginian railroads, the last using the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio; by State Route 62, which follows the Ohio River; by State Route 10, connecting with Hamlin, Lincoln County; by State Route 8, to Wayne; and by United States Route 60 (Midland Trail), which crosses the State from Kenova on the Ohio River to the Virginia border near White Sulphur Springs. All of the highways converge in Huntington.

Huntington, the county seat, is also the chief town. It is located at the confluence of the Ohio and Guyandot rivers, at an elevation of 564 feet above sea level. By road, it is 52 miles from Charleston, 198 miles from Bluefield, 215 miles from Wheeling, and 379 miles from Martinsburg. Barboursville, the old county seat and site of Morris Harvey College, and Milton are other important incorporated towns in Cabell County.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation for the year 1928 was as follows: real estate, $103,769,965; personal property, $24,596,035; public utility property, $19,128,081; total $147,494,081. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.28 on each $100 valuation. The assessed valuation of property in Cabell County ranks second in West Virginia and is surpassed only by that in Kanawha County. Cabell is divided into five magisterial districts: Barboursville,

Grant, Guyandotte, McComas, and Union. Independent school districts are maintained by the cities of Huntington and Barboursville.

Cabell is well adapted to agriculture; the broad Ohio River bottoms extending along the western portion are unsurpassed in fertility and productivity. The hills produce good grass and, being neither high nor steep, make excellent grazing land. Outside of Huntington, the chief interest of the county is in agriculture. The county contains approximately 167,040 acres, and in 1924 the farm area amounted to 147,011 acres. This was divided into 2,270 farms, 1,700 of which were operated by their owners. Tobacco culture is a source of considerable revenue to the farmers of the county.

But little attention has been given the development of the natural resources of the county. Pittsburgh coal in workable seams occurs in the highest points, but no commercial development has been made. It is estimated by the State geologist that the available coal reserve of the county amounts to 44,167,156 tons.

Huntington is the industrial center of the county and has numerous and diversified plants. These include the central shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, foundries, rolled-nickel plants, and factories producing dye stuffs, glass, furniture, shoes, chinaware, and brick and tile. Brick and tile plants, railroad shops, and other plants are located in Barboursville. In all, the industrial plants of Cabell County furnish employment for a very large per cent of the population.

Cabell County was established by authority of an act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on January 2, 1809. It was named in honor of William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1808. Five State institutions are located in Cabell County, all in or near the city of Huntington. These are Marshall College, Huntington State Hospital, Colored Orphans Home, State Industrial Home for Colored Girls, and State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women.

CABIN CREEK CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY, general offices in Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1907. Six mines operating in the State at Cabin Creek. Coal is mined from No. 2 Gas and Winifrede seams. Average annual production, 1,250,000 tons; 1,200 employees. Picking tables, shaker screens, and rescreens are used in the preparation of the coal. Supplies coal to the markets of the inland East and West and to the lake trade.

CABIN CREEK DISTRICT FAIR. The fair was organized in 1925. It is held annually for three days at East Bank. It is managed by an executive director and secretary. The organization has five members. Approximately 3000 people attend. There are about 350 exhibits shown, and prizes are awarded.

CAIN, T. B., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of C. V. and Alvina Cain. Born in Caldwell, Ohio, May 19, 1888. Wife, Lillian McCurdy. Educated in the public elementary schools, in high school, in Muskingum College, and Bliss College, Columbus, Ohio, from which school he was graduated. Was instructor in Bliss College for four years, and manager and owner of Douglass College, McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Now president of the West Virginia Business College in Clarksburg and in Fairmont, and the Office Training School in Uniontown and in Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Democrat. Religious preference: Methodist Episcopal. Knight of Pythias; Elk; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis. Advertising Club of Clarksburg.

CALDERWOOD, EDWARD, Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of W. B. and Annie (Wilkinson) Calderwood. Born December 27, 1884, at Campbell's Creek, West Virginia. Educated in the Malden District public schools and the Capital City Commercial College,

Charleston. Began his banking career as a messenger for the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, Charleston, from which position he steadily advanced until he was made cashier of the same institution. Took an active part in the reorganization of the Bank of Commerce in Charleston and is one of its directors. Entered the oil and gas business in 1927, and has holdings in producing properties in Meigs and Jackson counties, Ohio. Organized the Jackson Gas Company in 1928; is secretary and treasurer of the company. Member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha County. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite).

CALHOUN, HARRISON M., Franklin, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of F. Marion and Phoebe (Harper) Calhoun. Born September 18, 1866, at Dry Run, West Virginia. Wife, Virginia C. Mullenax. Attended public schools of Pendleton County, business school, and for a short term West Virginia University Law School. Began teaching in the rural schools at the age of sixteen years and continued in this work for sixteen years. Elected superintendent of the Pendleton County schools in 1894 and served in this capacity for four years. Became interested in law during these years, and, after four years of home study, passed the bar examination in 1898. Admitted to practice before the courts of Pendleton County and the other South Branch counties in West Virginia, and Highland County, Virginia, and before the Supreme Court of the United States. Prosecuting attorney of Pendleton County, 1900-1908; elected to the House of Delegates, 1912, and served one term. Author of various magazine articles and poems and a volume entitled *Anecdotes and Incidents of Pendleton.* Member State Historical Society. President, Pendleton County Historical Society. President Seneca-Smoke Hole Association and South Branch Valley Association. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

CALHOUN COUNTY. Population, 10,268 in 1920; later estimates made by the Federal census bureau do not indicate an increase. Land area, 280.20 square miles. Situated west of the central part of the State. Bounded on the north by Ritchie County; on the east by Gilmer and Braxton; on the south by Clay; and on the west by Roane and Wirt. Is watered by the Little Kanawha River, which divides the county into two unequal parts, flowing across the northern section in a general westerly direction. Steer Creek, Yellow Creek, and the West Fork are the principal tributaries of the Little Kanawha and furnish drainage for the greater part of the county. It is served by State Route 16, which passes through the county at its greatest length, north and south from Harrisville to Clay; by State Route 5, crossing the southern end of the county from Spencer to Glenville; and by State Route 35 from Elizabeth, which forms a junction with Route 16 at Grantsville. The county is not served by a railroad or electric line.

Grantsville, the county seat, is also the chief town. It is located on the Little Kanawha River, north and east of the central part, at an elevation of 726 feet above sea level. By road, it is 83 miles from Charleston, 78 miles from Clarksburg, 64 miles from Parkersburg, 216 miles from Bluefield, 113 miles from Wheeling, and 259 miles from Martinsburg. Arnoldsburg and Big Bend (Brooksville) are other important centers. They are unincorporated.

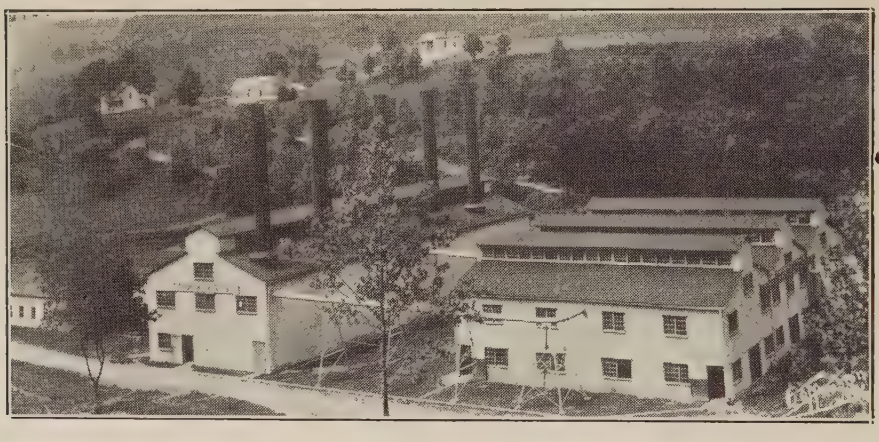
The assessed valuation of property within the county, as returned at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $3,332,960; personal property, $1,977,700; public utility property, $3,611,050; total, $8,921,710. The average tax rate for the same year was $2.50 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Center, Sheridan, Sherman, Lee, and Washington. Center district is subdivided, and an independent school district is maintained by the town of Grantsville.

Calhoun is an important oil and gas producing county. Development of this natural resource has been carried on for more than thirty years. Large compressing plants for forcing out gas through pipe lines to industrial centers, are operated at Grantsville, Russett, Minnora, and Richardson. No manufacturing plants are located within the county.

Although Calhoun County has a rich reserve of oil and gas, the development of the wealth of coal has scarcely been considered a possibility, because of the extreme depth of the workable veins. The county has three seams of workable thickness, in the Dunkard and Upper Pottsville series, and has an estimated coal reserve of 209,199,513 tons. No commercial development has been made.

The county is admirably adapted to grazing and horticulture and its greatest wealth is in its farms and herds. The topography is rugged and broken by ranges of hills, but there is very little of the land that is not suitable for pasture, if not for farming. The county has an area of approximately 183,040 acres, of which 158,085 acres were classified as farm land in 1925. This area was divided into 1,594 farms, 1,339 of which were operated by their owners. With the completion of improved roads, market conveniences are ample for the sale of all surplus or commercial farm products.

Calhoun County was formed from a part of Gilmer County by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on March 5, 1856. The county government was organized on April 14, following. It was named in honor of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, one of the South's greatest sons. The first settlement in the county of which there is any record was that of Philip Starcher, who about 1811 erected his cabin home near what is now Arnoldsburg. Settlers came slowly; only 2,500 claimed the county as their home at the time it was stricken from the mother county. A spirited engagement between Federal and Confederate forces occurred at the town of Arnoldsburg on May 6, 1862.



GAS COMPRESSING STATION

CALLAHAN, JAMES MORTON, Morgantown, West Virginia. University professor and author. Son of Martin I. and Sophia Oregon (Tannehill) Callahan. Born November 4, 1864, in Bedford, Indiana. Wife, Maud Louise Fulcher. Attended public school in Bedford; was graduated from the Southern Indiana Normal School in 1886 and from the National Business College in 1887; A.B., University of Indiana, 1894, and

A.M., 1895; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1897. Teacher, Normal Pedagogical Institute, Hope, Indiana, 1888-90; teacher, Southern Indiana Normal College, Mitchell, Indiana, 1890-92; assistant and fellow in history and politics, Johns Hopkins University, 1895-97; acting professor of American history and constitutional law, Hamilton College, 1897-98; engaged in historical research in Washington and lecturer to graduate students at Johns Hopkins, 1898-1902; director of bureau of historical research in Washington for Johns Hopkins graduate students, 1900-02; professor and head of department of history and political science, West Virginia University, since 1902, and dean of College of Arts and Science, 1916-22. Visiting professor at summer sessions of University of Colorado, 1918; Johns Hopkins, 1919 and 1922; University of Southern California, 1921 and 1923; University of California, 1925; University of Washington, 1927. Author of: *Neutrality of the American Lakes*, 1898; *Cuba and International Relations*, 1899; *American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East*, 1901; *The American Expansion Policy*, 1903; *The United States and Canada; A Study in International History; Evolution of Seward's Mexican Policy*, 1909; *History of West Virginia*, 1914; *History of West Virginia, Old and New*, 1923; *Morgantown, a Type Study in Transappalachian History*, 1926. Also author of many historical monographs and reviews. Lecturer for the American Association for International Conciliation, 1915-18. President of Ohio Valley Historical Association, 1913-14; delegate to the International Deep-Waterways Association, 1895, and to the National Conservation Congress, 1911; historian, Semi-Centennial Commission of West Virginia, 1913. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias. American Historical Association. American Political Science Association. American Society of International Law. Phi Beta Kappa.

CAMDEN, JOHNSON NEWLON, industrial leader and politician, was born in Collins Settlement, now Jacksonville, Lewis County, March 6, 1828, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, April 25, 1908. His early education was secured in a subscription school in his native community and in the office of the county clerk at Weston, whose assistant he was for a year. This was followed by two years at the Northwestern Academy in Clarksburg. From 1845 until 1847 he was a cadet at West Point, resigning to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and soon thereafter was appointed prosecuting attorney of Braxton County and afterward of Nicholas County.

In 1853 he was appointed assistant cashier of the newly organized branch of the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston. A few years later be became interested in the production of oil from cannel coal and was one of the earliest operators in the famous Burning Springs field on the Little Kanawha River. This interest led in 1859 to his moving from Weston to Parkersburg, where he resided until his death. When the Civil War came with its business depression, the oil field was largely abandoned, but was revived as soon as military operations permitted. In 1869 he erected the first refinery at Parkersburg, now a part of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holdings at that point. He early entered into an alliance with that company, and was made a director in charge of its business in Maryland and West Virginia. He organized the Baltimore United Oil Company.

About 1875 he turned his attention to railroad development in West Virginia. Under his leadership were constructed the line from Clarksburg to Camden-on-Gauley, and Weston to Pickens; the Monongahela River Railroad; in connection with Henry Gassaway Davis, the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh, now a part of the Western Maryland; the Ohio River Railroad; and the Camden interstate interurban system.

In addition to these varied activities he engaged in politics. He was one of the early leaders in the movement to restore the franchise to former sympathizers with the Confederacy. In 1868 and 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate; was defeated for re-election in 1887; but was chosen in 1893 to serve out the unexpired term of Senator John E. Kenna. He retired in 1895 to devote his time to the management of his large business affairs.

—*J. W. Matheny*

THE BUCKHANNON RIVER

CAMERON, Marshall County, is situated in a hilly region twenty-eight miles south of Wheeling. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 6. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $2,575,000; one semi-weekly newspaper; one theater; one hotel; one glass plant; one machine shop; and five churches.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 143, and one elementary school. Twenty-four teachers are employed in the school system. Two miles of paved streets are maintained. The electric plant and water plant are municipally owned. Cameron is served by two telephone systems, the Farmers and the United, with Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company connections for outside calls.

The population is approximately 2400. Cameron was settled in 1778, and incorporated February 11, 1861. The town was named for Samuel Cameron, an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad when this road was completed between Baltimore and the Ohio River.

(Data furnished by Harry Elbin, Cashier First National Bank.)

CAMERON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was organized in 1921. It is governed by a board of directors. It was active in securing the completion of State Route 6, which runs through the town. Since that time, it has shifted its duties to the public affairs committee of the Cameron Kiwanis Club, as the town can support one

organization better than two. The secretary-manager also acts as chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Kiwanis Club.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, theologian, educator, and author, was born at Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1788, and died in Bethany, West Virginia, on March 4, 1866. He was the son of Thomas Campbell, a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, but his independent views brought him into conflict with the established authority of his sect. The father emigrated to America in 1807, leaving his son to pursue his education in schools in Ireland and Scotland. Young Campbell spent one year in study at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and followed his father to America in 1809. On arriving in this country he took up his residence in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about thirty miles from Bethany, West Virginia. Two years later he established his home in Bethany.

Alexander Campbell began his ministry in 1810 and was ordained in 1812. His beliefs, imbibed from his distinguished father, departed radically from the accepted doctrine of faith of his church. He advocated the unity of all Christian churches, and his belief as to the rite of baptism caused him to leave the Presbyterian Church and affiliate with the Baptists. Soon becoming involved in theological disputes with the Redstone and Mahoning Baptist associations, he left that denomination and, with a few followers, organized the Disciples of Christ, based on his conception of primitive Christianity. This independent organization has become one of the leading denominations of the Protestant Church, and its influence is felt in all parts of the world today.

In 1818 at his home in Bethany, Mr. Campbell opened a school for both sexes, known as Buffalo Academy, which was continued until 1821. His increasing church duties and the demands upon his time made the establishment of a press necessary to defend and to spread the doctrines of the faith to which he had dedicated his life. In 1823, with the help of Soloman Sala, a printing office was set up at the Bethany home. A post office was also established, with Alexander Campbell as postmaster, to care for the volume of mail dispatched. Always a facile writer, Mr. Campbell in 1823 began the publication of the *Christian Baptist*, a monthly paper. This periodical was continued until 1830, when the name was changed to the *Millenial Harbinger*. The publication continued until 1865 under his editorial direction. From that time until 1870, when publication was discontinued, it was edited by W. K. Pendleton, president of Bethany College.

Mr. Campbell contended stoutly for his faith on the platform and in the press. He engaged in several noted debates with members of other denominations at various places, and the published reports were widely circulated. He was a brilliant conversationalist and persuasive orator. His writings and his speeches are models of philosophy, but entirely lack pathos and humor. His method was to present his argument in a clear, logical manner rather than to sweep his hearers with flights of impassioned oratory or glittering trivialities. His writings comprise about sixty volumes, including the seven volumes of the *Christian Baptist* and thirty-four volumes of the *Millenial Harbinger; Debate with the Reverend John Walker*, 1820; *Debate on Christian Baptism with Reverend W. L. MacCalla*, 1823; *Debate with Robert Owen*, 1829; *Christianity Restored*, 1835; *Debate with Archbishop Purcell*, 1837; *Christian Baptism, Its Antecedents and Consequents; Debate with Reverend N. L. Rice*, 1843; *Lectures on the Pentateuch Delivered at Bethany College*, 1859-60; *Popular Lectures and Addresses*, 1864; *Memoir of Thomas Campbell;* and other works. The publications of his press also included many editions of the New Testament as translated by Campbell, McKnight, and

Doddridge, song books, Preacher's Companions, and other works of a purely theological nature.

In 1829 Alexander Campbell and Philip Doddridge represented Brooke County in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, where Mr. Campbell championed the cause of free schools and public education, and fearlessly and forcibly plead the cause of western Virginia for political recognition and an equal voice in state government.

Bethany College was established by Mr. Campbell at his home in Bethany in 1840, to provide for the education of the youth of his church under the supervision of Christian men and with the Bible as a text. He became president of the institution and remained in that office until his death a quarter of a century later. He built the college into one of the most influential educational centers west of the Alleghenies.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD W., editor and one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 4, 1833, and died in Missouri in 1899. He was educated at Bethany College, and later studied law under William H. Seward. In 1856 he became editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, which he made a Republican organ despite the unpopularity of that party and its principles in northwestern Virginia. For a time it had a struggle for existence, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War it assumed the leading position in the western part of the State. The editor did much toward uniting the people against the government at Richmond, and encouraged the formation of the State of West Virginia, though he modestly refrained from holding any offices.

He achieved national prominence in the Republican convention of 1880, when his speech declaring that he "carried his sovereignty under his own hat" prevented the nomination of Grant for a third term. In 1882 he sold the *Wheeling Intelligencer* and retired.

CANNING, FRUIT PACKING, AND PRESERVING. Twenty-four establishments employing nearly one thousand persons are listed in the State as being engaged in canning, fruit packing, and preserving.

The counties of the Eastern Panhandle, where the large commercial apple and peach orchards are found, lead in this industry. Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson counties contain practically all these plants. Eight are found at Berkeley Springs in Morgan County, and five at Stotler's Cross Roads in the same county. In Berkeley County there are four plants, two at Martinsburg and two at Inwood, and four plants are located in Jefferson County, three at Ranson and one at Charles Town.

The largest individual plant in this group is located at Inwood, Berkeley County, where apple products are manufactured by the C. H. Musselman Company, which employs 250 persons. The State also maintains a community packing house at Inwood, for which liberal appropriations are made by the Legislature, and where experts instruct orchardists in the problems of grading and packing apples.

(Read and approved by John W. Smith, State Commissioner of Agriculture.)

CANNON, WILLIAM WAYNE, Hurricane, West Virginia. Electrical engineer. Son of Samuel Joseph and Lida Cannon. Born in Olive Dale, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1897. Wife, Irene Mae Gibson. Educated in the elementary and high schools of Harrison and Kanawha counties. Is engaged in electrical construction and contracting. Served with Company K, Twenty-ninth Engineers, during the World War. Was instructor in electricity in the United States Veteran's Bureau, Chillicothe, Ohio, for some time after his discharge from the army. Served one term on the town council of Hurricane; was elected to the West Virginia State Senate in 1924.

Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Modern Woodman of America. American Legion.

CAPEHART, DR. HENRY, soldier, U. S. A., was born in Cambria, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1825, and died April 15, 1895. On September 10, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon of the First West Virginia Cavalry, which took a conspicuous part in the operations of the Federal army in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He was commissioned colonel in 1864, breveted brigadier general March 13, 1865, commissioned major general of volunteers June 17, 1865, for gallant service, and awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, having saved under fire the life of a drowning soldier in the Greenbrier River, May 22, 1864.

CAPERTON, ALLEN TAYLOR, United States senator, was born near Union, Monroe County, November 21, 1810, and died in Washington, D. C., July 26, 1886. He received his early education in the schools of Huntsville, Alabama. Later he attended the University of Virginia and was graduated from Yale in 1832. He studied law and entered business and politics. He became a director of the James River and Kanawha Company. In 1841 he was a representative in the General Assembly of Virginia. He was elected to the State Senate in 1844 and again in 1859, and was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1861. At the beginning of the Civil War, he opposed the secession of the state, but accepted the result and supported the government at Richmond. From 1863 until the close of the war, he was a member of the Senate of the Confederate States and was elected United States senator from West Virginia in 1885. His death occurred during his term of office.

CAPERTON, GEORGE HENRY, pioneer coal operator, son of George Henry and Mary E. (Henderson) Caperton, was born September 13, 1860, in Lynchburg, Virginia, and died in Charleston, August 11, 1928. He married Anna Perry Chambliss. He attended the public schools of Lynchburg, Virginia, and Staunton, Virginia, and was graduated from Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Virginia Polytechnic Institute) at Blacksburg, Virginia, in 1878. After completing his education, he farmed one year in Amherst County, Virginia. In 1880 he came to West Virginia and located at Fire Creek, Fayette County, where he began his coal operations. Until 1906 he resided near his coal interests; in that year he moved to Charleston. Through many years of conscientious effort, he achieved the position of one of the largest coal operators in West Virginia. He was president of the Slab Fork Coal Company, Scotia Coal and Coke Company, South Side Company, New River Coal Company and New River Banking and Trust Company. He held a directorship in the Citizens National Bank, the Central Trust Company, and the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company. He was a Democrat; Presbyterian; Scottish and York Rite Mason and Shriner; and Elk. He belonged to the Edgewood Country Club.

CAPERTON, WILLIAM GASTON, Slab Fork, West Virginia. Coal operator and mining engineer. Son of George Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Henderson) Caperton. Born in Cool Well, Virginia, July 3, 1863. Wife, Mary Alexander Austin. Graduated from Staunton Military Academy, 1888, and from Lafayette College, 1893, with the degree Engineer of Mines. In 1894 became engineer for the Fire Creek Coal and Coke Company, with holdings in Fayette County. Became general manager of the Wright Coal and Coke Company in 1900. Was made general manager of the Slab Fork Coal Company at Slab Fork, West Virginia, in 1907; now president. Also serves as consulting engineer and in this capacity has done much to promote road

work in Raleigh County. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Delta Tau Delta.

CAPITALS OF WEST VIRGINIA. During the period when West Virginia was being formed, conventions met in Wheeling, and it was apparently for this reason that, when West Virginia was admitted to the Union, Wheeling was designated as the State capital. The first Legislature met in the building formerly occupied by the Linsly Institute in 1863, and this building became the first capitol of the State. The distance of Wheeling from other parts of the State, together with other considerations, led the residents of Charleston to propose the removal of the capital to their city. In 1869 they offered to erect a State house at their own expense, provided that the Legislature made the proposed change. The next year an act was passed designating Charleston as the capital of the State after April 1, 1870. The offices of the government were moved to Charleston and housed temporarily until the new State house, costing $71,000, was completed.

The people of Wheeling, realizing the advantages of having the capitol in their midst, quickly bestirred themselves. In 1874 they offered to erect, free of charge, a State house superior to the one which had been presented to the State in Charleston. The Legislature thereupon designated Wheeling as the capital of the State, February 20, 1875. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the fact that West Virginia had no permanent capital, and popular demands led to the passage of an act, February 21, 1877, providing for a referendum on the question. Three cities—Wheeling, Martinsburg, and Charleston—were to be voted on, and the one receiving the largest number of votes was to be the capital of West Virginia after May 1, 1885. In this election Charleston was successful. The former State house was enlarged and remodeled at a total cost

LINSLEY INSTITUTE, WHEELING, THE FIRST CAPITOL OF WEST VIRGINIA

of $389,923.35, and was occupied by the State May 1, 1885. In January, 1921, the building was completely destroyed by fire with the loss of many valuable records. The offices of the State were temporarily housed in several public and private buildings in Charleston, including the so-called "pasteboard capitol."

The officials of the State began at once to make preparation for rebuilding. The capitol commission was created, the old site in the business district of Charleston was sold, and a much larger site was acquired in the residential section in the east end of Charleston. The commission engaged the services of Cass Gilbert, one of the outstanding architects in America, who drew plans for a new building. Work on one unit was pushed rapidly to completion. In the summer of 1925 the first unit was ready for occupancy. In January, 1928, the second unit of the same size and general arrangement was completed. The cost of each of the first units was approximately $1,250,000.

For funds to be used in completing the main building, the Legislature in 1929 laid a levy of five cents on the hundred dollars for five years and appropriated $1,000,000 a year for the same period.

CAPITOL COMMISSION, STATE. The commission is non-partisan. It is sustained by appropriations. It is composed of the governor and ten members appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The body is authorized to take full charge and control of the building of the State capitol at Charleston.

THE FIRST STATE CAPITOL AT CHARLESTON, 1870 to 1875

CAPON SPRINGS. Located on the east side of Cacapon River at the base of North Mountain, in Hampshire County, twenty-two miles northwest of Winchester and seventeen miles east of Romney. These springs were discovered in 1775, and long before the white man had entered this country the Indians knew the river as "Kakapon-se-pe," or "river of medicine waters." The springs afford

about one hundred gallons of water a minute. The temperature of the water is 66 degrees. It has been recommended by many of the leading medical authorities of the nation.

CAPTAIN BULL. The original home of this chief of the Delaware Indians was at a village called Oghkwaga, situated on the Unadilla River, in what is now Boone County, New York. Captain Bull had been a prime mover in an attempt to alienate the Delawares from their English affiliations in 1763 and to influence them to join the conspiracy of Pontiac. In March, 1764, Sir William Johnson sent out a strong party of white men and friendly Indians to capture him and convey him to New York City. This was accomplished after a sharp struggle. Bull and some of his followers were taken to New York and confined, and their village destroyed. In 1768 Bull and four others of his tribe, with their families, removed to the salt spring on the Little Kanawha River, a short distance from the present Bulltown, Braxton County, West Virginia, where they established a new village and tribal home. The Indian villagers were apparently peaceful and inoffensive and lived in amity with their white neighbors, whose settlements were established on the Buckhannon River and Hacker's Creek and at other points, frequently visiting them and engaging in joint hunting trips. In June, 1772, the family of Adam Stroud, living on Gauley River some miles south of the Indian settlement, was surprised and killed by a roving band of Shawnees from Ohio. This furnished an excuse to the inveterate Indian-haters of the Buckhannon settlement; a party of five stole forth and accomplished the massacre of the entire village. On their return to the white settlements the murderers alleged that the trail from the Stroud home "lead toward" the Bull settlement and that articles belonging to the Strouds had been found there. Details of the

THE SECOND CAPITOL AT WHEELING,
1875 to 1885

massacre were never made clear, but the stories related by participants years afterward make it clear that there was no fight. The Indians were slaughtered, their bodies thrown into the river, and the village destroyed. The massacre of Captain Bull and his people was accomplished by treachery and in cold blood. His name and memory are perpetuated in the Bulltown of today, located in Braxton County, not far from the tribal home of Captain Bull.

THE NEW CAPITOL OF WEST VIRGINIA AT CHARLESTON, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

CARBON BLACK. The manufacture of this pigment from natural gas was for many years an important factor in the economic life of West Virginia. Depletion of the great resource of natural gas and its greater value in industrial and domestic use have brought about the abandonment or removal of the once numerous plants. The industry was carried on principally in Hancock, Calhoun, Clay, Boone, Doddridge, Kanawha, Harrison, Lewis, Logan, Roane, Wetzel, and Wirt counties, where an abundant supply of natural gas was afforded.

Carbon black, a very pure form of carbon, is made by the combustion of gas in a scanty supply of air. The flames are thrown against metal or slate slabs or upon revolving cylinders, from which the accumulated black is scraped and ground. When removed from the slab, the carbon black has a granular texture and requires grinding to resolve it into a smooth pigment. It was originally called hydro-carbon gas black and is often confused with lamp black, a nearly pure carbon made by the use of oil in practically the same manner as gas in the manufacture of carbon black. The method of manufacture varied in the different plants, from the "open ring" method to the revolving cylinder process. Since the development of the industry many patents have been obtained, and there are in use ten distinct processes based upon the same principle.

The first carbon black made and sold commercially in this country was manufactured in 1864 by J. K. Wright, an ink maker in Philadelphia. His method was crude and the output small. A. Millochan obtained a patent in 1867, but his method did not prove practical. In 1872 John Howarth of Salem, Massachusetts, secured a patent for a process, and later secured additional patents. His first

plant was located at New Cumberland, West Virginia. The carbon black produced at this plant was of excellent quality, and the output was about 125 pounds a day. The increased production, together with the cheapness of the raw material, caused the price of black, which had been $3 to $5 a pound, to drop to $2.50, then to $1.50, and shortly thereafter to $1.25 a pound.

After being operated a few years, the plant at New Cumberland burned, and the business was then removed to Saxonburg Station, Pennsylvania. In the meantime Peter Neff had erected a plant on a plan of his own at Gambier, Ohio. The manufacture of carbon black at New Cumberland was revived in 1879 when A. V. Nolan erected a plant and made black on cast iron pans filled with water. His method was slow but successful and profitable, though at the time he engaged in the industry the price of black had dropped to sixty cents a pound.

The industry was well started during the years 1883-1887, when plants were established at Foster's Mills, Pennsylvania, by L. Martin and Company of Philadelphia; at Worthington, Pennsylvania, by Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, Massachusetts; and in Indiana by W. H. Davis, now of Charleston, West Virginia. However, the increased production brought greater reductions in the price of the commodity, which dropped to seven cents a pound in the year 1887 and to three cents in 1888. The price rose after reaching this low level and for many years averaged six cents a pound.

The largest carbon black factory in the world was established by Godfrey L. Cabot at Grantsville, Calhoun County, in 1899 and was increased in capacity to 1906. It was operated by him for more than twenty years. This plant had a capacity of six thousand pounds of merchantable carbon black daily. The manufacture of this pigment was very profitable for many years when the natural gas required was considered but little more than waste.

With the increased demand for and the decreased supply of natural gas in the West Virginia area, it became necessary to turn to the cities to market the gas for domestic and industrial use. The country containing natural gas fields has been covered with a network of pipe lines, and great compressing stations have taken the place of the carbon black plants of a few years ago. Many of the plants have been dismantled and removed to Louisiana, Texas, and other states where an abundant supply of gas can be had cheaply. The product is a necessary one; it is used in the manufacture of printing inks, paints, dyes—in fact, in practically everything that requires a black pigment of great staining quality.

The industry in West Virginia has practically ceased to exist. The last report made, that for the year 1927, gave statistics for six plants whose output for the year was 1,796,000 pounds of carbon black, valued at $207,000.

(Prepared by Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia.)

CARBON FUEL COMPANY, principal offices at Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1905. It has nine operating mines located at the head of Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, where coal is produced from Dorothy, No. 2 Gas, Powellton, and Eagle seams. Four of the nine mines are operating at this time with an average annual production of 1,000,000 tons. The potential production is about 3,000,000 tons. The coal is marketed in the Middle West, the Northwest, and, to some extent, on the seaboard. Domestic coal from the Dorothy seam is prepared over modern equipment, such as shaker screens, hand picking tables, and loading booms. By-product and coking coal is prepared over Peale-Davis Pneumo-Gravity cleaning tables, shaker screens, Bradford Breakers, and vibrating screens, considered, at this time, the best in cleaning and preparation.

CARLILE, JOHN S., one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in

Winchester, Virginia, December 16, 1817, and died in Clarksburg in 1878.

He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and began the practice of law at Beverly. He was elected to the State Senate in 1847, and was elected to Congress as a Know Nothing in 1855. He represented Harrison County in the Constitutional Convention of 1861, where he became a vigorous leader of the unconditional Union group of members. When the ordinance of secession was adopted, he realized that his usefulness in the convention was at an end. He therefore escaped from Richmond and returned to northwestern Virginia, where he was a leading figure in organizing the revolt against the secessionist government of Virginia. In a mass convention of Harrison County citizens on April 22, he secured a call for the First Wheeling Convention. In the weeks immediately following, he was a candidate for Congress on the Union ticket urging the people at the same time to support the government of the United States.

Upon the meeting of the First Wheeling Convention, he presented a resolution to separate the northwestern counties from Virginia and set up a new state. This resolution being opposed by conservative members, a compromise was finally arranged by which the Second Wheeling Convention was called. In the interval between the conventions, he was active as a member of the Central Committee which led in organizing public sentiment in the northwest and which invited the intervention of Ohio and Pennsylvania troops. When the Second Convention met, he proposed a "Declaration of the People in Virginia" which set forth the grievances of the people of the northwest.

Upon the organization of the Restored Government of Virginia, he was elected United States senator, though he had already been elected a member of the House. His most important committee assignment was to the Committee on Territories, a position which gave him great influence in the preparation of the bill for the admission of West Virginia. He insisted upon including the Shenandoah Valley counties in the new State, probably because of a sentimental attachment for that section. The proposal was out of harmony with the wishes of the people of northwestern Virginia, and charges have been made that he wished to block the admission of the new State. The credit for securing the admission of West Virginia has generally been given to his colleague, Senator Waitman T. Willey, but it must not be forgotten that it was Carlile who had most energetically sponsored the movement in its earlier phases.

CARNEGIE NATURAL GAS COMPANY, principal offices in the Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, operates 840 gas wells in West Virginia; 200 employees within the State. The company provides natural gas service to consumers along the right of way of their lines.

CARNIFEX FERRY, BATTLE OF. Two weeks after the Battle of Cross Lanes, General William S. Rosecrans entered Nicholas County with Federal reinforcements. On September 10, 1861, he attacked General John B. Floyd at Carnifex Ferry with four thousand men and was repulsed after a conflict lasting several hours. During the following night General Floyd was led to believe that Rosecrans was on the point of seizing the bridge over the Gauley River and so cut off his retreat. He quickly broke camp and without waiting for further attack from the Federals, withdrew to Greenbrier County after destroying the bridge and the ferry and blocking the road. The Federals lost 158 men killed in the combat.

CARR CHINA COMPANY, Grafton, West Virginia, manufacturers of vitrified hotel dinner ware. One plant in State at Grafton, having eight kilns and 75,000 square feet of floor space, and

valued together with equipment at $300,000; 200 people are employed. English china and ball clays, quartz flint from New England, sand flint from Berkeley Springs, ball clay from Florida, feldspar, and Sager clays are used as raw materials. Annual production valued at approximately $500,000. Products are marketed through jobbers and sold to hotels, government institutions, and hospitals. Began operations in 1916.

CARRIGAN, CHARLES EDGAR, Moundsville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John and Amanda Ellen (Allen) Carrigan. Born April 9, 1871, in Sherrard, West Virginia. Wife, Harriett Rebecca Davis. Graduated from West Virginia University in 1895. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1902. Began the practice of law in Moundsville in 1904. Elected a member of the State Senate, 1902; elected prosecuting attorney of Marshall County, 1908. Chairman of the local draft board of Marshall County during the World War. Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk; Odd Fellow. Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Beta Kappa.

CARTER, JOHN T., Elm Grove, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Arthur and Alma S. Carter. Born April 24, 1878, in Wheeling. Wife, Sarah M. Dimmack. Attended the public schools in Wheeling; was graduated from Linsly Institute and Washington and Jefferson College. Was deputy sheriff of Ohio County three years. Is now a member of the State Legislature. Has taken an active part in banking in West Virginia and Pennsylvania for over a quarter of a century. Was vice president of the Farmer's National Bank of Claysville, Pennsylvania for five years. For the last twenty-five years, has served as vice president and cashier of the State Bank and Trust Company of Elm Grove, Wheeling. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Knight of Pythias.

CARTER, JOSIAH T., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of James Edward and Adaline Thornton (Bronaugh) Carter. Born June 21, 1886, in Prince William County, Virginia. Wife, Virginia Rutherford (Nolting). Attended public schools in Virginia; learned the enameling business in all its departments in the factory of the National Bed Company, Moundsville, West Virginia. Studied Business Administration in night school, during his employment with this company; attended West Virginia University for one year; completed preparatory course in William and Mary College; graduated from the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia, 1912. Was rector of the Episcopal churches in White Sulphur Springs and Ronceverte, West Virginia. Appointed Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia in 1915; resigned later to become rector of Christ Church, Clarksburg, which parish he now serves. Noncommissioned officer in the Field Artillery, Battery D., Thirty-first Artillery, during World War. Has served as secretary of the Diocesan Council of Diocese of West Virginia since 1919 and is also at present a member of the Diocesan Board of Finance. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason; Elk. Theta Delta Chi. Rotary.

CARTER, S. T., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Legislator. Son of William and Martha J. Carter. Born in Dempsey, West Virginia, January 12, 1866. Wife, Florence J. Love. Educated in the public schools of Fayette County. Assessor of Fayette County four years. Elected county clerk of Fayette County in 1909; appointed deputy revenue collector in 1917 and served for nine years. Member of West Virginia Legislature, 1927-28. Is justice of the peace in Fayette County. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

CASS, Pocahontas County, is situated on the Greenbrier River, twenty miles north of Marlinton and seventy miles

south of Elkins. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Route 42. It has three churches and one school building, which serves for both the elementary grades and the junior high school. The city has electric lights and a chlorine-treated water supply.

The population is approximately 2,000. The town was named for J. K. Cass of New York, who was one of the first men to start lumber operations in that section of the State. It was chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished by Rev. Fred W. Gray.)

CATHOLIC CHURCH. There were, no doubt, Catholics among the early settlers of West Virginia. Church organization, however, was scarcely begun until about 1850. As early as 1810 mass was said in private houses in Berkeley County. About 1818 the Reverend Father Maguire of Pittsburgh began to make stated visits to the few Catholic families about Wheeling, and Noah Zane donated a lot for a Catholic church that was built in 1821 or in 1822. The Reverend James Hoerner, a Frenchman of much ability and great talent, was the first resident pastor. He was appointed by the Archbishop of Baltimore and took charge of the parish on June 9, 1833. Under his leadership the church was very prosperous. After ten years in Wheeling, the Reverend James Hoerner returned to France. His successor, the Reverend Eugene Comerford, was appointed by the Bishop of Richmond, whose diocese was the whole state of Virginia.

In 1846 Dr. Whelan, who was then Bishop of Richmond, went to Wheeling to reside for a while and for some time performed the pastoral duties unaided. By 1850 he was assisted by several clergymen. Here in 1847 was laid the cornerstone of St. James' Church, which later for seventy-five years served as the Cathedral. Bishop Whelan was regarded as a visionary because he insisted on such a large church in such a small town. In less than ten years, however, the growing congregation filled the cathedral to overflowing, and a separate church was built for the Germans. A Catholic church building was begun at Triadelphia in 1825, but was not completed. Its growth was affected by the departure of laborers who had worked on the National Road.

On January 13, 1822, a Catholic priest held a service in Morgantown.

CASTLE ROCK, WYOMING COUNTY

Some of the early settlers of Monroe County were Irish Catholics, but no such organization was effected until after the arrival of workmen to build the summer resort at Sweet Springs. A brick church was erected there in 1853.

A Catholic priest who worked in the Kanawha Valley make his headquarters in Summersville, Nicholas County, in 1842. About the same time a priest was stationed in Tunnelton, to care for the laborers employed in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Weston was established as a parish in 1845.

The first services of the Catholic Church in Clarksburg were held about 1853. For some time the congregation met in a building that stood on the lot which is now the site of the Waldo Hotel. Father Brennan was among the first priests.

With the rapid development of public works, which began about 1850, the Catholic Church grew steadily. Today there are 156 churches in the State, 77 of which have resident pastors and 79 of which do not have resident pastors. The needs of the Catholic people are administered by 120 priests. There are 55 parochial schools, 39 elementary and 10 secondary, with an enrollment of 8,272 pupils. Approximately 8,000 children are enrolled in Sunday schools in places where there are no parochial schools. There are three boarding schools, seven hospitals, and two orphanages in charge of the various Sisterhoods. The churches are supported by free-will offerings. Organizations connected with the Church include the Holy Name Society, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Knights of St. George, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Daughters of America.

(Written by Greek Sayre, Instructor in English, West Virginia University. Read and approved by John J. Swint, Bishop of Wheeling.)

CATTLE RAISING, see Live Stock.

CAUDY'S CASTLE is located about two miles above the confluence of North River with the Cacapon River, in Bloomery District, north of Capon Bridge, Hampshire County. This peculiar rock formation derives its name from James Caudy, who located nearby prior to 1747. It consists of a fragment of the nearby mountain, separated and independent from it, forming a half cone, surrounded by a chasm. The western base is washed by the Cacapon River. It rises to a height of about 450 feet. The eastern side is a solid, perpendicular wall of stone. With great difficulty it can be ascended in part on the river side. During the Indian wars it was used by local citizens as a place of refuge, and out of this fact has grown much legendary history.

CAVERLEE, ROBERT FRANKLIN, Logan, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Robert J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Bishop) Caverlee. Born near Huntington, West Virginia, August 2, 1894. Wife, Lillian Irene Warren. Completed the high school course in Huntington; worked for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company more than three years. Entered the ministry. A.B., University of Richmond; Th.B. and Th.M., Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Pastorates have been Walnut Hills Baptist Church, Huntington, West Virginia; Fairmont Avenue Baptist Church, Richmond, Virginia; Crestwood Baptist Church, Louisville, Kentucky; and at present the First Baptist Church, Logan, West Virginia. Author of a sermon published by the Baptist Banner Publishing Company in Voices from Templed Hills, and of a book of sermons, *Crystal Gazing with God.* Democrat. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary. Scout Commissioner, Logan County Council, Region 4, Boy Scouts of America.

CEMENT, PORTLAND, was named by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds, England, who in 1823 discovered the method of making cement and thought that the hardened product bore a resemblance to a famous building stone found on the Isle of Portland.

The raw materials, lime and clay, are sometimes found combined in the right proportions in certain kinds of rock, but usually limestone quarried from the surface of the earth and clay or shale are added to obtain a uniform mix. Slag, a by-product of steel manufacture, is sometimes used as a raw material. Either of two methods may be used in the manufacture, the dry process or the wet process.

Cover's Castle, Hampshire County

In the dry process the material is first passed through dryers which are large rotating cylinders into which hot gases are fanned. The material is then ground to a fineness such that 80 per cent to 90 per cent passes through a two-hundred-mesh screen. It is then passed to blending bins where positive lime control is obtained. From the blending bins the mass enters the kilns where a temperature of 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. In passing through a flame of pulverized coal, the material is heated to incipient fusion, and all carbon dioxide is thrown off. The burned mass leaves the kiln in the form of a clinker.

In the wet process no dryers are used. Water is added to the raw materials, forming a slurry with a moisture content of more than 30 per cent. While wet the mass is ground to the same fineness required in the dry process. After the proper lime content has been secured, it is burned in a kiln and removed in the form of a clinker.

The preparation of the clinker is the same in both processes. After it is cooled and seasoned, a retarder, usually raw gypsum, is added to regulate the setting time of the cement. The mass is then ground sufficiently fine to meet a standard requirement that 78 per cent of it pass through a sieve having forty thousand holes to the square inch. The finished product, cement, is now ready for market where it appears in cotton or paper bags of one cubic foot capacity weighing ninety pounds each.

The manufacture of Portland cement is a rapidly growing industry in West Virginia. The first plant in the State was constructed in Manheim, Preston County, in 1902. It is now operated by the Alpha Portland Cement Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, using the dry process, and has an annual capacity of 900,000 barrels. Since 1927, two other Portland cement plants have been built in the State. The Basic Portland Cement Company, operated by the Basic Products Company at Kenova, using the wet process, has an annual capacity of 1,000,000 barrels. The Capital Portland Cement Company, operated by the Standard Limestone Company at Martinsburg, also using the wet process, has an annual capacity of 500,000 barrels.

(Data furnished by W. L. Matthes, Superintendent, Alpha Portland Cement Company, Manheim, West Virginia.)

CENTRAL GLASS WORKS, Wheeling, West Virginia, manufacturers of table and restaurant gold-decorated, etched, and colored glassware. Plant and equipment valued at $700,000. One plant in State located at Wheeling, with 300 employees. White sand, soda, lime, potash, nitre, selenium, and red lead are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $600,000. One of the largest glass plants in the United States. Products are marketed in England as well as throughout the United States. Business established in 1863.

CEREDO, Wayne County, is situated on the Ohio River 150 miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio, and eight miles west of Huntington. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the Atlantic-Pacific Highway; the Ohio Valley Electric Railway; passenger and freight motor service; trunk line electric power service, and two natural-gas trunk lines. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $445,940.30; one weekly newspaper; one theater; a town hall; and three churches.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 252 and one elementary school with an enrollment of 248. Twenty-eight teachers are employed in the two schools. A municipal park of twenty acres and approximately five miles of paved streets are maintained. Industries located in the town include the Union Concrete Pipe Company, the Air Reduction Sales Company, the American Forest Products Company, the Harry S. Stout Company and the Midwest Iron Works. Electric power and

light are furnished by the Appalachian Power Company and the water supply by the Kenova and Ceredo Water Company, located at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $1,270,000 with a tax rate of 87 cents on each $100 valuation.

The present population is approximately 2,000. Ceredo was settled in 1857 and incorporated in 1866. It takes its name from Ceres, the goddess of grain, because of the large crops of grain which were raised by the early settlers. The town was established by Eli Thayer of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, abolitionist, and leader in the free-state colonization of Kansas. This eccentric philanthropist hoped to establish here a great manufacturing town, bring in Northern settlers, and by infiltration of abolitionists create a sentiment against the institution of slavery. The Civil War broke before the town was firmly established and with it was broken Thayer's dream.

(Data furnished by Henry J. Stark, President First National Bank of Ceredo.)

CHADWICK, FRENCH ENSOR, naval officer, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, February 29, 1844. He entered the United States Naval Academy in 1861, and was graduated in 1864. He was promoted to lieutenant commander in March, 1869, and was detailed as one of the officers of the newly organized torpedo station at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1870 he was ordered to the *Guerriere*, on which he served on the European station until March, 1872. In September of that year he became instructor in mathematics in the United States Naval Academy, and remained there until May, 1875, when, as executive officer, he joined the *Powhatan* on the north Atlantic station. In November, 1878, a year's leave was granted him. Having spent this time in Europe, he was ordered to report upon the "training systems" of England, France, and Germany. This he did, preparing a work still recognized as standard on the subject. When the *Maine* was destroyed in Havana harbor, Captain Chadwick was appointed a member of the board of inquiry into that disaster. During the Spanish-American War, in addition to being in command of the *New York*, he served as chief of staff to Admiral Sampson, and was in all the most serious engagements in which the squadron took part. Among other officers of the north Atlantic squadron, he was recommended by the president to be promoted five numbers for his conduct in battle. He was the author of *Causes of the Civil War* and other books.

CHARLESTON, capital of West Virginia, seat of justice for Kanawha County, and commercial metropolis of a vast expanse of rich and prosperous territory, is situated on the Great Kanawha River, at the mouth of the Elk, southwest from the center of the State, and fifty miles from the western boundary line. It is a city of about sixty thousand people, and its aggregate wealth, as expressed in bank resources and the figures of the tax assessor, is far beyond that of the average American city of equal population. Its situation, in the midst of the world's greatest coal-producing areas, makes it a wholesale and distributing point of almost unequaled opportunity. Advantages of fuel, raw material, transportation, and banking facilities have given it fame as a favorable location for manufacturing enterprises of many kinds.

Charleston is the center of a very large natural gas field, from which much of the product is brought to the city, where it is sold at prices that make it particularly attractive as a fuel for manufacturing purposes. The gas found in these surrounding fields is in the deep sands, which assures the longevity of the wells, and is a guarantee that the supply will last for many years to come.

In the matter of transportation, the city is well provided with facilities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway on its way from the eastern seaboard to the Middle West, gives easy access to all the country's great centers of population and commerce, and carries direct to shipside those products intended for foreign markets. The New York Central Railroad runs through the city in its course from the coal fields of the Great Kanawha to the Ohio River, and to Great Lake ports and the consuming communities of the West. The Virginian Railway, using for a short distance eastward the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio, gives another direct line to shipside at Hampton Roads. From its southern terminus in the city, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs northeast through the center of the State, and with its connections gives close touch with points north, east, and west. The Great Kanawha River, navigable the year round, furnishes water transportation to all that wide expanse of territory bordering the Ohio River and the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries.

Transportation by trolley lines is furnished by the Charleston Interurban Railway, which maintains seventeen miles of track within the corporate limits of the city and interurban lines sixteen miles east on the south banks of the Great Kanawha River to Cabin Creek Junction, twelve miles west on the south bank of the Great Kanawha River to Saint Albans, and about four miles from the city limits to Dunbar.

During the past five years more than eighty miles of excellent permanent roads have been constructed in Kanawha County, radiating from the city of Charleston in all directions. The good road movement is actively alive in the county with every prospect that the total of improved highways will be materially increased as fast as funds are available. Kanawha County already has expended $3,740,000 on its improved roads. United States Routes 21 and 60, two of the greatest national highways from the Mississippi River to Washington, and from the Great Lakes to the South At-

—*K. R. Willman*

NEW RIVER GORGE FROM HAWK'S NEST

lantic states, pass through Charleston and traverse the entire State from west to east and north to south. State Routes 19 and 2 also serve the city.

The manufacturing plants of the city include heavy-chemical plants and lead oxide plants; foundries; engine works; boiler works (including marine boilers); steel plants; glass plants making window glass, bottles, lamp chimneys, photographic plates, and automobile windshields; an enamel ware factory; mine car works, and works that manufacture tipples, chutes, screens, fans, and other necessary appliances for coal mines; sawmills, planing mills, and mills making all kinds of office fixtures and interior trim; flour and feed mills; knitting mills, overall factories; shops making electrical appliances of many kinds; candy and ice cream factories; a paint factory; brick plants; concrete block plants; ice factories; tool factories; a scythe factory; and the largest axe factory in the world.

Charleston is one of the old towns of the State, the first settlement having been made there prior to 1788. It has long held a position of prominence in the life of the Commonwealth, but it is only of recent years that the growth in population and business has been of such large proportions. In 1900 the population as shown by the census was 11,099; in 1910 it was 23,996; in 1915 it was 33,716; and in 1927 it was 57,090. In general business and especially in manufacturing, its growth has been even greater, though accurate figures showing the increase during the same period are not available. Much, however, may be gathered from the rapid increase in postal receipts, always considered an excellent index to the business of a city. The gross postal receipts for the calendar year ending December 31, 1917, were $240,998.75. This increased to $593,-268.30 for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928.

The resources of the ten banks for 1928 were as follows: deposits, $37,253,-263.14; total debit, $473,460,152.83; capital, $4,300,000; surplus and undivided profits, $4,977,639.60; total banking resources, $52,016,978.22. Banking is done on a liberal scale, but is consistent with safety. Worthy business enterprises have no trouble to secure the financial accommodations to which the nature and extent of their transactions entitle them.

Ten building and loan associations handle the work in their field in the city of Charleston.

The Charleston public schools are administered by a board of eight members elected at large on a non-partisan ticket. The superintendent of schools is the chief executive officer of the board. The board delegates complete professional supervision of the schools to him. The school enrollment at the opening of the school year 1928-29 was 11,100: white, 9,800; negro, 1,300. The teaching force consists of 352 white teachers and 50 negro teachers.

For the support of the schools a tax of $1.12 on the $100 is levied on an assessed valuation of $105,419,045, making a total annual revenue for schools of $1,180,693. The municipal tax rate is 69 cents on the $100 valuation.

The types of schools in operation are: two senior high schools, one for white students and one for negroes; five junior high schools, four for white students and one for negroes; twenty-two elementary schools, seventeen for white students and five for negroes; ten kindergartens, nine for white students and one for negroes; three opportunity rooms for white students; four night schools, an elementary and a high school for white students and two elementary schools for negroes. In addition to public schools, there are a parochial school system of one high school and three elementary schools, and two business colleges.

The West Virginia State capital has been located at Charleston since 1885. The capitol building is situated on a sixteen-acre plot of ground in the east end of the city. The cost of the three

units of the structure, when completed, will approximate $8,000,000.

Charleston has five high-class motion picture theaters and one vaudeville theater; fifty-nine churches; a public library containing 25,000 volumes; the State Law Library containing 38,000 volumes; the State Department of Archives and History, generally known as the State Library, with 100,000 volumes; five public parks; three country clubs; two daily newspapers; three monthly magazines; eighty-eight miles of paved streets; and all other conveniences that appertain to a modern and prosperous city.

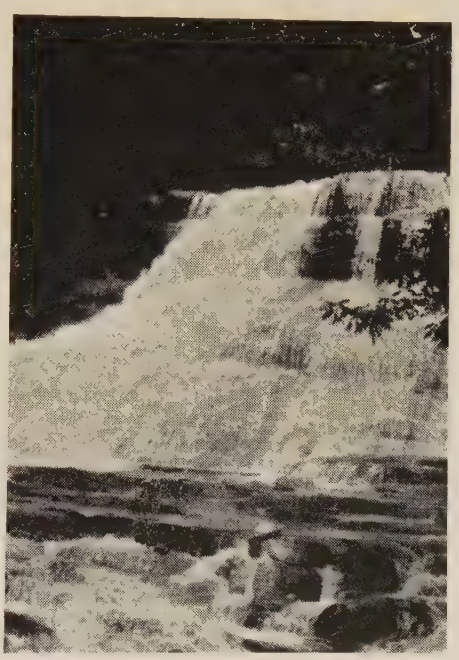
(Data furnished by Charleston Chamber of Commerce.)

CHARLESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia in 1899. The government of the chamber is vested in a board of directors of nineteen members, fifteen of whom are elected to membership by secret ballot upon due nomination, to represent fifteen divisions of membership. The president, vice president, and treasurer are elected from the membership at large. The managing director is elected by the board and upon election becomes the nineteenth director of the chamber. The managing director is the executive officer of the chamber, subject to the board of directors. The membership of the chamber at present is about nine hundred units; this figure varies from nine hundred to eleven hundred.

(Data furnished by S. P. Puffer, Managing Director.)

CHARLESTON INTERURBAN RAILROAD COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia, serves the communities of Charleston, Kanawha City, Marmet, Cabin Creek, Dunbar, South Charleston, and Saint Albans. Sixty cars operating over fifty miles of street railway carry annually an average of 9,162,595 passengers in communities they serve in the State. It has 238 employees.

CHARLES TOWN, county seat of Jefferson County, is situated in the extreme eastern section of the State, fifteen miles south of Martinsburg and eight miles southwest of Harpers Ferry. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western railroads, and State Highways 49 and 50. It has four banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,750,000; two weekly newspapers;



—*Ardath Mitchell*
FALLS ON CAMP CREEK

one hospital; one theater; one high school and one elementary school; St. Hilda's, private school for girls; courthouse; post office; and five churches.

The town is supplied with water and electricity by private corporations. Five miles of paved streets are maintained. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually in May. Taxable property is valued at $3,000,000 with a tax rate of 60 cents on each $100 valuation. The debt is $64,000.

Charles Town has a population of approximately 2,800. It was laid out by

Charles Washington, a brother of George. He obtained a charter for the town in 1786 from the General Assembly of Virginia. The town takes its name from him. The main street is Washington Street and the cross streets bear the names of members of the family, as George, Charles, etc. A new charter was granted by the Legislature of West Virginia in 1872; it was amended in part in 1899, 1907, and 1913, and in its entirety in 1915.

Charles Town is noted historically as the place where John Brown was tried for treason and condemned to death. This was the home of William L. Wilson, author of the famous Wilson tariff law and Postmaster General under Cleveland. While in this position, he inaugurated the Rural Free Delivery system, and the first route was established out of Charles Town.

(Data furnished by G. K. Wysong, Mayor.)

CHARLES TOWN HORSE SHOW AND FAIR. Charles Town Horse Show and Fair, founded in 1913, is operated three days annually at Charles Town. It is managed by a board of directors. About 10,000 people attend annually, and the number of exhibitors represented is about 500. Approximately $4,000 in prizes is awarded.

CHARTER, LATHROP RUSSELL, JR., West Union, West Virginia. Banker. Son of L. R. and Elizabeth Charter. Born January 11, 1875, in West Union. Educated in the public schools and West Virginia University. Cashier of Doddridge County Bank from 1900 to 1918; president since 1918. Republican. Methodist. Phi Kappa Psi.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, SKIRMISH OF. In September, 1861, General R. E. Lee was sent into western Virginia to drive out Federal forces. Their advance proved to be extremely difficult because of heavy autumn rains, and beyond a skirmish in front of a Federal fort on Cheat Mountain on September 12, General Lee made no headway. He retired across the mountains to take part in the campaigns in eastern Virginia.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN WEST VIRGINIA. The story of the chemical industry in West Virginia antedates the arrival of the first permanent settler. It found a setting in the primitive methods of the Indians in adapting to their use the salt brines of the widely scattered salt licks, to which they, like the wild animals, were led by instinct. The white man who followed, unwittingly, perhaps, but truthfully, none the less, erected his cabin in the "chemical garden of the world."

Time revealed that the hills of West Virginia either contained or were enshrouded in a vast store of the "big six" of the elements over which the modern chemist waves his magic wand and produces innumerable products which have contributed much to the life of man. They are the commonest in the world,

GRANDSTAND AT CHARLES TOWN HORSE SHOW AND FAIR

carbon from coal, oxygen and nitrogen from the air, hydrogen from water, and chlorine from the salt brines found in abundance. Sulphur, the remaining important element in this ring, or series, is placed at the very door by means of cheap transportation over inland waters.

As early as 1770, at a little village of Delaware Indians located at a salt lick on the Little Kanawha River, sodium chloride (salt) was produced. With the settlement by white men the site became Bulltown. Across the hills between the Elk and the Gauley on the Great Kanawha River, another salt lick was found, which in time became the town of Malden. Along the Ohio River in the Pomeroy Bend country around the present Mason City and Hartford, other pools were located. These locations in a short time became nationally known salt producing centers, and shipments were made to all parts of the world.

The importance of the West Virginia salt brines was little understood in 1874, when thirteen furnaces in the Mason City section and ten in the Malden district produced over five million bushels of salt. The appearance of rock-salt competition caused a cessation of operation, and of the original number only one (established in 1832 at Malden) in the Kanawha district and two at Hartford are in operation. Under the old process a bushel of coal was required to produce a bushel of salt. The salt brine produced, first, sodium chloride (salt) and a residue of iron oxide. The supernatant liquid called bitter water gave, secondly, bromine and third, calcium chloride. At Hartford for a number of years iron bromide was produced and shipped to Japan, where it was reduced and bromine secured. Today, by electrolytic decomposition of the salt brine, the two main products of salt—chlorine and caustic soda—are produced. From the chlorine line are produced chloride of lime, chloroform, chloracetic acid, and other medicinal agents. From caustic soda is derived a vast array of soaps and metallic sodium, from which sodium cyanide is produced. The soda line also produces sodium salicylate, sodium sulphocarbonate, and other combinations. As by-products, bromine and a long line of preparations into which it enters are produced. Few people who during the World War read of the use of chlorine as a destructive agent on the battlefields of France and Belgium, realized that in the purification of water in our own land it has proven one of the greatest friends to mankind. At this time the Kanawha Valley region is the greatest chlorine producing center of the United States, shipping over one hundred tons a day.

One of the most important factors in the rise of the chemical industry in West Virginia, is the wonderful storehouse of coal, from which are obtained carbon and its many derivatives. This is an industry still in its infancy. There exists in West Virginia from sixty to seventy-five billion tons of coal in workable veins, and to this may be added another one hundred billion in thin veins that could be used in time of need. Man first used coal as a source of heat, and then to use it to better advantage he converted it into coke.

Twenty years ago a traveler along the Monongahela River at night saw the sky illumined for miles and miles above the old beehive coke ovens. This illumination was caused by the burning of valuable gases which were allowed to escape. The coal was put into the ovens and burned. All the volatile matter and oils were destroyed or went up into the air, to benefit no one and to be a menace to the community. Within the past fifteen years great changes have been wrought in this respect. There have been introduced in this and neighboring states great plants to deal in the by-products of coal. Until the World War, they were mostly for industrial rather than for pharmaceutical purposes. In the year 1919 over half of the coke produced in this country was made in by-product ovens. In that year, over 500,000 tons of ammonium sulphate was pro-

duced, and it is just one of the needs of man found hidden in a chunk of coal.

In this State the War Eagle, Little Eagle, Pond Creek, Powellton, Pocahontas, Alma, Cedar Grove, Chilton, No. 2 Gas, and several other veins of coal are peculiarly adapted to by-product purposes. This is a veritable storehouse of elements essential to pharmacy, to a hundred other industries, and to an ever widening circle of specific requirements touching every phase of human life. From one ton of coal can be produced 1200 pounds of coke, 1000 cubic feet of gas, 10 gallons of coal tar, and a quantity of ammoniacal liquor. This liquor produces ammonia with all its progeny, ranging from ammonium sulphate to be converted into nitrate used to increase the life impulse of grain, to the aromatic spirits used to sustain human life.

For years the humble coal tar, despised as a necessary evil in connection with the manufacture of illuminating gas, was either given away at the plants or sold for a few cents to be applied to roofs. But over this tarry mixture the chemist waved his wand, and the famed results of Aladdin's lamp could scarcely have been more pronounced. In its murky depths were found elements that, if denied mankind today, would seriously cripple the physician, as well as embarrass various arts and industries.

To enumerate all of the valuable by-products of coal tar would make a list entirely too long for the space at hand. In one line is produced toluene, and from it benzine and nitrobenzene and from them aniline, acetanilid, and a vast line of allied products. In another line are produced phenol and picric acid and their relatives, from drugs to alleviate pain and destroy germs that menace our existence to pipe stems and cigarette holders and war gas. From the napthalene line come still others. And to those enumerated may be added moth balls, phenacetin, aspirin, salol, vanillin, and some five thousand dyes, as well as 300,000 other useful compounds.

CANYON OF THE NEW RIVER

With the development of a process of making artificial gas, some small plants were installed in several West Virginia communities, notably at Wheeling, at Charleston, and at the West Virginia State Hospital at Weston. As early as 1885 some effort was made to use the by-products but the extent of these efforts was limited to the salvaging of coal tar, as such, and ammonia. In keeping with the great coal development that followed, by-product plants were established in Kentucky, and the chemist of 1910 turned to West Virginia. The first plant for this purpose actually established in this State was at Benwood. At this plant the following reductions are made: (1) coke, (2) coal tar into creosotes and cresolents, (3) liquor ammonia which is shipped either as such or as ammonium sulphate, and (4) light hydrocarbon oils and sodium carbonate. In addition to these four, the gases are further washed as they leave the retorts, and sodium cyanide, salicylic acid, and other salicylates are produced.

In the Fairmont field during the World War, the old beehive ovens were hooded, the gases washed, and plants established to utilize the by-products. The principal item recovered was carbonic acid gas, used for a variety of purposes, but especially well known to the layman as the ingredient that adds zest to a multitude of mineral waters and soft drinks.

Petroleum in small amounts was gathered from springs and streams in West Virginia as early as 1800. It was used solely for medicinal purposes. Before the Civil War furnaces were erected in the upper Great Kanawha Valley to produce an illuminating oil from cannel coal. The project met with little success. But with the discovery of a large oil pool at Burning Springs, Wirt County, in 1859, this line of industry took on new life and was destined to have a decided influence on the future chemical industry of the State. The first result was the establishment of oil refineries at Parkersburg, out of which grew a large unit of a great national institution. In the early stages efforts were directed solely to the distillation of various illuminating oils and lubricants. But in time the much despised natural gas was found to be a valuable field for the chemist, outside of the primary use of fuel. Petroleum and natural gas in the hands of earnest research workers opened up a new vista of possibilities. Indeed, the field is unlimited. The petroleum and natural gas of West Virginia are unusually free from unsaturates and sulphur compounds. Plants have been established in several sections of the State, founded in the belief that a large part of the future chemical development will be made up of products using paraffin hydrocarbons as raw material. The West Virginia products are superior as a basic material to those produced elsewhere. Hydrocarbons are extracted in many sections by the charcoal absorption method. By various methods the petroleum and natural gas products are "cracked" or broken up into a vast line of products, including all kinds of oils and lubricants, gasoline, benzine, naptha, waxes, and a multitude of fractional hydrocarbons, such as propane, butane, pentane, hexane, and heptane. All of these items have a definite relation to and in some manner contribute to the chemical industry in West Virginia or elsewhere, no matter what the product.

Along the rivers of the State, notably in Upshur and Braxton counties, by 1908, were established plants engaged in manufacturing the products of the destructive distillation of wood. Here are produced methanol (wood alcohol), acetate of lime, acetic acid, and charcoal. But the existence of that type of manufacturing is limited by the passing of forests and further hampered by the inroads of synthetic chemistry.

In many of the manufacturing processes much depends upon an available supply of oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. Chemists early learned, when air is liquefied, it can be readily separated into oxygen and nitrogen. Oxygen is in itself medicinal and is of wide use

in the arts. Nitrogen under proper conditions produces ammonia, nitric acid, nitroglycerine, nitrates, and a long list of derivatives. Hydrogen acquired by the decomposition of water, is available in abundance. Prior to the World War, all countries were dependent upon the nitrate beds of Chili for the nitric acid necessary in all the arts and the preparations of medicinal agents. In 1913 a process was developed for fixing the nitrogen of the air in the form of ammonia and nitric acid. Much of this revolved around an abundance of electrical power, and the existing and potential possibilities in this line early attracted attention to the Great Kanawha Valley. The result in that region has been the erection of great plants, now producing over one hundred tons of anhydrous ammonia a day, by a modified Haber process perfected in Germany and by the Cassale process. In connection with this, a large quantity of ammonium nitrate and nitric acid are produced.

Thus, West Virginia is a great reservoir of all the elements contributing to modern chemical industry with all of its ramifications and improved processes for extracting the needs of man as nature made it or for manufacturing by synthesis. All that was needed was the magic touch of power and this West Virginia has at hand from tremendous sources: coal, water, and a wealth of electric power. The result of the presence of all these factors was that as early as 1898 ferrochromium was being produced in a minor way in the upper Kanawha Valley, utilizing the power of Kanawha Falls. Other plants followed suit from time to time, especially in the Monongahela Valley, where zinc products were manufactured. By 1913 plants were established at Charleston, and at the time of the World War the entire United States turned to West Virginia for chemicals. Out of this interest came invested capital that has built up a great chemical center in and around Charleston and in a lesser way at Huntington, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, and Wheeling. The American people will not again be caught "with the barn door open," as in the emergency of 1914-17. This in turn has brought with it various related industries, such as plants utilizing graphite, plants converting nitrocellulose into synthetic silk, soap factories, and certain metal working industries.

Including true refineries of petroleum products, there are over thirty-six plants

PLANT OF J. Q. DICKINSON AND COMPANY, MALDEN, MANUFACTURERS OF SALT. IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION SINCE 1832

in West Virginia producing chemical products or lines closely allied thereto. The annual output of chemicals alone in 1928 was valued at more than $23,000,000. The industry gave employment to approximately 4800 men.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Produced or Manufactured in West Virginia

Alcohol, Ethyl
Alcohol, Amyl
Amyl Alcohols, Mixed
Amyl Acetates, Mixed
Amylenes
Amyl Chlorides
Amylene Dichloride
Ammonia, Anhydrous
Ammonium Sulphate
Ammonium Nitrate
Anthraquinone
Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous
Acetaldehyde
Aldol

Barium Sulphide
Barium Sulphate
Barium Carbonate
Bromine
Benzoic Acid
Brilliant Green

Chlorine (Liquid)
Chloroform
Carbon Disulphide
Carbolic Acid, (Phenol)
Carbon Tetrachloride
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Acetate
Crotonaldehyde
Charcoal
Carbon

Diamylene
Diamyl Ether
Dinitrophenol

Eosine
Ethylene

Ferrochromium
Fast Acid Violets

Hydrogen Sulphide

Iron, Sulphate

Litharge

Muriatic Acid
Malachite Green
Methanol (Wood Alcohol)
Methylanthraquinone

Nitric Acid
Nitrogen

Oxygen
Orange Mineral

Paraldehyde
Piperidine
Potassium Xanthates
Para-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline-hydrochloride

Red Lead

Sulphuric Acid
Salicylic Acid
Salt (Sodium Chloride)
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic)
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Sulphite
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Hyposulphite
Sodium Sulphydrate
Sodium Hypochlorite
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Xanthates
Strontium Peroxide
Sulphur Chloride
Sulfuryl Chloride

Thiocarbanaldehyde
Triphenyl Phosphate
Thionyl Chloride

Ultramarine Blue

Zinc

Petroleum Products—Kerosene, fuel oil, black oils, heavy flux, paraffin waxes, motor oils and lubricants, gas oil, gasoline, benzine, naptha; special hydrocarbons from natural gas and gasoline including propane, butane, hexane, heptane, isomers, and various mixtures.

Manufacturers or producers of chemical products in West Virginia:

Air Reduction Sales Company, Huntington; Barium Reduction Corporation, South Charleston; Basic Products Company, Kenova; Beechwood Chemical Company, Parkersburg; Belle Alkali Company, Belle; Buckhannon Chemical Company, Selbyville; Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, South Charleston; Dickinson, J. Q., and Company, Malden; Du Pont Ammonia Corporation, Belle; Electro Metallurgical Company, Glen Ferris; Evans-Wallower Lead Company, Charleston; Graselli Chemical Company, Clarksburg, Meadow Brook, Weirton; Guyan Color and Chemical Works, Huntington; Klipstein, E. C., and Sons Company, South Charleston; Linde Air Products Company, South Charleston; Prestolite Company, South Charleston; Roessler and Hasslacher, Saint Albans; Rubber Service Laboratories, Nitro; Seydel Chemical Company, Nitro; Semet-Solvay Company, Benwood; Sharples Solvents Corporation, Belle; Standard Ultramarine Company, Huntington; Sutton Chemical Company, Sutton; Southern Chemical Company, Charleston; United Zinc Smelting Corporation, Moundsville; Viscose Company, Nitro, Parkersburg; Viking Laboratories Company, Nitro; Westvaco Chlorine Products, Incorporated, South Charleston.

Manufacturers or producers of petroleum products:

Clendenin Gasoline Company, Clendenin; Elk Refining Company, Falling Rock, Charleston; Falling Rock Cannel Coal Company, Weir, Charleston; Ohio Valley Refining Company, Saint Marys; Pure Oil Company, Dawes, Charleston; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (Camden Works), Parkersburg; Tri-State Refining Company, Kenova; Viking Gasoline Corporation, Charleston, Morgantown, Farmington, Martha.

(Written by Roy Bird Cook, President, Older-Cook Drug Company, Charleston, West Virginia.)

CHENOWETH, WHEELER, Arnoldsburg, West Virginia. Revenue officer. Son of Robert James and Elizabeth J. (Knotts) Chenoweth. Born October 19, 1886, in Minnora, West Virginia. Wife, Lenore Riddel. Educated in the public

schools, in Glenville State Normal School, and by correspondence courses. Teacher in the rural schools and Arnoldsburg schools for five years; county superintendent of Calhoun County, 1911-15. Merchant, 1915-23. Road constructor, 1924-26. Connected with the United States Internal Revenue Department since 1926. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M.

DAM NUMBER SIX, CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. As early as 1774 George Washington brought about the establishment of a company, chartered by Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of connecting the Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio River by a canal. The Revolutionary War interrupted the plans of the colonies for joining the Potomac and the Ohio. However, upon the termination of the Revolution Washington again returned to the prosecution of the project, only to be interrupted once more by being called to the presidency of the new republic.

In 1823 James Schriver made an examination of the Alleghenies with reference to the building of a canal from the Potomac to the Ohio River. According to Schriver's proposed route the canal was to leave the Potomac at the mouth of Savage River and ascend that stream and its tributary, Crabtree Creek. Reaching Hinch's Spring by means of a tunnel, the canal would follow the North Fork of Deep Creek to the Youghiogheny. Descending the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela, it would reach the Ohio River at Pittsburg. This route was later altered and Schriver's survey followed only in part.

After many years of hard toil and bitter disappointments, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was finally completed from near Alexandria, Virginia, to Cumberland, Maryland, on February 17, 1851. The route of the canal followed the state line on the Maryland side.

From a clerk's statement in the books of the company, with additional allowance for a few small unsettled claims, it appears that, for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from the mouth of the Tyber in the City of Washington to the town of Cumberland, a distance

of 185 miles, for construction, engineering expenses, lands, and other contingencies properly applicable to construction, the cost amounted to $11,071,176.21, or $59,618.61 a mile. It was never completed west of Cumberland.

The canal is sixty-eight feet wide and six feet deep, and something over three million dollars was spent on it for improvement and repair. It was in every way a financial failure and paid nothing to the holders of its debentures. It is now, as it has been since 1891, operated by a board of trustees, under mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, dated June 5, 1848.

(Read and approved by Dr. C. E. Hedrick, of the History Department of Marshall College.)

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY, see Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY (Fuel Mines), principal offices in Dorothy, West Virginia, was organized in May, 1917. Six mines are operated in the State at Savita, Dorothy, and Eunice. Coal is mined from the Dorothy and No. 5 Block seams. Average annual production, 790,000 tons; 502 employees. The entire production is used as fuel for the locomotives of the company.

CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA. Telephone service in West Virginia is supplied largely by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, one of the associate companies of the Bell Telephone System. On August 1, 1929, this company had in service 89 central offices with 110,134 telephones, an increase of more than 40 per cent over the number in service ten years ago.

In addition to the telephones operated and maintained by the Chesapeake and Potomac System, there are about 30,000 telephones owned and operated by independent telephone companies in several sections of the State, which depend largely upon the lines of the Bell Telephone System for their long distance and toll connections.

The operating headquarters of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia are located in Charleston. V. B. Fitzpatrick is general manager. On August 1, 1929, the company had 2,395 employees engaged in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the telephone system in the State. Telephones operated by this company are connected by about 310,000 miles of wire, the greater part of which is in cable.

West Virginia's first telephone central office was established at Wheeling May 15, 1880. During the first few years of telephone service in the State, there were no lines connecting the several central offices. But within a few years toll lines were constructed between the principal cities. These have been added to from time to time, until today every section of the State is served by telephone lines. Over these lines connections may be established with every section of the United States and with many foreign countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

CHESTER, Hancock County, is located in the extreme Northern Panhandle of the State forty-eight miles from Wheeling and forty-four miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River. It is directly opposite East Liverpool, Ohio, and is connected with it by a suspension bridge and a double track railway. It is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lincoln Highway. It has one bank and one building and loan association; one porcelain plant; two potteries; a cord tire corporation; the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company; one theater; eight churches; a new city building; and four schools including a high school with an enrollment of 200. Twenty-eight teachers are employed in the schools.

The Rock Spring Park, consisting of thirty acres, and five miles of paved streets are maintained. The city has no

electric power and light plant, but one of the most modern water-supply plants in the Ohio Valley is operated for the benefit of the city. The plant is privately owned. The city government is under the control of a mayor, a city clerk, and five councilmen, elected by the people every two years. The taxable property valuation is $3,230,600, with a tax rate of 55 cents on each $100 valuation.

The population approximates 4000. Chester was chartered by a special act of the Legislature in 1907; charter was amended in part in 1913. The city was platted in 1897, and the early settlers were those living on adjacent farms at the time of incorporation.

(Data furnished by O. O. Allison, Member West Virginia Legislature from Chester.)

CHILD LABOR. The West Virginia child labor law, as amended in 1915, forbade the employment of children under fourteen in factories, and of boys under sixteen and girls of any age in coal mines, except during the period when school was not in session, when boys of fourteen might work in coal mines. Enforcement was for a time especially defective in respect to work in mines, inasmuch as the law did not require the same employment certificate for mine work as for factory work, but required only the parents' affidavit as to the age of a child seeking work. Federal legislation, however, beginning September 1, 1917, afforded boys in mining towns a somewhat greater measure of protection than that provided by the State law.

The first Federal child labor law in effect forbade the employment of any child under sixteen at any time not only in but also around mines. But when this law was declared unconstitutional in June, 1918, West Virginia boys were again permitted to enter the mines during summer vacations, at the age of fourteen. By the time the Federal child labor tax law became effective April 25, 1919, imposing a tax of 10 per cent on the net profit of any mine employing children under the age of sixteen, a new State child labor law had been enacted, May 11, 1919, prohibiting the employment of any child under fourteen in any gainful occupation except agriculture and domestic service or of any child under sixteen in mines, and containing provisions with respect to employment certificates. During the decade 1910-1920, the influence of legislation was no doubt the principal factor in reducing by 75 per cent the number of boys under sixteen working in mines in West Virginia. However, in this period the number of persons of all ages engaged in mining in the State increased 75 per cent.

West Virginia has not a large number of children employed in industry and those so employed are in the cities where the industries are centered. In eighteen months' operation of the child labor law, that is from May 11, 1919, to November 30, 1920, according to the Fifth Biennial Report of the State Bureau of Labor, only 9,715 work permits and age certificates were issued. Of these 2,512 were regular work permits, 2,366 vacation permits, 995 special permits, and 2,366 age certificates. Almost 40 per cent were age certificates for children past sixteen, leaving only 5,873 permits issued to children between twelve and sixteen years of age. Vacation and special permits form about 58 per cent of the number granted to children between twelve and sixteen years of age leaving less than half the number issued for children leaving school to go to work. Furthermore, these figures in all probability include duplicate permits. Assuming that at least one-third are duplicates, a total of about 3,900 different children between twelve and sixteen received permits to go to work during the first eighteen months' operation of the law. As can be easily inferred, these figures can not show the number of children of legal working age actually employed for the same period, inasmuch as many children holding permits under the old law were not yet sixteen when

—*Fred E. Brooks*

One of Nature's Gifts to Upshur County

the new law became effective and children are constantly arriving at the age when the law ceases to apply.

The chief child-employing industries in West Virginia are the glass and pottery factories, laundries, furniture and wood-carving plants, cigar, cigarette, stogie, or some other tobacco industry, stamping, tool, and sanitary works, telegraph companies, department stores, markets, bowling alleys, restaurants, printing offices, and shoe-shining parlors. Although few children are found in the last five mentioned, all such establishments in nearly every city employ one or more. In addition, several cities have industries peculiar to themselves which employ a considerable number of children. Wheeling has a large steel works, a match factory, and a large tile factory; Parkersburg a large silk mill, a shoe factory, wholesale drug and grocery houses, and a chain foundry. A few garment and candy factories exist in nearly every city, but employ few children. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops at Grafton, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad shops and a branch of the American Car and Foundry Company at Huntington, the mines, and gas and oil fields located near every city employ thousands of men and contribute to the industrial atmosphere of the State; but as they employ few, if any, children, except occasionally in offices, they do not materially affect the child labor situation in West Virginia.

It thus appears that the combined Federal and State forces have succeeded in preventing almost entirely the employment of children under sixteen in the mines and in the major industries of West Virginia.

(Real and approved by Howard S. Jarrett, State Commissioner of Labor.)

CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, STATE BOARD OF. This board is the medium through which the State of West Virginia expresses its concern for dependent and neglected children. Provision for the work was made by the Legislature in 1899, when the West Virginia Humane Society was established. In 1919, L. H. Putnam reorganized the work, and the State Board of Children's Guardians was the result.

The board receives children by commitment of the courts of the State and thus they become State wards until they are twenty-one years of age. They may, however, at any time be discharged by the board to relatives, or for adoption according to law; or they may for any reason be returned to the counties for transfer to reformatory or custodial institutions.

The West Virginia Children's Home at Elkins and the West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home at Huntington, under the management of the State Board of Control, serve as receiving homes where the children are taken for preliminary training before they are placed in private-family homes throughout the State. It does not always seem necessary or feasible, however, to take children to the State homes before placement into foster homes, and for that reason, private child-caring institutions, such as the Davis Child Shelter in Charleston and the Union Mission Settlement in Huntington, are utilized for boarding children temporarily pending placement.

As the result of interest taken by socially minded people of West Virginia in keeping mothers and children together, the Mothers' Pension law was enacted by the State Legislature in 1921. Thirty-five out of the fifty-five counties are paying mothers' pensions, ranging in various counties from one hundred dollars to fifteen thousand dollars a year. In 1927 more than $138,000 was expended for this purpose. In the counties where money is spent on this form of child welfare work with proper supervision, it is found that it is returning dollar-for-dollar value to the State and county. It provides for the moral, mental, and spiritual health of the mother, by providing for her against ill health and against scattering her children in institutions or foster homes, or leaving

them uncared for, to become delinquent and later, perhaps, criminal.

The field agents of the board meet with two kinds of physically defective children, the diseased and the crippled or deformed. These children are not usually committed to the board but are given aid. During the past year 231 were provided with hospital treatment. The care of these physical defectives constitutes one of the major problems which confront field workers. The 1924 report of the board estimated that there were one thousand or more children in need of surgical and hospital treatment. The agents have succeeded in securing care for 141 children through Rotary Clubs, Masons, Elks, Kiwanis Clubs, Lions, Red Cross chapters, and women's organizations. The acts of the Legislature of 1925 provided for a Crippled Children's Council to inquire into and make provisions "for promoting the care, treatment, education, and general welfare" of physically handicapped children throughout the State. However, no appropriations were made to take care of this work.

The Legislature of 1923 enacted a law providing for a county welfare board, or a county welfare secretary where a board is not desired. The appointment of such a secretary is subject to the approval of the State Board of Children's Guardians and half of the secretary's salary may be paid by them. Unfortunately, up to the present time there has never been a sufficient amount of money appropriated to pay anything on the secretary's salary, and only the district agent's assistance could be given. With this provision of the law put into effect, the county becomes a unit of organization for welfare work. Thus far, only nine counties have appointed county welfare secretaries—Mercer, Mingo, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, Harrison, Clay and Kanawha.

These counties have broken away from the method of giving poor relief through overseers of the poor. They are taking steps to decrease the problem of dependency, delinquency, and defectiveness in the future. They are working to prove that prevention is far more important than temporary alleviation and palliation. The aim for the next few years is to center attention on the development of this phase of the welfare work of the State. An effort will be made to help link up the existing social agencies of the State and try to bring about a better co-operation and co-ordination of the social forces.

A law of 1921 provides that the State Board of Children's Guardians shall visit, inspect, and supervise agencies and institutions not subject to the management of the State Board of Control, and shall issue annual certificates when such agencies and institutions are found competent and have adequate facilities to care for and train children properly. They shall also make an annual report to the board. This part of the law is now being carried out, and the next biennial report will show the results.

The annual appropriation for 1929-31 was $45,000 for salaries and traveling and current general expenses.

(Read and approved by Mary L. Yager, Secretary, State Board of Children's Guardians.)

CHILDREN'S HOME, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia Children's Home.

CHILSON, ERNEST, Beckley, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of S. L. and Sarah A. Chilson. Born August 7, 1869, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Came to West Virginia in 1900. Wife, Annie M. Starkey. Educated in the public schools. Entered the mining business in Pennsylvania in 1890; now vice president and general manager of the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company. Republican. Mason.

CHILTON, WILLIAM EDWIN, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and publisher. Son of William Edwin and Mary Elizabeth (Wilson) Chilton. Born in Coalsmouth, now St. Albans, West Vir-

ginia, March 17, 1858. Wife, Mary Louise Tarr. Educated in public and private schools of St. Albans, including Shelton College. Taught school and was for a time principal of St. Albans schools. Studied law in spare time; was admitted to the bar in Kanawha County in 1880; became associated with John E. Kenna; later, for many years, was a member of the law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle, and Chilton of Charleston. Appointed prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County to fill an unexpired term in 1883; was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1891; served as secretary of state of West Virginia, 1893-97; was elected United States senator from West Virginia in 1911 and served until 1917. Has been owner and publisher of the Charleston *Gazette* for more than a quarter of a century. Retired from practice some years ago to devote his time to editing his newspaper and to other personal and public interests. Democrat. Mason; Elk; Modern Woodman; Moose; Knight of Pythias.

CHILTON, WILLIAM EDWIN, JR., Charleston, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of William Edwin and Mary Louise (Tarr) Chilton. Born December 2, 1893, in Charleston, West Virginia. Married Louise Burt Schoonmaker (deceased). Attended the Charleston public schools; A.B., Yale University, 1917. Associated with the Charleston *Gazette* since 1919. Made president of the Daily Gazette Company in 1922; managing editor of the paper since 1924. Ensign in naval aviation department during World War. Democrat. Delta Kappa Epsilon.

CHINA, see Pottery Industry.

CHIPLEY, JOHN DIXON, Moorefield, West Virginia. Farmer and real estate dealer. Son of John J. and Sallie V. Chipley. Born June 4, 1866, in Moorefield, West Virginia. Married, first, Elizabeth Baker; second, Anne Cunningham. Attended public and private schools in Hardy County and Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. Besides farming, has had an active interest in numerous business enterprises in Hardy County and in real estate. Has served as president of the Branch Mountain Orchard Company and the Hardy County National Farm Loan Association. Was director in the Hardy County Bank and Hardy County Mill. Has been sheriff and surveyor of Hardy County and mayor of Moorefield; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and in 1918. At the age of ten, was a drummer boy for the Hardy County Guards. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Moorefield Board of Trade.

CHITWOOD, OLIVER PERRY, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator and author. Son of Henry Clay and Gillie Anne (Divers) Chitwood. Born November 28, 1874, in Franklin County, Virginia. Wife, Agnes Cady. Educated in Franklin County, Virginia, schools; A.B., College of William and Mary, 1899; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1905; LL.D., College of William and Mary, 1926. Taught in the public and private schools of Virginia, 1893-97; was principal of Blue Ridge Academy, 1899-1901; was headmaster at Richmond Academy, 1902-03; fellow in history in Johns Hopkins University, 1904 and 1905; was professor of history and economics in Mercer University, 1905-07; has been professor of history in West Virginia University, since 1907. Author of: *Justice in Colonial Virginia*, 1905; *Syllabus of Roman History*, 1911; *The Immediate Causes of the Great War*, 1917; joint author, *Makers of American History*, 1904; two chapters in Callahan's *A History of West Virginia; Historical Activities in West Virginia during the World War*, published in the annual report of the American Historical Association. Four-Minute Man during World War. Democrat. Baptist. American Historical Association. American Association of University Professors. Phi Beta Kappa.

CHLORINE, see Chemical Industry in West Virginia.

CHRISMAN, LEWIS H., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John and Carrie Bewley Chrisman. Born in Upper Uwchland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1883. Wife, Elizabeth Lash. A.B., A.M., Litt.D., Dickinson College; graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, and University of Wisconsin. From 1908 to 1910, professor of English in Union College, Barbourville; from 1911 to 1919, professor of English in Baldwin Wallace College; since 1919, professor of English in West Virginia Wesleyan College; 1925-26, acting dean of West Virginia Wesleyan College; in 1922 and 1923, professor of English in West Virginia University; from 1923 to 1926, lecturer in the extension department of the University; during the summer terms of 1922 and 1925, special lecturer in Drew Theological Seminary. For many years, instructor in institutes of West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Editor: *Selections from Speeches of Abraham Lincoln* (with Dr. Leon C. Prince), 1912. Author: *John Ruskin, Preacher, and Other Essays*, 1922; *The English of the Pulpit*, 1926. Democrat. Methodist. P. O. S. A.; I. O. O. F. Alpha Chi Rho; Phi Beta Kappa.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The Christian Church was one of the youngest of the pioneer denominations of West Virginia. The organization of the original Christian Church was the result of the failure of a movement led by Thomas Campbell, father of Alexander Campbell, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, to effect a union of all churches. When this movement appeared hopeless, Campbell resolved to organize a new church upon the plan which had been formulated for the proposed united church. In order to carry out this plan more efficiently, at a meeting held on the headwaters of the Buffalo, on August 17, 1809, his immediate followers formed an association under the name "Christian Association of Washington." To effect a better working organization and also to supply the need for a schoolhouse in the neighborhood, they erected a log cabin on the Sinclair farm about three miles from Mount Pleasant on the road leading from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. In this building Thomas Campbell met his followers. It was here on September 7, 1809, that his celebrated "Declaration and Address," explaining the object of the movement in which he and his associates were engaged, was adopted and ordered to be published.

At Brush Run, eight miles southwest of Washington, in May, 1810, Alexander Campbell preached his first sermon, which resulted in his immediate call to the ministry. At once he became the leader of the new society. At the same place about a year later, the first congregation of the new church was formed. It appointed Thomas Campbell to serve as elder and licensed Alexander Campbell to preach.

From this beginning the Christian Church or Disciples grew. In 1827 the old Brush Run Church was transferred to Bethany, West Virginia, where Alexander Campbell then lived. The old church had become so weakened by removals and deaths, that for the convenience of the remaining members, who lived in Mr. Campbell's neighborhood, meetings were often held in a vacant storeroom belonging to him. Finally meetings at the old church ceased altogether. In 1832, the congregation erected a stone church where Bethany now stands.

About 1830 the church in Holliday's Cove was organized.

The first Christian church in Ohio County was formed in Long Run about 1829. For some time its members met for worship in private homes. By 1830 those who lived near Short Creek began to meet at the Cherry Hill schoolhouse. Later, they changed their meeting place

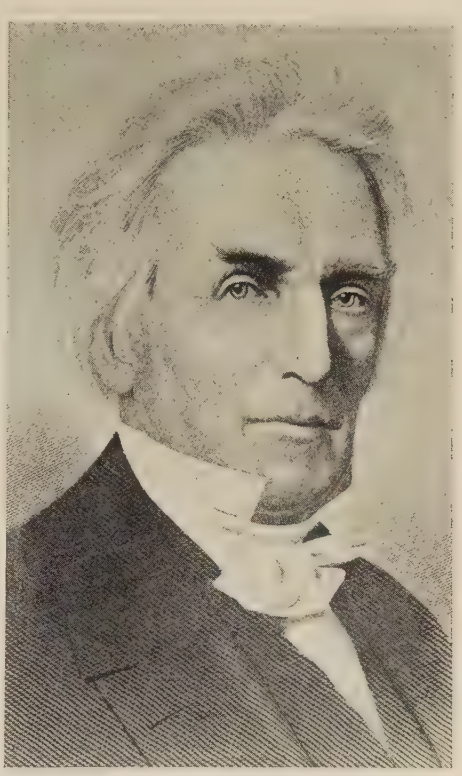
to a schoolhouse on Robert's Run at the edge of Brooke County. Here they met until 1833, when they and the Disciples on Long Run united and erected a small brick church. This place of worship was often visited by evangelists who protracted their meetings for weeks at a time, and it was served by the student preachers from Bethany College after the foundation of that institution in 1841.

Among the early organizations of the Christian Church east of the Alleghenies was the one at Timber Ridge in Hampshire County, organized in 1818. Another appeared in Hampshire County by 1853. By 1860 the Christian Church had eighteen organizations in the State, distributed in ten counties.

There are (1929) 157 churches in West Virginia. Including the Bethany ministerial students, retired ministers, and those in general work, there are 127 ministers. The church membership totals 23,460 and the Sunday school enrollment 20,922. The approximate value of church property is $2,16?,108 for 125 churches reporting. The approximate budget of all the churches in the State is $333,356.79, of which $39,265.16 is for foreign missions.

(Written by Greek Sayre, Instructor in English, West Virginia University. Read and approved by Dr. R. W. Lilley, Pastor, First Christian Church, Charleston.)

CHURCH, ERNEST ELLIOTT, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James and Jennie (Riley) Church. Born in Rutan, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1897. Wife, Mary H. Noble. Graduated from Center Township High School, 1914; A.B., Waynesburg College, 1918; A.M., West Virginia University, 1926. Principal of the Claysville High School, 1918-19; instructor in Fairmont High School, 1919 to 1923; principal of the Martinsburg High School, since 1923. Author of an unpublished thesis, *Teaching Costs in West Virginia High Schools.* President of the West Virginia Association of Secondary School Principals from 1926 to 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Kiwanis. State Education Association; National Education Association; National Secondary School Principals Association.



ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, FOUNDER OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

CIVIL WAR, see History of West Virginia, sections XIX to XXIX.

CLAIR, MATTHEW WESLEY, Covington, Kentucky. Methodist bishop. Son of Anthony and Ollie (Green) Clair. Born October 21, 1865, in Union, West Virginia. Wife, Fannie M. Walker. Graduate, course of classics and theology, Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland, 1889; Ph.B., Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, 1897, and Ph.D., 1901. Ordained Methodist minister, 1889; pastor Harpers Ferry, West Virginia,

1889-93; Staunton, Virginia, 1893-6; Ebenezer Church, Washington, D. C., 1896-7; presiding elder of Washington District, 1897-1902; pastor Asbury Church, Washington, D. C., 1902-19; district superintendent Washington, 1919-20; elected bishop, 1920, and assigned to Monrovia, Liberia. Member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, 1904, 1916, 1920. Member of the Board of Education of the Republic of Liberia; trustee of Morgan College. Republican. Mason; Odd Fellow.

CLARK, FRIEND E., Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Josephus and Lina (Russell) Clark. Born August 21, 1876, in New Martinsville, West Virginia. Wife, Emma May Hanna. B. S., West Virginia University, 1898; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1902; studied in the University of Chicago and the University of Berlin. Instructor in chemistry, West Virginia University, 1902-03, and Pennsylvania State College, 1903-05; professor of chemistry, Centre College, 1905-14; professor of chemistry, West Virginia University, since 1914. Author of: *A Study of Chloro Ethers, Chemical Education and Resources of West Virginia, A Study of the Action of Chloro Benzyl Ethers on Salts of Organic Acids.* Contributor to scientific and educational journals. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Beta Kappa. Chemical Society (London); American Chemical Society.

CLARK, WALTER ELI, Charleston, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of Oren Andus and Emily Jeannette (Jones) Clark. Born January 7, 1869, in Ashford, Connecticut. Married, first, Lucy Harrison Norvell (deceased); second, Juliet Staunton (Clay). Attended the schools of Ashford; Connecticut Normal School in New Britain, Connecticut, (graduate, 1887); Williston Academy, 1891; B.Ph., Wesleyan University, Connecticut, 1895. Reporter on the Hartford, Connecticut, *Post*, 1895; telegraph editor of the Washington *Times*, 1895-96; editor *Purple and Gold* (Chi Psi magazine); Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, 1897; assistant to correspondent for the New York *Sun*, 1897-1909; Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, 1900-9; New York *Commercial* and Toronto *Globe*, 1904-9. Governor of Alaska, 1909-13. Editor and proprietor of the Charleston, West Virginia, *Daily Mail*, since 1914. Republican. Congregationalist. President, American Rose Society, 1928-29. Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington, D. C., Edgewood and Kanawha country clubs, Charleston. Chi Psi.

CLARKE, HYRE D., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Clergyman and educator. Son of Jacob and Susan M. (Crites) Clarke Born March 21, 1847, in Upshur County, (then) Virginia. Attended the common and subscription schools in his home county and Fairmont State Normal School (was first graduate); A.B. and A.M., Allegheny College; D.D. and Ph.D., Illinois Wesleyan College. Service has been divided between the church and the school. Taught for two years in Illinois Wesleyan College and four years in West Virginia Wesleyan College; was for two years president of Hedding College, Abingdon, Illinois. During his twenty-three years as pastor in the Central Illinois Conference he served churches in Point Byron, Moline, Galesburg, Monmouth, Peoria, Kankakee and Galesburg District; during seventeen years in West Virginia he has served Huntington, Charleston, Buckhannon, Mannington, and Terra Alta. Author of three booklets of sermons. Republican. Methodist Episcopal.

CLARKSBURG, county seat of Harrison County, is situated in the north-central section of the State in the midst of one of the richest coal fields in the world, 292 miles west of Baltimore, 277 miles east of Cincinnati, and 154 miles south of Pittsburgh. It is served by the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Federal Routes 50 and 19, and State Route 22.

Approximately 88 per cent of the people of Clarksburg are native-born white citizens. The increase in population is indicative of the spirit and aggressiveness of the people. In 1900, Clarksburg had a population of 4,000. In 1910, the number had grown to 9,201, an increase of 127.2 per cent. In 1920, the population had jumped to 27,869, an increase of 202.9 per cent in ten years. In the two decades after 1900, the population increased 588.12 per cent. The estimated population for 1927 was 35,000. In the past four years 2,103 building permits have been issued, covering improvements valued at $4,773,951. Seventy per cent of the homes are owned by their occupants. Building permits issued from May 15, 1927, to May 16, 1928, were $1,669,266, representing about 60 per cent of the actual value.

Clarksburg is located on four transmission lines of the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, power being obtained from the generating stations located at Rivesville and Windsor in West Virginia, and at Connellsville, Springdale, and Cheat Haven in Pennsylvania. Thus is assured an abundant supply to meet any need. The rates for electric power available to manufacturers in Clarksburg compare favorably with those of any other district in the United States, not excepting the territory served by the hydro-electric developments at Niagara Falls.

Natural gas is supplied to Clarksburg by the Clarksburg Light and Heat Company. The city has a supply that will last for years to come. In addition to the local gas company's supply from their own wells, they have a bountiful source of supply by connection with the system of wells owned and operated by the Hope Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company.

Clarksburg has an abundant and permanent water supply furnished by the West Fork of the Monongahela River. The average annual rainfall in the catchment basin in Upshur, Lewis, and Harrison counties, covering a period of thirty-five years, as observed by the United States Weather Bureau, was 46.86 inches a year. The yield or collectable portions of this rainfall in the watershed above Clarksburg from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1925, was 324 billion gallons, or 162 billion gallons a year. The annual consumption of water in Clarksburg is approximately one billion gallons; therefore, the annual flow of the West Fork Dam No. 1 at the city pumping station is sufficient, if impounded, to supply the city 162 years.

The city has three storage dams on the West Fork River, and a modern rapid sand filtration plant, with a capacity of 9 million gallons a day; a high service pumping station, with a capacity of 14 million gallons per day; and equalizing reservoirs that give pressure ranging from 60 to 148 pounds a square inch. Sixty-five miles of water mains extend to all parts of the city. The purification plant is in charge of a skilled chemist and bacteriologist, and the city water is used for drinking purposes in the homes. The average hardness of the water is less than that of the Great Lakes.

Clarksburg is located on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad running from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis. The Monongahela Division of the Baltimore and Ohio runs from Clarksburg to Pittsburgh, the West Virginia Short Line from Clarksburg to New Martinsville and Wheeling.

The Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company operates the street car lines in the city and has an extensive interurban system which operates out of Clarksburg to Fairmont, Mannington, Weston, Bridgeport, Wolf Summit, and intervening points, carrying both passengers and freight. Approximately one hundred miles of main line is included in the interurban system.

Clarksburg is served by seven banks and trust companies with combined re-

sources of $23,300,000. The purely local clearings of these institutions amount to approximately $45,000,000 annually. In addition to this, the Community Savings and Loan Company, with assets of $875,-269.88 (May 1, 1928), is located in the city. The Clarksburg Building and Loan Association, with assets in excess of $793,996.21 (May 1, 1928), has its home office in Clarksburg.

There are forty-nine churches and missions in Clarksburg, representing fifteen denominations. Two daily newspapers, the Clarksburg *Telegram* and the Clarksburg *Exponent*, are published under one management.

—*P. H. Steenbergen*

THE GREENBRIER RIVER

The city has fifteen elementary schools with an enrollment of 4,647, and four junior high schools with an enrollment of 1,421, and four high schools with an enrollment of 1,471. The total enrollment in the city schools is 7,939. The parochial schools including the parochial high school, have an enrollment of 400. The total value of school property is placed at $2,731,298.

Besides the coal, oil, and gas development Clarksburg possesses a number of industries. The principal manufactures include window glass, glassware, glass bottles, tumblers and jars, glass marbles, sanitary pottery, china, earthenware, carbon electrodes, tin plate, tin cans, zinc spelter, porcelain, boxes, caskets, macaroni, brick, tile, machinery, porch swings. The concerns turning out the above-mentioned articles employ approximately 3,500 people, the great majority of whom are skilled workmen. Several of these plants are the largest of their kind in the world, such as the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, the Grasselli Chemical Company, the National Carbon Company, and the Weirton Steel Company. The value of the manufactured products in Clarksburg, over a period of ten years, from 1914 to 1923, increased from $1,-653,859 annually to $24,000,000, or over 1400 per cent. The value added by manufacture was in excess of 100 per cent.

For the past six years Clarksburg has operated under the council-manager form of government. A council of nine members, elected by the people, appoints the city manager, who runs the city's business under the council's direction. The total tax rate for city, county, and State purposes is $2.24 on the $100 valuation.

The total assessed valuation of property in the city proper in 1927 was $51,-

727,173 as compared with $32,000,000 in 1920, an increase of 67 per cent in seven years.

Clarksburg has reduced its bonded indebtedness until it now amounts to but $11.72 per capita, with six exceptions the lowest of all cities of over 30,000 population in the country.

The first settlement on the site of Clarksburg arose in 1773, and the town was incorporated by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1809. In 1897 the Legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending and reducing into one its several previous acts of incorporation and amendatory acts, which act of 1897 was amended in part in 1903 and 1909, and as a whole in 1917 and 1921.

(Data furnished by Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce.

CLARKSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This chamber is an outgrowth of the Board of Trade which was organized in Clarksburg in 1906. The Chamber of Commerce was incorporated February 5, 1919, and is governed by a board of twenty-five directors. From the directors, are elected a president, two vice presidents, and a treasurer, who in turn elect a managing secretary and a staff. The organization at present has approximately eight hundred members. This organization has rendered outstanding service in securing new industries, in aiding those already located in the city, and in every movement for the benefit of the community.

(Data furnished by W. C. Manser, Assistant Secretary.)

CLAY, county seat of Clay County, is situated on the Elk River 50 miles north of Charleston and 119 miles south of Clarksburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by State Route 51. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $810,000; two weekly newspapers; one monthly magazine; one theater; a courthouse; and two churches.

The town has one high school and one elementary school. The high school has an enrollment of 177 and employs ten teachers. About one mile of paved streets is maintained. The town is well supplied with electricity, gas and water. Taxable property is valued at $506,384, with a tax rate of 55 cents on each $100 valuation. Bonded indebtedness amounts to $8,000. Clay has a population of approximately 1,000. It was chartered in 1895 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished by E. G. Pierson. Read and approved by E. R. Reed, Mayor of Clay.)

CLAY COUNTY. Population, 11,496 in 1920; estimated population on July 1, 1925, 12,197. Land area, 346.61 square miles. Situated in the central part of the State. Bounded on the north by Calhoun and Braxton counties; on the east by Nicholas; on the south by Kanawha and Nicholas; and on the west by Kanawha and Roane. It is drained by the Elk River and its tributaries; the Elk passes through the county at its greatest length from northeast to southwest. The surface is rough and hilly, with excellent farm lands and grazing areas. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which runs through the county parallel with the Elk River, and by the Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad, from Clay to Widen. It is also served by State Route 13, from Gauley Bridge to Sutton; State Route 51 from Clendenin to Clay; State Route 36 from Spencer to junction with 51 at Maysel; and State Route 16 from Grantsville to a junction with 13 near Ivydale. The highway system has not been completed for this county; but little surfacing had been done on the State routes up to the summer of 1929.

Clay, the county seat, is the most important center. The railroads and highways converge at that point. The town is located in the central part of the county on the Elk River, at an elevation of 708 feet above sea level. By road, it

is 41 miles from Charleston, 174 miles from Bluefield, 93 miles from Huntington, 300 miles from Martinsburg, and 191 miles from Wheeling. The town has no commercial manufacturing plants.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as returned at the 1928 assessment, was as follows: real estate, $5,682,655; personal property, $5,008,070; public utility property, $3,749,195; total, $14,439,920. The average tax rate for the same year was $2.33 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Buffalo, Henry, Otter, Pleasant, and Union. A county high school is maintained at Clay.

The development of natural resources is the principal industry of this county. Extensive lumber operations are carried on at Swandale. Commercial mines are operated at Widen, Dundon, and other points. Clay County has vast deposits of coal. The twelve seams of workable coal begin with the Monongahela series and run down to the Eagle coal of the Upper Pottsville series. It is estimated that the coal reserve totals 3,237,869,854 tons. The total production of Clay County for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 951,728 tons. Oil and gas development has been made in this county.

The land area of Clay County is approximately 212,480 acres, and of this, 79,185 acres were classified as farm land in 1925. This acreage was divided into 1,159 farms, 943 of which were operated by owners. The coal, lumber, and oil and gas industries afford ample markets for all surplus farm products.

The organization of Clay County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed March 25, 1858. The county was created from parts of Braxton and Nicholas counties and was named in honor of Henry Clay, distinguished statesman and Whig leader of Kentucky, who was an especial favorite of western Virginians because of his espousal of many causes affecting their interests.

CLAY COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1917. It is held for three days annually at Clay, the county seat. Approximately two hundred exhibits are shown and two thousand people attend. It is a non-profit association. Prizes are awarded.

CLAYPOOL, GEORGE R., Logan, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of William and Amanda (Buchannan) Claypool. Born in Mallory, West Virginia, September 24, 1882. Wife, Minnie Patterson. Educated in the public schools in Mallory and in Oceana High School, Wyoming County. Engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. Learned merchandising in his brother's store on Huff's Creek. Operated a store for a number of years. Went to Logan in 1912, where he organized the Guyan Supply Company, handling wholesale feed and builders' supplies. Ten years later this business was consolidated with the Robertson Grocery Company, the new organization being named Guyan Valley Grocery Company. Has served as president and general manager, since its organization. Is a director of the First National Bank of Logan. Member of the board of education in Triadelphia District from 1906 to 1912; commissioner of the city of Logan from 1920 to 1924; member of the county court since 1924. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Elk. Rotary.

CLEARING HOUSES IN WEST VIRGINIA. The usual functions of a clearing house association, besides the purely technical act of banks' clearing checks upon one another, are:

(1) To facilitate the handling of business between its members. (2) To facilitate the handling of business between these members and banks and trust companies of other localities. (3) To foster and encourage conservative, safe and sound banking methods and practices. (4) To use its influence in matters of common interest to its members and for the general good of the

1. Retarding Conveyor for Coal. 2. Typical Drift Mine. 3. Ready for Market. 4. Representative Mining Town. 5. Shaft Mine

community. (5) To perform such other services as are agreed upon. (6) To gather and retain such records as are of interest and benefit to its members.

The exchanging of checks was the original reason for and function of the early clearing houses. This developed into a detail, as clearing houses, along with all lines of commerce, industry, and finance, have greatly expanded in their own particular field. The exchange of checks through a clearing house is as follows: At a certain hour of every business day, the banks of the association send by messenger the checks on all the other banks of their particular city, which they have received through deposits and other means. Each bank has a booth and also a number allotted according to the time of its founding. The checks, which have previously been sorted and listed by banks, are distributed to their respective places.

The messengers total their incoming checks. If the amount ascertained is less than they brought to the clearing house, they receive a credit balance and collect the difference. If it is more, they have a debit balance and must pay the difference. Payment is dependent upon the rules of the particular association. It may be cash; it may be a draft on New York or some reserve city; or it may be made through the Federal Reserve system. The clearing of checks is important in that it greatly reduces the amount of cash that would otherwise be necessary in settling accounts.

West Virginia has clearing house associations in Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Morgantown.

CLENDENIN, Kanawha County, is located at the confluence of the Elk River and Sandy Creek, twenty miles from Charleston. This oil and gas center is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and is on United States Route 21. It has two banks with total resources of $268,500 and deposits of $1,170,000; one weekly newspaper; and three churches.

The town has one high school with 11 teachers and 359 pupils and an elementary school with 10 teachers and 288 pupils. The Clendenin Water Company furnishes the water and the Appalachian Electric Power Company furnishes the light and power for the town. It is governed by a mayor and a council. It has property valued at $1,845,228, with a municipal tax rate of 85 cents.

Clendenin was incorporated in 1904. The estimated population is 1,300.

CLOVIS, ELIJAH ELSWORTH, Wheeling, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Amos and Martha J. Clovis. Born August 27, 1879, in Hebron, West Virginia. Wife, Clara M. McKnight. Attended the schools of his home town. Taught four years while preparing for admission to the medical school. Graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, where he specialized in diseases of the chest. Practiced five years and then, because of ill health, gave up his work for two years. Upon recovery, became superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Terra Alta, West Virginia, where he worked for twelve years, enlarging the institution from sixty beds to several hundred. Many thousands of patients have regained their health in this institution. Is medical director for the Conservative Life Insurance Company and Grandview Sanitarium. Author of: *Instructions to Medical Examiners* and an excerpt, *Blood Pressure Readings*. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Fellow American College of Physicians; Member West Virginia Medical Association and the American Sanitarium Association; Fellow American Medical Association; Ohio County Medical Association.

COAL. Mining and shipping of coal is one of the chief industries of West Virginia. Coal is a mineralized form of carbon, found in seams or beds ranging in thickness from a few inches to several

feet. The vast beds of coal found in West Virginia were formed in the Carboniferous Age. Although isolated pockets of coal have been found, there are no proven workable coal seams in the State in pre-carboniferous formations; there is, however, a considerable showing of coal in the Pocono beds in the counties in the eastern part of the State, some of which is semi-anthracite.

In the classification of coal fields of North America made by the United States Geological Survey, West Virginia is included in the "Eastern Province." This designation includes the Appalachian bituminous area, extending from Pennsylvania to Alabama, and the field has its widest spread in West Virginia. The bituminous coals of the Appalachian field include gas, coking, splint, and by-product coals. The resources of the entire area are enormous and West Virginia alone, it is estimated, has a greater coal reserve than Great Britain.

The coal area of West Virginia is 17,280 square miles as compared with 15,800 square miles in Pennsylvania, 12,000 square miles in Ohio, and 10,300 square miles in Kentucky. Two-thirds of the total land area of 24,497 square miles is underlaid with coal. Of the fifty-five counties of the State, forty-nine have coal beds, and more than thirty counties are producing coal on a commercial basis.

West Virginia, according to geologists, has 102 coal seams, 52 of which are of sufficient thickness to be classified as minable. There are nearly 10,000 square miles that are adjacent to development, and in this area are more than 60,000,000,000 tons of reserve coal proven, including some of the purest fuel in the world, and probably 100,000,000,000 tons more of the thinner seams, making a total of 160,000,000,000 tons.

OUTCROP OF THE POCAHONTAS NUMBER THREE SEAM

The first recorded discovery of coal in West Virginia was that by John Peter Salley, who made an exploration trip across the Allegheny Mountains in 1742 and discovered an outcrop of coal on Coal River in Boone County. George Wash-

ington, in his diary, records the discovery of coal in Mason County in 1770.

Character of Coal. Both bituminous and semi-bituminous coals are mined in West Virginia. The latter are known as smokeless coals for the reason that, when properly burned, they produce little, if any, smoke. In many consuming areas of the eastern states, their unusual quality has been responsible for their displacement of anthracite in domestic consumption. Semi-bituminous is the standard coal used by the American navy. These coals are low in volatile matter, high in carbon, and uniformly high in heat units. Semi-bituminous is mined in the Pocahontas, New River, Winding Gulf, Greenbrier, and Tug River districts of the State.

The bituminous coals are classified as gas, splint, coking, and by-product coals. They are mined in the so-called "High Volatile Fields" of northern West Virginia and in the Kanawha, Logan, Coal River, and Thacker-Kenova districts of southern West Virginia. They are domestic and steam coals of unusual purity and excellence, and their adaptability for conversion to by-product use has been thoroughly demonstrated in recent years.

Geological Classification. Geologists classify the coal measures in West Virginia in seven geological series, namely, Dunkard, Monongahela, Conemaugh, Allegheny, Kanawha, New River, and Pocahontas. In these series are found 102 seams, of which it is estimated that at least 50 are seams of present commercial value.

COAL AT THE WORKING FACE IN THE FAIRMONT DISTRICT

In the Dunkard series, the Washington and the Waynesburg are the only seams of present commercial thickness and purity. In the Monongahela series are the Sewickley, the Redstone, and the Pittsburgh seams. The Conemaugh series has four seams known as the Little Pittsburgh, the Elk Lick, the Bakers-

town, and the Mahoning. Yet it has the smallest production of all of the series.

There are six seams in the Allegheny series that have present commercial value and are being mined. They are the Upper and Lower Freeport; Upper, Middle, and Lower Kittanning; and Clarion. These are better known through local appellations as Davis, Roaring Creek, and No. 5 Block.

In the Kanawha or Upper Pottsville series, the better known seams are the Stockton-Lewiston, Coalburg-Buffalo, Winifrede-Dorothy, Chilton, Hernshaw, Cedar Grove, Island Creek, Alma, No. 2 Gas, and Powellton.

The New River series or Middle Pottsville contains five seams of present commercial value, including the Sewell, the Beckley, the Fire Creek, and the Welch and Iaeger seams mined in the Tug River district.

The lower Pottsville series embraces the Pocahontas group of seams. The Pocahontas No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6 seams are mined in the Pocahontas, Winding Gulf, and Tug River districts in McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, and Wyoming counties. It is a fuel of wonderful purity and its high calorific value, having from 14,500 to 15,500 British Thermal Units, has made it a standard fuel for naval and merchant vessels. The "Thin Vein Pocahontas" seams are mined mostly in the Tug River district.

Quality of the Coals. The quality of the coals mined in West Virginia is among the purest in the United States, and is well adapted for all fuel purposes. The following table gives the geological series, commercial seams mined, and the analysis of those that are now being mined in West Virginia.

Mining Districts Classified. Mining districts in West Virginia are not distinctly classified. Classifications usually are based on geographical, geological, railroad, or period-of-development conditions. Distinct geographic lines cannot be drawn, and the overlapping of coal seams precludes distinct division on geologic lines. The following classification, however, is sufficiently broad to embrace every field and retain the distinctive features of the product mined.

1. ELK GARDEN. Includes all of Mineral County. Seams mined are the Pittsburgh, Upper Freeport, and Bakerstown. These produce steam, bunker, export, railway, and domestic coals. Railroads serving are the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland.

2. UPPER POTOMAC. Includes Tucker and Grant counties. Seam mined is the Upper Freeport. This produces steam, bunker, coking, railway, export, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Western Maryland.

3. RANDOLPH-BARBOUR. Includes Randolph, Barbour, and northern Upshur counties. Seams mined are the Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, Lower Kittanning, Upper Kittanning, Bakerstown, Pittsburgh, and Redstone. These produce coking, smithing, steam, railway, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Baltimore and Ohio.

4. PANHANDLE. Includes Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall counties. Seam mined is the Pittsburgh. Produces steam, railroad, and domestic coals. Railroads serving are the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

5. FAIRMONT. Includes Marion, Harrison, Monongalia, Lewis, and western Taylor counties. Seams mined are the Pittsburgh, Redstone, Sewickley, and Waynesburg. This district produces steam, gas, railroad, export, domestic, by-product, and beehive coking coals. Railroads serving are the Baltimore and Ohio, the Monongahela, and the Western Maryland.

6. PRESTON-TAYLOR. Includes Preston and eastern Taylor counties. Seams mined are the Pittsburgh, Upper Freeport, and Lower Kittanning. This district produces steam, railroad, export, domestic, by-product, and beehive coking coals. Railroad serving is the Baltimore and Ohio.

7. NEW RIVER. Includes eastern Fayette, southern Greenbrier, northern Raleigh and all of Summers counties. Seams mined are the Beckley, Sewell, and Fire Creek. These produce steam, bunker, export, by-product, and domestic coals. Railroads serving are the Virginian and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL COAL BEDS OF WEST VIRGINIA

TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, U.S.G.S. AND FROM PERSONAL DATA.

SERIES	INTER-VAL FEET	COLUMN NUMBER	SEAM	MOIS.	V.M.	F C	ASH.	TOTAL	SUL.	PHOS.	B.T.U.	FUSABILITY OF ASH DEG FAR.	FUEL RATIO
PREM. C. 1300 TO 1900	80	93	Washington	1.04	34.37	45.76	18.83	100.00	2.76	.007	11885	2010	2.59
	100	89	Waynesburg	0.43	34.40	47.67	17.50	100.00	3.70	.021	12008	2030	2.87
MONONGAHELA 260 TO 410	250 to 345	85	Sewickley	1.15	38.45	51.97	8.43	100.00	3.48	.005	14187	2080	2.29
	40 to 70	84	Redstone	0.67	36.89	55.41	7.03	100.00	2.43	.009	13831	2120	2.38
	20 to 40	83	Pittsburg	0.67	37.03	55.68	6.62	100.00	1.65	.014	14079	2170	4.07
CONEMAUGH 500 TO 630	40 to 130	82	Little Pittsburg	3.57	38.76	50.22	7.45	100.00	3.32	.049	12660	2150	3.40
	145 to 185	79	Elk Lick	1.10	37.40	46.46	15.04	100.00	2.49	.006	13360	2110	3.42
	130 to 220	76	Bakerstown	0.78	41.25	52.36	5.61	100.00	3.15	.005	13698	2140	5.26
	110 to 150	74	Mahoning	3.46	31.80	59.12	5.62	100.00	2.56	.007	13556	2160	4.20
ALLEGHENY 225 TO 350	30 to 45	73	Upper Freeport	0.79	29.45	61.91	7.85	100.00	1.51	.032	14178	2190	6.10
	40 to 70	72	Lower Freeport	1.15	24.01	59.41	15.43	100.00	3.52	.013	13819	2090	3.52
	75 to 130	70	Upper Kittanning	0.86	29.78	58.53	10.83	100.00	2.37	.053	13580	2100	4.16
	30 to 50	69	Middle Kittanning	0.68	19.37	71.20	8.75	100.00	1.76	.031	13418	2110	4.19
	20 to 50	68	Lower Kittanning. No 5 Block	0.95	28.05	62.16	8.84	100.00	1.33	.063	13976	2490	4.41
POTTSVILLE SERIES 250 TO 3850	84 to 200	65	Stockton-Lewiston	1.51	33.41	50.01	6.07	100.00	0.86	.002	13501	2500	4.77
	10 to 120	64	Coalburg	1.11	33.90	57.37	7.78	100.00	0.80	.004	13951	2990	4.74
	5 to 28	63	Little Coalburg	2.00	40.71	54.06	3.23	100.00	0.88	.004	13850	2810	4.20
KANAWHA GROUP 100 TO 1830	40 to 70	62	Buffalo Creek	2.67	35.99	56.25	5.09	100.00	0.75	.005	13300	2860	4.60
	40 to 90	61	Winifrede	1.09	36.59	58.42	3.90	100.00	0.65	.003	13732	2950	5.44
	75 to 125	58	Chilton	1.91	36.21	56.04	5.84	100.00	0.75	.006	14258	2800	5.75
	30 to 75	55	Hernshaw	0.67	38.94	52.79	7.60	100.00	3.13	.005	13700	2810	4.08
	15 to 20	54	Dingess	1.50	40.81	50.43	7.26	100.00	1.43	.009	13241	2560	4.20
	60 to 90	53	Williamson	1.62	38.53	53.13	6.72	100.00	1.82	.011	14000	2500	4.10
	20 to 115	52	Cedar Grove Thacker Island Creek	0.86	36.31	57.85	4.98	100.00	0.61	.004	14561	2540	5.38
	30 to 110	49	Alma Peerless Draper	1.29	39.53	53.80	5.36	100.00	1.32	.005	14120	2560	5.40
	0 to 95	47	Campbells Cr. No 2 Gas Buffalo Eagle	1.15	29.49	63.00	6.36	100.00	1.51	.007	14203	2680	5.58
	30 to 140	44	Powellton	1.10	32.26	60.70	5.87	100.00	0.97	.006	14339	2710	6.18
	20 to 105	41	Eagle Middle War Eagle	0.81	31.01	63.09	5.09	100.00	0.86	.011	14709	2940	6.18
	0 to 80	39	Little Eagle	0.25	29.45	60.85	9.45	100.00	0.57	.003	13700	2810	4.63
	115	38	Cedar	1.40	28.92	61.70	7.98	100.00	1.14	.010	13965	2500	4.50
NEW RIVER 150 TO 1300	75 to 95	36	Lower War Eagle	0.34	35.21	60.85	3.60	100.00	0.79	.003	14860	2600	4.60
	60 to 90	35	Glen Alum Tunnel	0.65	27.24	67.00	5.11	100.00	0.55	.012	14400	2550	4.65
	70 to 135	33	Gilbert	0.87	26.21	65.04	7.88	100.00	0.77	.022	14565	2610	4.75
	190 to 290	31	Douglas "Red Ash"	0.82	26.52	70.20	2.46	100.00	0.66	.004	15240	2700	8.80
	180 to 285	27	Iaeger	0.87	25.61	68.88	4.64	100.00	0.66	.011	14880	2680	7.50
	40 to 80	22	Sewell Davy	0.78	19.79	75.91	3.52	100.00	0.88	.005	15072	2580	7.44
POCAHONTAS 0 TO 300	100 to 128	21	Welch	0.74	17.72	74.07	7.47	100.00	0.74	.020	14547	2840	7.30
	0 to 100	17	Beckley War Creek	0.81	14.83	79.22	5.14	100.00	0.73	.009	14831	2800	7.81
	40 to 300	16	Fire Creek Quinnimont	0.84	16.66	77.06	5.44	100.00	0.65	.056	14748	2440	7.50
	0 to 50	11	Pocahontas No 6	0.70	19.66	76.54	3.10	100.00	0.58	.007	15190	2380	7.50
	40 to 70	9	Pocahontas No 4	0.97	15.67	78.45	4.91	100.00	0.66	.006	15123	2570	8.38
	40 to 70	7	Pocahontas No 3	1.21	15.66	78.01	5.12	100.00	0.69	.008	15027	2460	8.17
	40 to 70	6	Pocahontas No 2	0.78	18.09	76.53	4.60	100.00	0.93	.004	14950	2400	8.40

COMPILED FOR R.M. LAMBIE, CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.
FILE No 3011 BY C.E. KREBS OF CLARK & KREBS INC: REGISTERED CIV ENGRS & GEOLOGISTS. APR. 4TH 1924.

8. WINDING GULF. Includes central and southeastern Raleigh and eastern Wyoming counties. Seams mined are Beckley, Sewell, Fire Creek, Pocahontas No. 3, and Pocahontas No. 6. These produce steam, bunker, export, by-product, and domestic coals. Railroads serving are the Virginian and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

9. KANAWHA. Includes all of Kanawha, northern Boone, eastern Lincoln, eastern Putnam, western Nicholas, western Fayette, and northern Raleigh counties. Seams mined are Alma, Coalburg, Stockton-Lewiston, Winifrede-Dorothy, No. 2 Gas, No. 5 Block, Eagle, Cedar Grove, Pittsburgh, Powellton. The district produces coal suitable for steam, gas, malleable, by-product coking, export, railroad, and domestic purposes. Coal is sold as far east as Boston, as far south as the Carolinas and as far west as the Wisconsin and Minnesota lake ports. Railroads serving are the Chesapeake and Ohio and the New York Central.

10. POCAHONTAS. (Flat Top). Includes eastern McDowell and all of Mercer counties. Seams mined are Pocahontas Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. These produce steam, export, bunker, domestic, and by-product coking coals. Railroad serving is the Norfolk and Western, the district embracing all that territory on the main line and branches between Bluestone Junction and Welch, including Tug Fork branch from Welch and the Dry Fork branch from Rift to Cedar Bluff.

11. TUG RIVER. Includes the central and western parts of McDowell County. Seams mined are the Beckley (War Creek), Sewell (Davy), Pocahontas Nos. 3, 4, and 6, Welch, Bradshaw, Iaeger, and Red Ash. The district produces steam, export, bunker, domestic, and by-product coking coals. Railroad serving is the Norfolk and Western, the district embracing all the territory between Welch and Iaeger, including branches, and also that part of the Dry Fork branch between Iaeger and Rift.

12. THACKER. Includes the extreme western part of McDowell and the southeastern part of Mingo counties. Seams mined are the Cedar Grove (Thacker), No. 2 Gas (Freeburn, Pond Creek, Upper War Eagle), Alma, Winifrede, Coalburg, No. 5 Block, Eagle (Middle War Eagle). The district produces steam, railroad, gas, by-product coking, export, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Norfolk and Western, the district embracing all territory on the main line and branches between Iaeger and Williamson, as well as that reached by its feeders, the Tug River, the Kentucky and Williamson and the Pond Creek railroads.

13. KENOVA. Includes the southwestern part of Mingo County. Seams mined are the Winifrede, Coalburg, No. 2 Gas, and Cedar Grove (Thacker). These produce steam, railroad, gas, export, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Norfolk and Western, the district embracing all territory between Williamson and Kenova.

14. LOGAN. Includes all of Logan County except the mines on the waters of Coal River. Seams mined are the Alma, Chilton, Eagle, Cedar Grove (Island Creek), No. 2 Gas, No. 5 Block, and Winifrede. The district produces steam, railroad, gas, by-product, export, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Chesapeake and Ohio.

15. COAL RIVER. Includes southwestern part of Boone County and northwestern part of Logan County. Seams mined are Alma, Cedar Grove, No. 5 Block, No. 2 Gas, and Winifrede seams. These produce steam, railroad, gas, domestic, and by-product coking coals. Railroad serving is the Chesapeake and Ohio.

16. COAL AND COKE. Includes Gilmer, Braxton, Clay, and southern Upshur counties. Seams mined are the Upper Freeport, Lower Kittanning, Upper Kittanning, Pittsburgh, No. 5 Block, Coalburg, and Winifrede. These produce steam, railroad, export, and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Baltimore and Ohio (Coal and Coke Division).

17. GAULEY. Includes Nicholas, Webster, and northern Greenbrier counties. Seams mined are Cedar Grove, Eagle, and Coalburg. These produce steam, railroad, export and domestic coals. Railroad serving is the Chesapeake and Ohio.

18. MASON. Includes Mason County. Pittsburgh seam is mined, producing steam, railroad and domestic coal. Railroad serving is the Baltimore and Ohio.

Year	Production in Tons	Year	Production in Tons
1863	444,648	1896	12,876,296
1864	454,888	1897	13,110,528
1865	487,897	1898	16,010,249
1866	512,068	1899	18,200,168
1867	489,360	1900	21,155,580
1868	609,227	1901	22,613,910
1869	603,148	1902	26,162,173
1870	608,878	1903	25,663,341
1871	618,830	1904	30,222,881
1872	700,000	1905	35,283,393
1873	1,000,000	1906	41,891,891
1874	1,120,000	1907	44,845,148
1875	1,120,000	1908	44,090,491
1876	896,000	1909	46,697,018
1877	1,120,000	1910	59,274,553
1878	1,120,000	1911	59,921,169
1879	1,400,000	1912	66,395,587
1880	1,829,844	1913	68,846,761
1881	1,680,000	1914	73,677,057
1882	2,240,000	1915	71,812,918
1883	2,335,833	1916	88,829,774
1884	3,360,000	1917	88,263,450
1885	3,369,062	1918	89,646,637
1886	4,005,796	1919	83,860,552
1887	4,881,620	1920	88,469,273
1888	5,498,800	1921	89,668,996
1889	6,231,880	1922	79,339,236
1890	7,394,654	1923	97,275,177
1891	9,220,665	1924	*103,325,960
1892	9,738,755	1924	*53,244,671
1893	10,708,578	1925	123,061,985
1894	11,627,757	1926	144,603,574
1895	11,387,961	1927	146,088,121
		1928	133,866,587
Total			2,295,471,811

* Fiscal year changed from July 1 to January 1.

Production in State. The preceding table shows the production of coal in West Virginia for the calendar year from 1863 to 1897 taken from the United State Geological Survey, and for the fiscal years from 1897 to June 30, 1924, and for the calendar years from June 30, 1924, to December 31, 1927, as furnished by the West Virginia Department of Mines.

Production of Coal and Coke by Counties. The following table shows the production of coal and coke in West Virginia, by counties, to January 1, 1928.

Counties	Coal (Net Tons)	Coke (Net Tons)
Barbour	35,029,711	551,676
Boone	25,932,749	.....
Braxton	5,495,937	.....
Brooke	25,053,321	.....
Clay	10,645,718	.....
Fayette	275,583,873	11,233,645
Gilmer	1,952,616	.....
Grant	4,842,311	.....
Greenbrier	6,276,836	.....
Hancock	962,599	.....
Harrison	130,985,212	340,165
Kanawha	154,636,134	290,437
Lewis	820,858	.....
Lincoln	3,438,853	.....
Logan	201,884,125	13,079
Marion	154,539,635	3,415,412
Marshall	28,301,729	.....
Mason	5,187,624	.....
McDowell	418,312,052	28,220,540
Mercer	88,515,970	4,682,548
Mineral	23,708,570	.....
Mingo	74,495,568	.....
Monongalia	64,634,167	1,538,226
Nicholas	3,708,272	.....
Ohio	23,854,408	32,097
Preston	36,454,712	3,092,218
Putnam	13,610,794	.....
Raleigh	148,391,415	74,816
Randolph	17,903,831	2,574,861
Summers	153,119	.....
Taylor	24,049,225	115,540
Tucker	37,575,972	3,186,854
Upshur	7,846,482	99,253
Wayne	2,272,405	.....
Webster	272,811	.....
Wetzel	93,424	.....
Wyoming	19,819,110	.....
Total	2,077,242,148	59,461,367

The discrepancy in tonnage between the annual production of the State and the production by counties results from the failure to include in the county production the tonnage from country mines.

Important Data in regard to the Production and Selling Price of Coal and Coke in West Virginia from 1897 to last Year shown

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	COAL: Production Net Tons	COAL: Shipped Net Tons	COAL: Av. Selling Price per Net Ton	COAL: Total Value Dollars	COKE: Produced & Shipped Net Tons	COKE: Av. Selling Price per Net Ton	COKE: Total Value Dollars	Total Value Coal & Coke Dollars	Av. Days Mines Were in Operation	Coal Area Depleted Acres	Number of Men Employed	Number of Mining Machines Used	Number of Locomotives Used	Fiscal Year Ending June 30
1897	13,110,528	10,080,518	.82	8,229,198.00	1,374,497	1.25	1,718,121.25	9,947,319.25	197	1,734	21,422	55		1897
1898	16,010,249	12,620,251	.59	9,427,463.00	1,742,256	1.14	1,986,171.84	11,413,634.84	214	2,185	23,262	96		1898
1899	18,200,168	14,505,282	.56	10,268,469.78	1,950,179	1.25	2,427,723.75	12,696,193.53	240	2,361	25,108	141	91	1899
1900	21,155,580	16,531,963	.67	14,049,683.25	2,496,107	1.75	4,368,786.49	18,408,469.74	261	2,639	28,017	241	116	1900
1901	22,613,910	18,919,055	.80	18,104,391.90	1,932,912	1.85	3,635,051.76	21,739,443.66	225	2,855	32,386	386	141	1901
1902	26,162,173	21,836,988	.83	21,694,748.33	2,249,744	1.84	4,130,528.96	25,834,277.29	249	3,352	35,147	534	173	1902
1903	25,663,341	20,901,507	1.19	25,037,295.12	2,483,376	2.66	6,611,988.60	31,649,283.72	201	3,222	39,452	795	231	1903
1904	30,222,881	25,673,283	.94	24,489,603.00	2,276,451	1.83	4,177,787.59	28,667,319.19	209	3,968	45,492	988	298	1904
1905	35,283,393	29,928,689	.87	26,287,549.02	2,738,777	1.75	4,792,859.75	31,080,408.77	213	4,692	49,950	1158	346	1905
1906	41,891,891	35,081,470	.94	31,468,277.61	3,534,314	1.35	6,856,569.16	38,324,846.77	231	5,517	53,769	1267	421	1906
1907	44,815,148	37,478,097	1.42	35,575,025.85	3,828,649	2.29	8,767,606.21	44,342,632.06	234	5,780	56,265	1508	519	1907
1908	44,090,491	37,536,550	.96	35,979,485.66	2,978,263	2.16	6,433,048.08	42,412,533.74	211	5,915	60,397	1657	676	1908
1909	46,697,018	40,022,580	.85	34,489,133.70	3,115,797	1.79	5,577,276.63	40,057,410.33	192	5,608	62,189	1674	811	1909
1910	59,274,553	50,142,410	.87	43,511,717.60	4,217,381	1.83	8,717,807.23	52,229,524.83	229	7,907	68,135	1967	967	1910
1911	59,921,169	53,566,615	.88	48,018,019.42	2,694,047	1.81	5,037,867.89	53,055,887.31	194	10,802	70,644	2158	1139	1911
1912	66,395,587	60,924,210	.85	52,698,286.00	1,992,696	1.81	3,605,781.57	56,304,067.57	224	11,241	69,611	2307	1311	1912
1913	68,846,761	62,153,646	.88	56,279,154.69	2,521,800	1.90	4,791,420.00	61,070,574.69	220	11,231	70,321	2393	1479	1913
1914	73,677,059	68,488,187	.89	61,150,167.00	1,957,401	2.00	3,914,802.00	65,064,969.00	226	10,100	78,041	2467	1702	1914
1915	71,812,918	68,479,962	.86	59,308,538.31	1,103,004	1.90	2,095,707.60	61,404,245.90	190	9,472	81,328	2566	1808	1915
1916	88,829,774	84,497,279	.97	82,416,856.55	1,957,632	2.10	4,111,027.20	86,527,883.75	232	10,230	80,058	2611	2064	1916
1917	88,263,450	83,748,895	2.02	168,995,305.74	2,533,314	4.77	12,083,907.78	181,079,213.52	215	10,313	88,665	2958	2531	1917
1918	89,646,637	84,288,104	2.53	213,177,977.88	2,843,597	6.86	19,427,075.42	232,605,053.30	224	10,751	92,132	3118	2792	1918
1919	83,860,552	80,410,521	2.29	184,513,427.56	1,956,068	6.51	12,734,002.68	197,247,430.24	204	9,504	91,556	3406	3128	1919
1920	88,469,273	85,935,603	2.92	250,877,852.00	1,172,217	6.36	7,455,300.12	258,333,152.12	182	9,618	97,426	3542	3474	1920
1921	89,668,996	87,822,862	4.14	364,611,705.50	836,728	9.58	8,015,854.24	372,627,559.74	155	10,405	116,726	3847	4033	1921
1922	79,393,236	78,176,162	2.28	177,990,369.75	175,156	5.86	1,026,414.16	179,016,783.91	131	8,795	107,709	3434	4022	1922
1923	97,275,177	92,102,088	2.84	261,569,929.92	823,912	7.14	5,882,731.68	267,452,661.60	158	11,539	121,280	3948	4566	1923
1924	103,325,960	98,827,329	2.00	206,651,920.00	513,418	5.59	2,870,006.62	209,521,926.62	155	12,137	115,964	3657	4509	1924
2ND HALF 1924	53,244,671	53,044,601	1.84	97,602,065.84	136,158	2.80	381,242.40	97,983,308.00	98	21,898	111,708	2890		2ND HALF 1924
												3320		
1925	123,061,985	118,941,551	1.69	206,560,809.39	836,654	2.80	2,347,656.74	208,908,466.13	194					1925
1926	144,603,574	141,066,321	1.91	274,338,380.60	591,375	4.59	2,714,411.25	277,052,791.85	195	18,659	120,638	3417		1926
1927	146,088,121	141,028,106	1.68	236,927,218.08	515,528	4.11	2,118,820.08	239,046,038.16	206	20,306	119,618	3316	4804	1927
	2,161,605,224	1,914,760,685	1.74	3,342,291,026.05	62,079,408	2.75	170,824,356.173	3,513,155,311.13	194	264,766				

Compiled by Clark & Krebs, Inc., Registered Civil Mining & Geological Engineers, Charleston, W. Va. File No. 9001

Coal production for year 1928: 133,866,587 tons

Mechanization of Mines. As a result of the installation of mechanical equipment, West Virginia coal mines have increased their production twofold in the past five years. The number of employees, however, has remained stationary. Approximately 120,000 men have been employed in the industry during the last decade, and in this period production has more than doubled.

The preceding table shows the important data in regard to the mining, preparing, and selling of the coal and coke in the State of West Virginia for the past thirty-one years from 1897 to 1927, inclusive, and gives some very interesting commercial data. This has been compiled from the office of the chief of the Department of Mines of West Virginia.

(Written by Jesse V. Sullivan. Read and approved by C. E. Krebs, Mining Engineer, and R. M. Lambie, Chief Department of Mines.)

COAL AND COKE BY-PRODUCTS. West Virginia coals are recognized to be among the finest coking coals in the world. For many years the open or beehive coke oven was in general use in coke-making throughout the State, and while quantities of coke were produced, by-products of much greater value than the coke went into the air.

The by-product coke oven is the successor of the beehive oven. Throughout the country there has been an unusual growth in the building of the by-product oven, until today by-product ovens outnumber those of the beehive type.

From a coal and coke base, thousands of products are manufactured that are in use in the household. During the World War practically every high explosive used and many of the drugs that were essential in the war hospitals were produced from the raw materials obtained from the distillation of coal.

Recently it has been pointed out that within a few years the supply of natural gas in West Virginia will have decreased to such an extent that it will be necessary to substitute a mixture of natural and artificial gas. The artificial gas produced from the manufacture of coke in the by-product ovens will prove of great value to those manufacturing plants dependent upon both coke and gas.

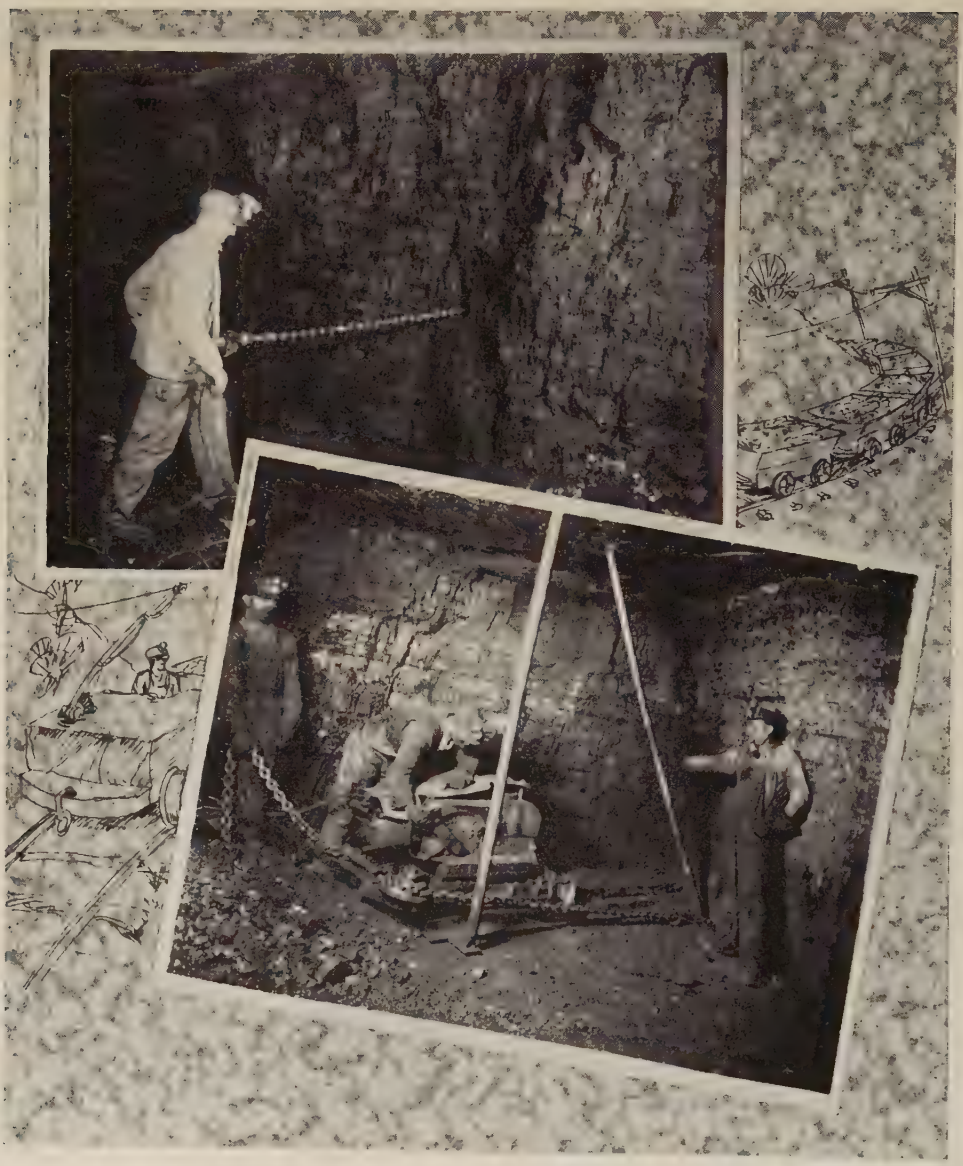
In the West Virginia Blue Book for 1924, Charles V. Critchfield, vice president and treasurer of the Domestic Coke Corporation in Fairmont, describes a modern by-product plant, its operation, and the principal products very much as follows:

A typical by-product plant of today is composed of a block of ovens from forty to sixty in number. Each group is called a battery and there may be a number of batteries at one plant. Around the batteries are assembled the various units for collecting and refining usually four by-products, namely, coal gas, coal tar, sulphate of ammonia, and motor benzol.

The facilities for collecting and refining these products are most elaborate and require supervision by skilled operatives.

The ovens at Fairmont are approximately thirty-seven feet long, ten feet high, and, on an average, sixteen inches wide. Between each two ovens is a space called a flue, in which oven gas is burned, heating the oven walls which, in turn, transmit heat to the coal in the individual ovens. Each has a coal capacity of eleven tons. The ovens are superimposed on a foundation in which are compartments for heating the incoming gas and air, which are mingled in order to form a perfect combustible mixture. The gas flues just mentioned lead from this regenerating chamber.

On top of the batteries is a track on which runs a specially designed coal car or larry. Coal from this car is admitted to the ovens through four coal-charging holes which are fitted, during the coking process, by air-tight lids. From one end of each oven a large pipe carries off the volatile matter generated during the



DRILLING A SHOT HOLE
A MINING MACHINE AT THE FACE

coking process. At each end of the ovens are large iron doors closed during the coking process. In other words, all of the volatile matter in the coal has been driven out by the heat from the oven walls, leaving a carbon called coke.

The doors at the ends of the ovens are then removed and a large ram is forced through the entire length of the oven, ejecting the coke into a specially designed car at one end. This car is large enough to receive the coke contents of

one oven, and after it has received its load, it is run into a building called a quencher tower, where it is deluged with water, in order to put out the flame which immediately starts in the hot coke as soon as it is pushed out of the oven into the open air.

After the quenching process has been completed, the car is carried to a receptacle, a coke wharf, where the quenched coke is dropped and allowed to cool. The coke, as pushed from the oven, varies in size. From the wharf it slides upon very large rubber belts, is transmitted to crushers and screens and is prepared into different sizes for the market.

The volatile matter carried off by the large pipes from the end of the ovens contains in a gaseous state the four products heretofore mentioned. This is passed through a water bath, precipitating the coal tar. The water which has been sprayed through the gas, precipitates the coal tar, picks up the ammonia in the gas, and is collected into large receptacles. This liquor called weak ammonia liquor, is condensed into a concentrated form, to which is added sulphuric acid. The action of the acid on the ammonia liquor produces crystals resembling common salt and called sulphate ammonia. This is used as a base for fertilizers.

After it has been freed from its tar and ammonia, the gas is passed through specially made oil which absorbs what are called light oils, in much the same way that a sponge absorbs water. This absorbing oil, with its light-oil content, is then passed through large stills, which separate the light oil from the absorbing oil. The light oil is distilled and then refined into a product which is sold at gas filling stations as motor benzol.

The coal gas, after these various ingredients have been taken out, must be relieved of its content of sulphur before it is ready to be marketed. This is accomplished by passing the gas through very large steel boxes filled with a special product imported from Germany, which has a chemical affinity for sulphur.

In the production of coke and its by-products the location of the plant is an important factor. Coal being the principal raw material and coke and gas the most important products, both as to quality and value, proximity to the source of coal on the one hand and to favorable markets at reasonable freights for coke and facilities for transportation of gas on the other, are necessary.

To insure a good quality of coke and by-products the coal used must be low in sulphur and ash, and be rich in volatile matter, the by-product forming element. The coal must contract when subjected to high heat. Some coals expand in coking, other coals will not coke. Naturally, a coking coal is necessary, and one that expands in the coking process is to be avoided.

From the very nature of things, coal deposits are usually found in mountainous regions removed from thickly populated communities. Enormous quantities of cold water are absolutely necessary to the successful operation of a by-product plant. The site should embrace not less than fifty acres of level ground.

Some idea can thus be formed of the difficulty of finding in West Virginia suitable locations which offer nearness to a mine, level land, and a supply of water near at hand, within reach of a railroad and of pipe line for transporting coal gas.

It may be said that the proper location is near some city where large volumes of coal gas may be profitably marketed. While this, in most instances, is the determining factor, it is quite obvious that it defeats the purpose the State has in locating industries about its coal centers, with the resulting benefits coming from employment of large numbers of native citizens, as well as those from distant localities.

Favorable freight rates, especially on coal, a conservative policy in taxes, and freedom from legislation causing burdensome operating conditions will, no doubt,

attract new interests and further expansion of existing investments.

In 1926 West Virginia produced 1,130,000 tons of by-product coke, and stood second among the states of the Union in the production of beehive coke, with an output of 1,127,000 tons. There are in this State nine different concerns actively engaged in the production of coke and its by-products.

(Read and approved by Charles V. Critchfield, Vice President and Treasurer of the Domestic Coke Corporation.)

COAL ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains offices in the First Huntington National Bank Building, Huntington. It was founded in 1914 for constructive co-operation among members of the coal industry and also among coal industry, agriculture, manufacturing, and all other West Virginia business enterprises. About eight hundred coal companies are members, and there are seven district associations in the State. Bulletins on timely topics are issued for general distribution. Annual meetings are held in June at some designated point within the State of West Virginia.

COBERLY, J. G. B., Elizabeth, West Virginia. Editor and educator. Son of Reverend W. J. and Martha Ann Coberly. Born May 23, 1887, in Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia. Wife, Edith Luella Simpson. Educated in the common schools, Glenville State Normal School, and Lebanon University. Has combined newspaper work and teaching for a number of years. Has been in school work since 1907, with the exception of two years in the army. Principal of the graded school in Elizabeth, 1924-25; instructor in the junior high school in Parkersburg, since 1925. Was editor of the Grantsville *News*, 1919-20; established the *Wirt County Republican* in 1922, and has since edited and published it. Mayor of Elizabeth from 1923 to 1925. Republican. Baptist. Mason; Knight of Pythias.

COFFINDAFFER, WADE H., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of A. B. and Josephine (Carter) Coffindaffer. Born August 19, 1881, in Benson, Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Maxie Ford. Attended public schools; A.B. and Ped.B., Salem College. Has been a teacher in rural, graded, and high schools and in preparatory department of Salem College. County superintendent of schools in Harrison County since November 25, 1922. Democrat. Baptist. Mason.

COFFMAN, IRA WADE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Public service commissioner. Son of Truman James and Emma (Meredith) Coffman. Born November 24, 1877, at Cherry Camp, Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah E. Williams. Attended the public schools in Bristol and Salem College. Taught three years in the country schools; editor and publisher of the Salem *Herald*, 1906-8; elected clerk of circuit court of Harrison County, 1908, and re-elected, 1914 and 1920; resigned in 1921 to accept appointment as clerk of the United States district court, northern district; now a member of the State Public Service Commission. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shriner); Elk.

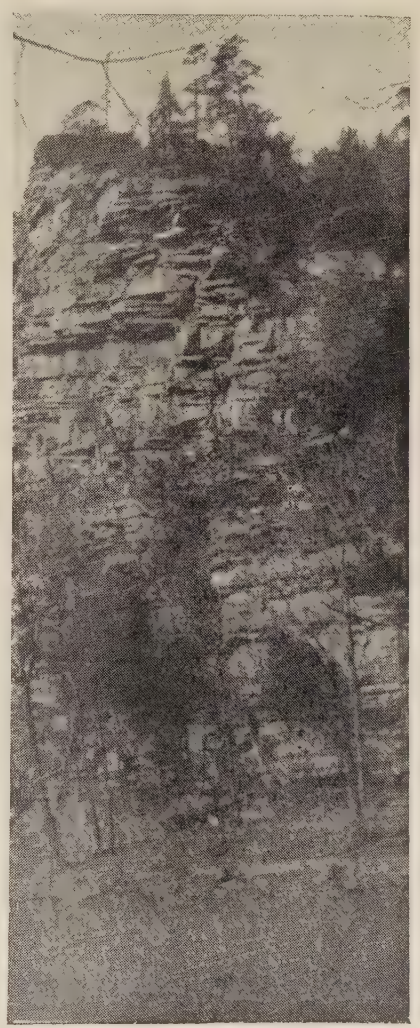
COGAR, N. E., Bolair, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Isaac N. and Frances (Lake) Cogar. Born January 24, 1884, near Webster Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Ellena Gregory. Attended rural school and the Webster Springs High School; graduated from West Virginia Business College. Has taught in the public schools as grade teacher and principal for nineteen years. Democrat. Church preference: Methodist Episcopal South. Odd Fellow.

COLCORD, EDWARD CLARK, JR., St. Albans, West Virginia. Civil Engineer and business executive. Son of Edward Clark and Mary A. (McManigal) Colcord. Born January 15,

1885, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Wife, Gertrude Rocke. Moved to West Virginia in his early boyhood. Attended the public schools of this State; B.S. in Civil Engineering, West Virginia University, 1907. After graduation, was engaged in civil engineering four years and in work for the Ohio River Improvement Association two years. Was general manager of the Bowman Lumber Company of St. Albans. Now general manager of the Rowland Land Company of St. Albans. Four years on the council at St. Albans. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary. Kappa Alpha.

COLCORD COAL COMPANY, Montcoal, West Virginia, was organized in 1915. One mine is operated in the State at Montcoal. Coal is taken from the Dorothy seam. Average annual production 300,000 tons; 300 employees. Coal is screened and washed. Is marketed throughout the Middle West.

COLE, HARRY OUTEN, Morgantown, West Virginia. Construction engineer. Son of Nimrod and Sarah Jane (Lough) Cole. Born April 3, 1874, in Morgantown. Married, first, Mabel Wilson (deceased); second, Margaret Buchanan. B.S. in Civil Engineering, West Virginia University, 1898. Won the championship in all-round athletics at the University for three consecutive years, 1896-7-8. For five years, was draftsman, estimator, and designer of steel construction; made assistant engineer of bridges with V. G. Bogue, New York; and with the same firm, was consulting engineer on railways and bridges, engineer on Mexican projects, and expert computer on board of investigators of Queensboro Bridge, New York City. Assistant engineer, then division engineer in charge of the Pacific Division of the Panama Canal, serving six years on the canal work. Member of the firm of Cole Brothers, Incorporated, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1914 to 1916; construction engineer for Guggenheim Brothers, in charge of designs and construction of Braden and Chile Copper Company plant developments in South America, for four years; made president, 1920, of Cole Brothers Construction Company, Morgantown, West Virginia, constructors of railroads, highways, streets, and all



EDE'S FORT NEAR GREAT CACAPON

classes of buildings. Is now secretary and director of the Morgantown Hotel Company. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Kiwanis. American Society of Civil Engineers. Morgantown Country Club. Phi Kappa Sigma.

COLE, ROY A., Montcalm, West Virginia. Funeral director. Son of D. B. and Leona (Clower) Cole. Born April 21, 1896, in Shawsville, Virginia. Wife, Ethel Faith. Attended the public schools of Mercer County and Concord Normal School at Athens. Taught in the elementary schools of Mercer County four years; served as agent for the Norfolk and Western Railway, two years; is now secretary and treasurer of the Mercer Funeral Home, Inc. Elected a member of the House of Delegates from Mercer County in 1926; re-elected in 1928. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

COLEBANK, JASPER H., Fairmont, West Virginia. Teacher and athletic instructor. Son of James Q. and Louise (Deahl) Colebank. Born February 28, 1887, in Evansville, Preston County, West Virginia. Wife, Esther Sturm. Educated in Fairmont State Normal School, University of Illinois, and West Virginia University. Has coached athletics and taught in Washington Irving High School in Clarksburg, Lumberport High School, and Grafton High School; has been coach and director of athletics at Fairmont State Normal School since 1924. Served in the field artillery during the World War. Democrat. Methodist. Modern Woodman. Delta Tau Delta.

COLEMAN, JAMES EMORY, East Rainelle, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Seaton L. and Lydia (Skaggs) Coleman. Born June 23, 1867, in Ansted, West Virginia. Wife, Blanche Malcolm. Attended public schools; M.D., University of Louisville, 1894. Made Fellow of the American College of Surgeons in 1923. Established Beckley Hospital in 1912, one of the first in the State to be passed A1 by the American College of Surgeons. During World War, this hospital furnished hospitalization for 5,000 men at work in coal mines. Established the Midland General Hospital in 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner).

COLLIERIES COMPANY, principal offices at 1550 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, was organized in 1928. One mine is operated in the State at Prenter, where coal is taken from the No. 5 Block seam; 300 employees. Coal is marketed in the West and to the lake trade.

COLLINS, JUSTUS, Charleston, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Hart and Lauiza (Williams) Collins. Born December 14, 1857, in Clayton, Alabama. Wife, Lucy Gertrude Dent. Quit public school in Alabama at the age of fourteen, and went to work. Engaged in the coal and iron business in Alabama. Was department superintendent in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, 1885-86; secretary and treasurer of the Woodward Iron Company of Woodward, Alabama, 1886-88. Came to West Virginia in 1888 and organized the Louisville Coal and Coke Company at Goodwill. Is president of the Smokeless Fuel Company, a selling agency; the Winding Gulf Colliery Company at Winding Gulf; and several other large producing coal companies. Served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the McKendree Hospital, 1901-05. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree).

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF. The society is an ancestral and patriotic society of American women, founded May 19, 1892. To be eligible, a woman must be a descendant of an ancestor who settled in America before 1750 and who rendered important service to the colonies.

The West Virginia branch of this society was incorporated in 1900. It now has a membership of 169. The purpose of the society is to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementos of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the

early history of the country; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past; to create a popular interest in colonial history; to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a genuine love of country; and to impress upon the young the sacred obligation of honoring the memory of their heroic ancestors.

COLORED AGED AND INFIRM, STATE HOME FOR, see State Home for Colored Aged and Infirm.

COLORED BOYS, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR, see State Industrial School for Colored Boys.

MILL CREEK, BERKELEY COUNTY

COLORED DEAF AND BLIND, STATE SCHOOLS FOR, see State Schools for the Colored Deaf and Blind.

COLORED GIRLS, STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR, see State Industrial Home for Colored Girls.

COLORED INSANE, STATE HOSPITAL FOR, see State Hospital for Colored Insane.

COLORED ORPHANS' HOME, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.

COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, STATE, see State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, see Agriculture, Department of.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING, see Banking, Department of.

COMMUNITY CHEST ORGANIZATION IN WEST VIRGINIA. In recent years 350 cities of the United States have organized the financing and co-ordinating of their public charities into one single agency known as the Community Chest. Once every year a drive is made for funds to be expended on various local and national charities. All contributions are paid into the Community Chest, and the funds are then distributed to the participating agencies according to a prearranged plan of budgeting, which tends to avoid a duplication of charity and relief donations which might exist if the affiliated agencies received contributions as separate units.

Five cities in West Virginia, Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Clarksburg, and Bluefield, have adopted this method of organized and systematic charity.

COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER, WEST VIRGINIA STATE WORKMEN'S, see Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, West Virginia State.

COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT, see Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, West Virginia State.

COMPTON, MILLARD F., Moundsville, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Henry and Ruth Compton. Born in Grafton, West Virginia, April 5, 1856. Wife, Mary Nane Tomlinson. Educated in the Flemington Academy, Allegheny College, and Drew Theological Seminary. Served as pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Charleston; pastor and builder of Stone Church, Morgantown; pastor and builder of Stone Church, Parkersburg; district superintendent of Wheeling District; member of the General Conference, 1916. Author of *History of the Mound Builders.* During the World War, president of the Marshall County Red Cross, a Four-Minute Man, member of the Liberty Loan committee. Modern Woodman; Elk. Phi Kappa Psi.

CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, located at Athens, has for its main purpose the training of teachers. As a rule, from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of its graduates enter the teaching profession. Under the authority of the State Board of Education, the institution offers (1) the standard two-year normal course, and (2) a four-year collegiate course for the training of teachers. A limited number of students not definitely preparing to teach are admitted to academic classes when the formation of new classes is not required for the accommodation of such students.

At the present time, in addition to the general training of elementary teachers, definite instruction is being given for the training of teachers of English, French, Latin, biology, social studies, science, and mathematics for junior and senior high schools.

Training School. In 1916, the State of West Virginia leased to the local board of education at Athens the former site of Concord Normal School for the erection of public school buildings, on condition that the schools conducted in such buildings be used as a training school for the normal school. The teachers employed by the local board for the training school must be graduates of a standard normal school; college graduates with experience are preferred. The State supplements the salaries of these teachers and co-operates with the local board in making the training school as efficient as possible.

Faculty. Twenty teachers, fourteen men and six women, each with training equivalent to or in excess of the Master's degree from standard universities and colleges, were employed for the school year 1927-28.

Campus and Buildings. The campus consists of twenty-seven acres and an addition of two acres recently purchased. The institution stands on a beautiful plateau 2600 feet above sea level, surrounded by hills and mountains. A list of buildings with approximate value follows.

Buildings	Approximate Value
Main school building	$200,000
Physical education building	125,000
Hall for women	150,000
Hall for men	100,000

Equipment. The school has a library of more than 6000 volumes, and special laboratories and equipment for teaching of chemistry, physics, biology, and home economics.

Enrollment. In former years, students of high school grade and even of elementary grade were included in enrollments. Now (1929) all students entering must be high school graduates. The following figures show the number enrolled for the year and month indicated.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	119	218	337
February, 1929	119	202	321

From four to five hundred additional students are served each year through correspondence and extension classes.

Support. The institution is supported entirely by State appropriation, the

students paying nominal enrollment and tuition fees. Amounts appropriated for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, Employees	$76,000
Current General Expenses	20,000
Repairs and Improvements	15,000
Physical Education Building	20,000

History. A synopsis of the interesting history of Concord State Normal School follows.

February 28, 1872. This branch normal school was established by act of the Legislature.

May 29, 1874. W. H. Martin and his wife conveyed to the State a site of six acres of land.

May 10, 1875. School opened for a term of twenty weeks, with an attendance of twenty-seven State students and thirty-four pay students, in a building costing $1700.

1885. The State appropriated $5000 for a new brick building.

1888. The State appropriated $3000 to add to the building.

1891. First hall for girls was built.

1897. The State appropriated $20,000 for another building.

November 26, 1910. The normal school building was destroyed by fire.

1911-12. The new building was erected on a campus of twenty-six acres donated by citizens.

1914. An auditorium, a library, and laboratories were added to the main building.

1921-22. New hall for girls (accommodating 125) was erected.

1923-24. The physical education building was erected.

1926-27. A hall for men (accommodating 75) was completed.

June, 1923. The first collegiate degrees were conferred.

Principals and Presidents. A list of the principals and presidents with the years each served follows.

	Years
James Harvey French	1875-1891
John D. Sweeney	1891-1897
George M. Ford	1897-1900
E. F. Goodwin	1900-1901
Arthur S. Thorn	1901-1906
Isabel Davenport	1906-1907
C. L. Bemis	1907-1913
L. B. Hill	1913-1918
C. C. Rossey	1918-1924
George West Diehl	1924-1929
J. Frank Marsh	1929-

The Future Prospects. With the building of State highways, the great industrial development in the southeastern part of West Virginia, and the increasing demands for highly trained teachers and leaders, the Concord State Normal will have increasing opportunities for service.

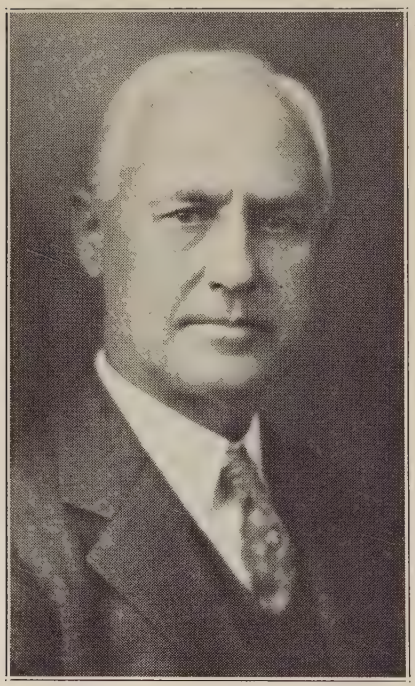
(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by George West Diehl, President of Concord State Normal School.)

CONFEDERATES IN WEST VIRGINIA, see History of West Virginia, sections XXI to XXIX.

CONLEY, PHILIP MALLORY, Charleston, West Virginia. Editor. Son of George W. and Alice (Simpson) Conley. Born November 30, 1887, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Pearl Scott B.S., West Virginia University, 1914. Teacher and superintendent in public schools, eight years; director of welfare work for the Consolidation Coal Company, Jenkins, Kentucky, 1919-21; editor and manager of the *West Virginia Review* since 1923; president and treasurer of the West Virginia Publishing Company. Author *Life in a West Virginia Coal Field*, 1923; also contributor of twenty-four articles on Mining Town Morale to *Coal Review*, 1922. Commissioned second lieutenant, United States army, 1918; chief of educational service, Military Hospital, Markleton, Pennsylvania, and Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 1918-19. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, 32 Degree, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. National Editorial Association.

CONLEY, ROLLO J., Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joseph X.

and Etta (Gay) Conley. Born March 27, 1874, in Fulton, Illinois. Wife, Georgia Hall. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and in Slippery Rock State Normal in Pennsylvania. Was for a number of years United States railway mail clerk. Studied law in spare time. Read law in Judge W. S. Meredith's law office, 1908; attended West Virginia University Law School.



WILLIAM GUSTAVUS CONLEY
EIGHTEENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

Admitted to the bar in 1909. Now counsel for the Monongahela Railway Company, Monongahela Fuel Company, and other large corporations. Private in Company D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, seeing active service in both. Has been actively interested in the West Virginia National Guard, for many years. Was judge advocate of the State of West Virginia, with the rank of major, at the time of the United States' entrance into the World War; resigned and went to France as a captain in quartermaster's corps; served one year there. Is judge advocate of the West Virginia National Guard with rank of major. Elected a member of the House of Delegates from Marion County, 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk; Knight of Pythias. American Legion. Kiwanis.

CONLEY, WILLIAM GUSTAVUS, Charleston, West Virginia. Eighteenth governor of West Virginia. Son of Major William and Mary (Freeburn) Conley. Born January 8, 1866, on a farm near Kingwood, Preston County, West Virginia. Wife, Bertie Ison Martin. Educated in the free schools, summer normal schools, and in West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the LL.B. degree; LL.D., West Virginia University, 1929. Before attending the University, taught in the public schools for five terms, and served as superintendent of schools of Preston County for one term. In June, 1893, after graduation from West Virginia University, began the practice of law in Parsons, West Virginia, practicing there ten years. Served on the town council and later as mayor of Parsons. Elected prosecuting attorney of Tucker County in 1896; was re-elected four years later. Engaged in newspaper work in Parsons; was one of the founders of the Parsons *Advocate*, which he edited for six years. Returned to Kingwood early in 1903 to practice law. Served as mayor and as member of the town council. Appointed attorney-general of West Virginia, May, 1908, to fill an unexpired term; in November was elected to that office; served until the expiration of his term, March 4, 1913. Was engaged in business and the active practice of law in Charleston, from 1913 to March 4, 1929, when he became governor of West Virginia.

Was twice a delegate to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs; was assistant secretary to the Republic-

an National Convention that nominated President McKinley in 1896; was for six years chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Tucker County; and was several times secretary of the Congressional Committee of the second West Virginia district.

Is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mason (Chapter, Commandery, Consistory, and Shriner); Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman of America; Elk. Rotary. Masonic Club. Elks Club. Edgewood Country Club; Kanawha Country Club. Berkeley Aviation Club. Associate life member of the Union League Club, Washington, D. C. Member of the American Branch of the International Law Association, American Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association, Charleston Bar Association, American Academy of Social and Political Science. National Geographic Society. Phi Beta Kappa.

CONNELL, WALLER EDWARDS, Charleston, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of John J. and Henrietta (Edwards) Connell. Born July 2, 1863, in Trimble County, Kentucky. Wife, Carrie L. Shelton. Educated in the public schools of Kentucky. Came to West Virginia as a salesman in 1891; continued as salesman until 1902, when he became engaged in the wholesale drug business as president and general manager of the Kanawha Drug Company of Charleston, a position which he continues to hold. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite, Shriner). United Commercial Travelers. Rotary. Kanawha Country Club.

CONNELLSVILLE BY-PRODUCT COAL COMPANY, Morgantown, West Virginia, operates one mine in the State at Pursglove. Coal is mined from the Pittsburgh seam. Average annual production, 600,000 tons; 300 employees. Shaker screens and loading booms are used.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, principal offices at 15 Broad Street, New York City, was organized in 1860. Fourteen mines operating in the State in Marion, Harrison, and McDowell counties (Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Welch districts). Coal is mined from the Pittsburgh, Pocahontas, War Creek, and Caretta seams. Average annual production, 5,736,613 tons; 5,000 employees. Pocahontas coal is chemically treated and sold as a dustless product. Coal is marketed throughout America and Europe.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, see History of West Virginia, sections XXIV, XXXII.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY, principal offices at 100 East Forty-second Street, New York City, are the manufacturers of packers' and general-line cans. Two plants in State at Wheeling, both of brick construction; 700 employees. Tin plate and black plate are used as raw materials. Products are marketed throughout the United States. The two West Virginia plants are branches of a nation-wide organization consisting of thirty-two plants.

CONTINENTAL COAL COMPANY, Fairmont, West Virginia, was organized in 1922. Three mines operating in the State in Marion and Monongalia counties. Coal is taken from the Sewickley seam. Average annual production 2,400,000 tons. Shaker screens, picking tables, and loading booms are used. The coal is marketed in Eastern part of this country and in Canada.

CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains offices in Charleston. It was formed in 1923 for general road construction. There are seventy members in the State. Annual meetings are held in Charleston in March. Instead of a regular publication, news letters concerning lettings, materials, and equipment are sent to the members.

COOK, CLAIR L., Pineville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Ballard P. and Manerva J. Cook. Born in Keyrock, West Virginia, July 29, 1895. Wife, Goldia Beavers. Educated in the public schools, Concord State Normal School, and Marshall College. Teacher in the rural schools of Wyoming County for seven years; district superintendent of Barkers Ridge District for three years; superintendent of the Wyoming County schools since 1922. Served in the United States navy during the World War. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

COOK, D. J. M., Kimball, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John A. and Nancy Virginia Cook. Born in Grundy, Virginia, February 6, 1891. Wife, Noca Elizabeth Epling. Attended public schools; graduated from Chattanooga, Tennessee, High School, 1911. Assistant cashier of the Gary National Bank, Gary, West Virginia, 1920-1923; cashier of the First National Bank, Kimball, West Virginia, since 1923. Served one year, during the World War, in France and Germany in the Second Division, Army of Occupation. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Kiwanis.

COOK, ROY BIRD, Charleston, West Virginia. Pharmacist and author. Son of David Bird and Dora Elizabeth (Conrad) Cook. Born April 1, 1886, near Weston, West Virginia. Wife, Nelle Williams Camden. Attended public school in Lewis County; graduated from Weston High School, 1904. Partner in the firm Ralston and Cook, Pharmacists, Weston, 1907 to 1910; with Keller-Cook Company, Huntington, 1910 to 1919; treasurer of Kreig, Wallace and McQuaide, Charleston, 1919 to 1926. Now president of Older-Cook Company, Charleston. Author: *Alexander Scott Withers, A Sketch; The Family and Early Life of Stonewall Jackson; Lewis County in the Civil War; Lewis County in the Spanish-American War; Wash-*

THE OPEN ROAD

ington's Western Lands; and various historical serials and articles. Member West Virginia Board of Pharmacy; American Pharmaceutical Association; West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association (president 1918-19). Methodist. Mason. Sons of the Revolution. Virginia Historical Society.

COOK, WILLIAM CASSIUS, Charleston, West Virginia. State superintendent of schools. Son of Reverend William H. H. and Mary Jane (Cooper) Cook. Born November 21, 1882, in Windom, Wyoming County, West Virginia. Wife, Lulu Stewart. Attended public school in log schoolhouse near his home; was graduated from Concord State Normal School at Athens, 1907; A.B., Concord, 1927; special work, West Virginia University. Taught school one year at Clark's Gap. Bookkeeper for Tidewater Coal Company at Kimball. Elected county superintendent of McDowell County schools in 1909 and successively re-elected until 1926. Elected State superintendent of schools in 1928. Member of first textbook commission, 1912. Member of State Board of Education, 1919-. Member executive committee of the West Virginia State Education Association. President State Education Association, 1925. Member of the McDowell County Draft Board No. 2, during the World War. Missionary Baptist. Elk. Master Mason.

COON, CLIFFORD N., Madison, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Bird B. and Minnie A. Coon. Born in Winifrede, West Virginia, July 11, 1898. Wife, Gladys K. Reed. Attended public school in the State; graduated from Morris Harvey College. Instructor in the high school in Scott District for two years; elected superintendent of the Boone County schools in 1922 and again in 1926. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

COOPER, MARVIN, Grantsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of A. H. and Adaline Virginia Cooper. Born near Tanner, Gilmer County, West Virginia, March 26, 1883. Wife, Martha Elizabeth Albert. Attended Gilmer County schools; was graduated from Glenville State Normal School, 1912; attended West Virginia University; A.B. degree, Bethany College, 1922; postgraduate study in West Virginia University. Began his teaching career in the county schools in 1904; since, has served as principal of elementary schools and as district supervisor; now serving seventh consecutive year as principal of the Calhoun County High School. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner). Kappa Alpha Southern. Lions.

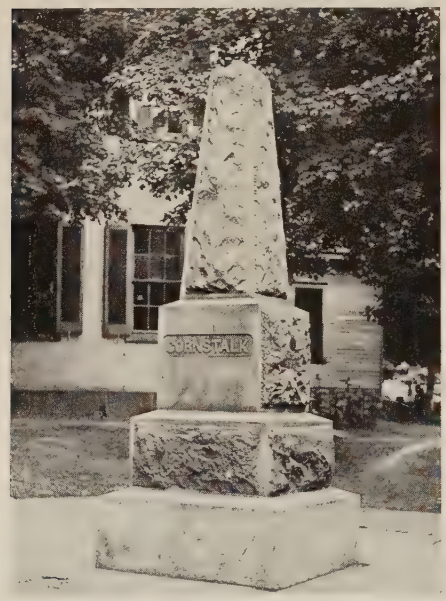
COOPER, W. C., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Printer and insurance agent. Son of George C. and Susan Ann Cooper. Born June 12, 1884, in Webster Springs, West Virginia. Educated in the Webster Springs public schools and summer normal schools. Engaged in printing and insurance business in Webster County and adjoining counties the greater part of the time from 1900 to 1920. Elected senatorial committeeman from the tenth district in 1916; served as president of the board of education of the Fork Lick District of Webster County, 1918; appointed census enumerator of Fork Lick District, 1920; elected to the House of Delegates in 1922; served as clerk in assessor's office of Webster County, 1925-26; was again elected to the Legislature from Webster County in 1926. Democrat. Methodist.

CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA, see Live Stock Shippers Association, West Virginia Co-operative.

COPLIN, WILLIAM MICHAEL LATE, George Ellen Apartments, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Physician. Son of Jacob and Martha (Davisson) Coplin. Born November 1, 1864, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Isabella H. Moffat. Educated at the Linsly Institute and

Mount Union College; M.D., Jefferson Medical College. Professor of pathology at Jefferson Medical College since 1892; director of the department of public health and charities of Philadelphia, 1905-7; medical director of Jefferson Hospital, 1907-12. Major in the medical O.R.C., 1917, and director of Base Hospital No. 38; colonel M.R.C., 1919. Author of a *Manual of Pathology* and *Practical Hygiene.*

CORBLY, LAWRENCE J., Huntington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Andrew Lynn and Miranda (Moore)



MONUMENT TO CORNSTALK AT POINT PLEASANT

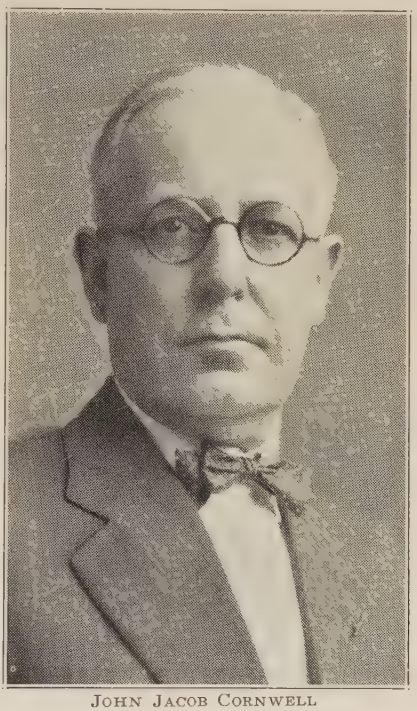
Corbly. Born in Alma, West Virginia, in 1864. Married, first, Elizabeth A. Holland; second, Sydney J. Thomas. Educated in public schools, in Fairmont State Normal School, in West Virginia University, and in the universities in Halle, Berlin, and Jena, Germany, and Rome, Italy. Superintendent of schools in Water Valley, Mississippi, and Clarksburg, West Virginia, and for nineteen years president of Marshall College. Professor of German in Marshall College since 1925. Author of: *A High School Speller; History of Marshall College;* a volume of French idioms; a text on German; a small volume of music. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

CORNSTALK (Keigh-tugh-qua), Shawnee Indian chief, was born in one of the Scioto tribal towns between the years 1730 and 1740, and died at Fort Randolph, now Point Pleasant, November, 1777. His Indian name signified a blade or stalk of the maize plant—hence, its Anglicized rendering. Nothing definite is known of his youth or early manhood; his earliest recorded foray was that against Carr's Creek, in what is now Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1759. Again, in 1763, during Pontiac's War, Cornstalk led a marauding party of sixty Shawnees into the settlements in present Greenbrier County. At Muddy Creek and Clendenin's, near present Lewisburg, they met the settlers and pretended friendship. During a feast prepared in honor of the white men, at a signal the Indians fell upon them and killed or captured all but one or two. More than fifty persons perished in this massacre, according to Colonel John Stuart, and the settlements were completely broken up. The raid was carried on to Jackson's River and Carr's Creek. The settlements in Greenbrier were not re-established until 1769.

In 1764, Colonel Boquet raided the Shawnee towns on the Scioto. Cornstalk was captured and carried to Fort Pitt as a hostage, but made his escape the following year. Nothing is known of his activities from the time of his escape from Fort Pitt, until 1774, when he appeared as sachem of the Shawnees and king of the northern confederacy, composed of the Shawnees, Delawares, Mingoes, Wyandottes, and Cayugas. He commanded the Indian warriors at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and after his defeat made peace with the Virginian army under Lord Dunmore. He then pursued a peace

policy and for two years after the beginning of the Revolution, kept his young men from taking part in the war. Late in September, 1777, he visited Fort Randolph, then manned by Virginians under Captains Matthew Arbuckle, John Stuart, and James Hall. He came as a mediator, but he was held as hostage for the good conduct of his warriors. Some days later his son, Ellinipsico, came to see him. It was during the visit of the son that a soldier of Captain Hall's command was set upon, killed, and scalped by a lurking Indian. The soldiers of the fort became infuriated and, despite the efforts of Captains Arbuckle and Stuart, murdered Cornstalk, Ellinipsico, Red Hawk, and another Indian who was within the walls. The killing of Cornstalk, the ablest man of his confederacy, had a most disastrous effect upon the Virginian border; it turned the Shawnees from a neutral people into the most implacable enemies of the white settlers. For twenty years after Cornstalk's death the western Virginia settlers were scourged by the war parties of this tribe, who were dreaded above all others. Cornstalk lies buried in the courthouse yard at Point Pleasant, and a stone monument, bearing simply his name, has been erected to his memory.

CORNWELL, JOHN JACOB, Romney, West Virginia. Fifteenth governor of West Virginia. Son of Jacob H. and Mary (Taylor) Cornwell. Born near Pennsboro, West Virginia, July 1, 1867. Wife, Edna Brady. Attended the public schools of Hampshire County and Shepherd College, where he began teaching at the age of sixteen. Principal of the Romney schools, 1889-90. With his brother, W. B. Cornwell, bought the *Hampshire Review* in 1890 and was for many years editor of that publication. Was admitted to the bar in 1894; subsequently gave much attention to the development of the natural resources of the South Branch Valley. At this time constructed a railroad from Romney to Moorefield. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in 1896. Elected to the State Senate from the old twelfth district in 1898; re-elected from the new fifteenth senatorial district in 1902; while serving this term was nominated as a candidate for governor. Ran 25,000 votes ahead of his ticket in the election, being defeated by the late Governor W. M. O. Dawson. Delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore in 1912. Elected governor of West Virginia, 1916, the only Democrat on the State ticket to be elected. Served as governor from 1917 to 1921, throwing all his energies into the activities of the State during the World War. Is a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company; has served as general counsel since July 20, 1922. Author of *Knock About Notes.* Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Elk.



JOHN JACOB CORNWELL
FIFTEENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

CORRICK'S FORD, BATTLE OF. After the Battle of Rich Mountain, the

Federals under General Morris followed closely upon General Garnett and overtook him at Corrick's Ford on Cheat River July 14, 1861. The result was a complete defeat for the Confederates and the death of General Garnett. A remnant of the army abandoned its baggage and, throwing away its guns, escaped into the South Branch Valley and thence into Highland County, Virginia.

COUGHLAN, JOHN S., Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Physician. Son of P. J. and Margaret (Tritipoe) Coughlan. Born May 24, 1880, in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Arnetti Gootee. Attended elementary and high schools in Berkeley Springs; graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1901, from the University of Nashville in 1903, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1908. Admitted to the practice of medicine in 1908 and has since practiced in Berkeley Springs continuously. Purchased the Berkeley Springs Pharmacy, 1916, which he manages in connection with his practice. City and county health officer since 1917. Elected mayor in 1912, 1928, and 1929. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Tall Cedar.

COUNCIL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The council maintains headquarters in Charleston. It was founded in 1882 as the West Virginia Sunday School Association, and incorporated in 1924 under the present name. It is the official and accredited agency of the Protestant denominations for co-operative religious education, including Sunday schools, week day and vacation church schools, high school Bible study, leadership training schools, conventions, young people's camps and conferences, etc. Special work is done among negroes. The council maintains a circulating library for pastors and all workers in religious education; issues quarterly the *Mountain State Bulletin;* supervises church and community surveys; gathers statistics for the denominations; stimulates community welfare activities; and co-operates with the churches in all phases of Christian education. The West Virginia Council functions through county and district councils of religious education and reaches every section of the State.

COX, FRANK, Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Henry L. and Elizabeth Matilda (Boydston) Cox. Born June 18, 1862, in Grant District, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Wife, Mattie J. Weaver. Attended the public schools of Monongalia County; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1883. Admitted to the bar in 1883; began the practice of law in Morgantown. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County in 1888 and re-elected in 1890; appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of the county in 1892, under George C. Baker, who was his partner in a law firm established in 1889; elected judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in 1904 and resigned from this position in 1907 to resume private practice. Has practiced with his son, Stanley Rhey Cox, under the firm name Cox and Cox, since 1925. Served a number of years on the Morgantown school board. Was a member of the West Virginia World's Fair Commission at St. Louis, Missouri. Was appointed judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Atkinson. Active in the national loan drives during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman of America.

COX, JOHN HARRINGTON, Morgantown, West Virginia. University professor and author. Son of Isaac and Mary Ann (Harrington) Cox. Born in Madison County, Illinois, May 27, 1863. Wife, Annie Bush (Long). Graduate of Johnson's Commercial College, St. Louis, and Illinois State Normal University; Ph.B., Brown University; A.M. and

Ph.D., Harvard; Litt.D., honorary, Ohio Wesleyan University. Teacher in the rural schools of Illinois, seven years; principal of the Western Springs, Illinois, public schools two years; head of the Department of English and Bookkeeping in the Providence Evening High School; educational director, Y.M.C.A., New York City, two years; head of the Department of English Language and Literature in the University of North Dakota, one year; instructor in West Virginia University one year, associate professor one year, and professor of English philology twenty-five years. Author of: *Literature in the Common Schools,* 1908; *Knighthood in Germ and Flower,* 1910; *A Chevalier of Old France,* 1911; *Folk-Tales of East and West,* 1912; *Siegfried,* 1915; *Folk-Songs of the South,* 1925; also special school edition of *Beowulf,* 1910; *A Knight of Arthur's Court,* 1910; *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* (London), 1911; *The Song of Roland,* 1912; *A Hero of Old France* (London), 1913; and contributions to school journals, the *English Journal,* and *Journal of American Folk-Lore.* President and general editor for the West Virginia Folk-Lore Society. Republican. Baptist. Phi Beta Kappa.

COX, A. W., DEPARTMENT STORES, general offices and warehouse in Charleston, West Virginia, organized in 1914, are the operators of nine retail stores in this State and one in Virginia. A buying office is maintained in New York City. The location of the stores and their approximate floor space are as follows: Bluefield, 13,500 square feet; Charleston, 27,000 square feet; Clendenin, 12,000 square feet; Hinton, 12,000 square feet; Madison, 12,000 square feet; Nitro, 10,000 square feet; Parkersburg, 25,300 square feet; Saint Albans, 4400 square feet; and Williamson, 13,000 square feet; and Covington, Virginia, 13,200 square feet. The average annual sales of all stores amount to $2,750,000. There are 250 employees in the State.

CRADDOCK, BANTZ WOODDELL, Glenville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joe N. and Virgie B. (Wooddell) Craddock. Born in Glenville, West Virginia, November 22, 1887. Wife, Hallie J. Whiting. Attended Glenville State Normal School; was graduated from West Virginia University in 1910. Admitted to the bar in 1910; practiced in Marlinton one year and since that time in Glenville. Served two terms as recorder and two terms as mayor of Glenville; served three successive terms as prosecuting attorney of Gilmer County. Democrat. Religious preference: Methodist Episcopal South. Mason (Scottish Rite, 18 Degree); Knight of Pythias. Maccabee. Jr. O. U. A. M. Rotary. Phi Sigma Kappa; Sphynx.

CRAIG, C. P., Saint Marys, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James and Edith Craig. Born August 1, 1869, in Saint Marys, West Virginia. Wife, Cora A. Wilson. Public school education, normal training, and commercial work. Studied law in a law office and through home-study courses. Was admitted to the bar in 1896. Is engaged in the general practice of law in the State and Federal courts. Was for two years referee in bankruptcy with office in Parkersburg. West Virginia House of Delegates from 1904 to 1908; State Senate from 1908 to 1912, representing the third senatorial district. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Scottish Rite).

CRANBERRY GLADES. A swampy area lying near the source of Cranberry River, in Pocahontas County, is known as Cranberry Glades. Five open spaces, locally designated as Big Glade, Long Glade, Round Glade, Flag Glade, and Little Glade, together with brush-grown swamps between and surrounding them, cover an area of approximately 300 acres. The deep soil is dark from decayed vegetation and is of such a character that it trembles beneath one's tread. The Cranberry River, which is here a com-

paratively small stream, and several of its tributaries wind around and among the open glades, their courses being marked by wide fringes of alders and other shrubs. The surrounding forest of red spruce, hemlock, and northern hardwoods forms an irregular border. The elevation of the glades is 3,100 feet and the mountains rise on all sides to elevations of 4,000 to 4,600 feet.

As the name implies, cranberries grow wild in these glades, two species being found, American cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*) and small cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*). Latter species is very abundant, growing among the sphagnum moss, lichens, and other small plants, and the larger-fruited kind is to be found in many places along the open borders.

The feature of outstanding interest, in connection with Cranberry Glades, aside from their picturesque forest setting, is the unusual abundance and variety of plant and animal life. Every foot of surface, whether in the sunny places or underneath the dense foliage of tangled shrubs, is well overgrown with massed stands of plants, among which are the runways of small rodents and the trails of larger animals. Such are the soil, climate, and other conditions that many species infrequently living at this latitude find here a suitable habitat. Among the plants are Ground Hemlock (*Taxus canadensis*), an attractive evergreen shrub, and Bog Rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), an ornamental member of the Heath Family. Trailing among the mosses and lichens is the delicate creeping snowberry (*Chiogenes hispidula*). In the dampest places are areas of the rare buck bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), the geographic range of which is given as from Alaska and Labrador to Pennsylvania, the round-leaved sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), and, occasionally, the horned bladderwort (*Utricularia cornuta*). The orchids are represented by such species as rose pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) and northern rattlesnake plantain (*Epipactis repens ophioides*).

CRANBERRY GLADES IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mink (*Mustela vison mink*), red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), masked shrew (*Sorex personatus personatus*), and red-backed mouse (*Evotomys carolinensis*) are typical of the mammals which frequent the glades and borders of adjacent forest. A small rodent identified as the yellow-cheeked meadow mouse (*Microtus chrotorrhinus chrotorrhinus*), the determination of which is not yet fully con-

firmed, is among the rarer species collected at the glades.

Birds are abundant, both as to species and individuals. Among those most common are the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia melodia*), Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*), Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*), and Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*). Other characteristic species are Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*), Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*), Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis noveboracensis*), Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis boralis*), Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailli alnorum*), Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*), American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*), Barred Owl (*Strix varia*), and Great-horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*). The Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) is occasionally observed; and a specimen of the Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) was collected on the glades in 1926.

Cranberry Glades is the largest and most interesting of a number of similar glades and swampy areas found in several sections of the State, especially in Webster County, where the Welsh Glades covering a general region of glady spots, and others of local designation are located. Cherry Glades on the South Fork of Cherry River are well known; similar areas are to be found in Nicholas County, and in a few other scattered localities throughout the State. Cranesville Swamp in Preston County is of special interest on account of its varied and rare flora and fauna.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park. Read by Earle A. Brooks, as to birds.)

CRANE, MARTIN McNULTY, 4005 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Lawyer. Son of Martin and Mary (McNulty) Crane. Born November 17, 1855, in Grafton, West Virginia. Wife, Eula O. Taylor. Attended the public and private schools of Texas, nearly completing the usual college course; supplemented education by systematic study; taught school four years; admitted to the bar in 1877; practiced at Cleburne, 1877-95, and at Dallas since 1895; senior member of the firm of Crane and Crane. Prosecuting attorney of Johnson County, 1878-82; member of the Texas House of Representatives, 1885; member of the Senate, 1890-2; lieutenant governor, 1892-4; attorney-general, 1895-9; chief counsel for the board of managers in the impeachment of Governor James C. Ferguson of Texas, 1917. Delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912 and San Francisco in 1920. Democrat. Member of the Dallas Golf and County Club.

CRAWFORD, CHARLES PRESTON, Elkins, West Virginia. Veterinary and legislator. Son of W. P. and Caroline Virginia (Cook) Crawford. Born September 8, 1878, in Crawley, West Virginia. Wife, Naomi Poling. Public school education and teacher-training courses. Taught in Greenbrier County for a number of years. Attended the Detroit Dental College and Canadian Veterinarian College. Has been a practicing veterinary in Elkins for seventeen years. Has served on the Board of Health of Elkins since 1920. Elected to House of Delegates, Randolph County, 1924; re-elected 1926. Elected member American Legislators' Association, 1926. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (Shriner); Odd Fellow; Moose; Jr. O. U. A. M.

CRAWFORD, JOHN M., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Joseph and Eliza Jane Crawford. Born October 16, 1867, in Limavady, County Derry, Ireland. Wife, Elizabeth McAllister. Attended grammar school. Is president of the Rig and Reel Company of Parkersburg, manufacturers of oil and gas well drilling equipment, one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. Member of the West Virginia State Tax Commission, 1926-27. Was

for six years a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; now a national councilor of the organization. Is a director of the West Virginia University Stadium Corporation. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason; Elk. Recess Club, New York. Tulsa Club, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

CREDIT BUREAUS, see Associated Credit Bureaus of West Virginia, also Association of Credit Men.

CREMEANS, GRANT, Hamlin, West Virginia. Clerk of circuit court. Son of Preston L. and Ann Eliza (Angel) Cremeans. Born June 8, 1868, in Glenwood, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Francis Linville. Educated in the public schools of Lincoln County. Served as justice of the peace from 1892 to 1896; member of the House of Delegates from Lincoln County, 1896-97. Office deputy assessor, 1908-14. Taught in the public schools of Lincoln County from 1894 to 1908, with the exception of five years spent in the employment of the Spencer State Hospital. Established a fire insurance agency at Hamlin in 1908, which he still maintains. Since 1914 clerk of the circuit court of Lincoln County. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Red Man; Knight of Golden Eagle.

CRICKENBERGER, P. THEODORE, Grafton, West Virginia. Clergyman and educator. Son of Levi and Martha Jane (Rimel) Crickenberger. Born November 3, 1855, Port Republic, Rockingham County, Virginia. Attended public school in Salem, Virginia; A.B. and A.M., Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia; theological training in the Lutheran Southern Seminary. Traveled as a missionary of the American Sunday School Union in West Virginia. Ordained into the ministry by the Synod of Southwestern Virginia. Pastor of churches in Newport, Mt. Sidney, Waynesboro, and Luray, Virginia. Professor of Latin and mathematics in the Von Bora Female College for two years; professor of mathematics and German in Luray Female College for six years; next held a pastorate in DuBois, Pennsylvania, and then Bridgeport, Ohio. Has been pastor of the Lutheran Church in Grafton, for more than a decade. Frequent contributor to church and secular papers. Has held presidency, West Virginia Synod of the Lutheran Church. Member board directors, Lutheran College for Women, now being constructed in Washington, D. C. Republican. Lutheran.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COUNCIL, STATE. The council is non-partisan and sustained by appropriations. It is composed of a member of the Board of Control designated by the governor, the State commissioner of health, the State superintendent of free schools and the executive secretary of the State Board of Children's Guardians, all ex officio, and three members of the West Virginia Society of Crippled Children appointed by the governor for terms of four years from candidates nominated by the State society. Members receive no salaries for this service. Vacancies are filled in the same manner original appointments are made. Offices are located at the capitol by statute. The council is authorized to formulate and execute policies, to coordinate work relating to the care, cure, and education of physically handicapped children. It elects its own officers.

CRIST, CLYDE M., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Frank L. and Alice (Pinkerton) Crist. Born December 23, 1879, in Liberty, Indiana; came to West Virginia in 1903. Wife, Myrtle Irene Smith. Attended public schools and Wooster University. Stenographer for the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1900-02; manager of Clarksburg office for the same company, 1903-12. Organized with Paul W. Lange the partnership of Lange and Crist Box and Lumber Company in 1909, and since 1912 has been president and general manager of the firm. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary.

CROCKARD, FRANK HEARNE, 1305 Niazuma Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama. Manufacturer. Son of William and Eliza Ann (Anderson) Crockard. Born October 29, 1873, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Educated at Lehigh University and Michigan College of Mines. Manager of the Riverside National Tube Company, Wheeling, West Virginia, 1899-1906; vice president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, 1906-17; vice president of the Birmingham Southern Railroad; president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, 1917-18; president of the Woodward Iron Company, the largest producer of Southern merchant pig iron. Member of the Alabama Coal Operators' Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metal Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute, British Iron and Steel Institute. Beta Theta Pi. Fellow A.A.A.S. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason.

CROPS, see Soils and Crops of West Virginia.

CROSS LANES, BATTLE OF. This was the first important battle of the campaign in which the Federals invaded the Kanawha Valley. General Tyler, leader of the advance guard of Federals, was attacked August 26, 1861, by General John B. Floyd with 2500 Confederates. The Federals suffered a severe defeat, losing one hundred prisoners.

CROW, WILL F., Glen Easton, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Martin and Evaline (Davis) Crow. Born November 23, 1865, in Glen Easton. Wife, Elizabeth Grimes. Attended public school in Glen Easton; graduated from West Liberty State Normal School, 1891; took degree in Eclectic Medical School, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1894. Has practiced medicine with success in his home town for thirty-three years; has been a friend and adviser to his clientele. Captain in the medical corps during World War; assigned for duty with the Fourth Provisional Regiment, 156 Depot Brigade. Elected to the House of Delegates, 1926, to represent Marshall County. Republican. American Legion. Jr. O. U. A. M. West Virginia Medical Society.

CROZER COAL AND COKE COMPANY, principal offices at 1510 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1887. Four mines in the State at Elkhorn, McDowell County. Coal is mined from Pocahontas No. 3 seam. Average annual production, 456,952 tons; 350 employees. Marcus conveyor picking tables and loading booms are used. Lump and egg coal are hand picked. Stove and small nut coal are thoroughly cleaned by separation in Menzies Hydro Separators. Belknap process is used to prepare dustless coal. Slack coal is shipped to by-product plants in Indiana and Ohio; prepared coal is shipped to the Northwest.

CUMBERLAND AND ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, principal offices in Cumberland, Maryland, a subsidiary of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation of New York City, operates 127 wells in West Virginia. They employ about 125 people in the State. Render natural gas service to the following communities: Lightburn, Butcherville, Jane Lew, Shadybrook, County Line, Berlin, Hodgesville, Lorentz, Buckhannon, Belington, Junior, Dartmoor, Philippi, Volga, Teter, Hall, Elkins, Beverly, Mill Creek, Huttonsville, Montrose, Moore, Porterwood, Bretz, Saint George, Hambleton, Hendricks, Parsons, Thomas, Mine 43, Pierce, Benbush, Coketon, Douglas, Davis, Henry, Bayard, Piedmont, Beryl, Atlantic, Emoryville, Elk Garden, Blaine, Keyser, Ridgeley, Corinth, Hopemont, Terra Alta, Kingwood, Rowlesburg, Manheim, Tunnelton, and Albright.

CUMMINGS, EBB, Sias, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Fulton and Eliza Cummings. Born June 6, 1888, in Sias, Lincoln County. Wife, Maude M.

Lovejoy. Educated in the public schools. Served as a member of the Legislature from Lincoln County in 1921. Minister in the Methodist Church. Has taught school for twenty years. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

CUMMINS, J. WILLIAM, Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer and legislator. Son of John and Annie Cummins. Born July 24, 1881, in Wheeling. Wife, Jean Welty. Attended Wheeling public schools and West Virginia University; LL.B., Georgetown Law School, 1907. Was admitted to the bar in 1907 and began the practice of law in his home town. Referee in bankruptcy, 1909-1925; commissioner in chancery, since 1925. Elected to the House of Delegates, 1926; reelected, 1928, and chosen speaker. First lieutenant in the air service during World War, which rank he now holds in the reserve. Republican. B. P. O. E.; A. O. U. W. Kiwanis. American Legion. President West Virginia University Alumni Association.

CUNNINGHAM, ALBERT BENJAMIN, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. College professor and author. Son of Nathan Decatur and Sarah Ann (Shafer) Cunningham. Born June 22, 1888, in Linden, West Virginia. Wife, Jean Gregory. A.B., Muskingum College; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary; A.M., New York University; Litt.D., Lebanon Ohio University. Fellow Drew Theological Seminary, 1915; dean, Lebanon University, 1916-17; dean, College of Puget Sound, 1919-22; department of English, Washington State College, 1922-25; professor of English, State Teachers College, Shippensburg, 1926-. Winner of Interstate Oratorical Contest, 1913. Author of: *The Manse at Barren Rocks; The Chronicle of an Old Town; Singing Mountains; Old Black Bass; Animal Tales of the Rockies.* Contributor to various educational journals. Republican. Methodist. Tau Kappa Alpha.

DECKERS CREEK NEAR MORGANTOWN —*H. E. Leeper*

CUNNINGHAM, HOLLY ESTIL, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son

of N. D. and Sarah Ann (Shafer) Cunningham. Born in Jackson County, West Virginia in 1883. Wife, Lelia Jane Morris. Attended the Jackson County schools and normal schools in West Virginia; A.B. and LL.B., Lebanon College, Lebanon, Ohio; Ph.D. *cum laude*, University of Chicago. Teacher in county, graded, and high schools of West Virginia; superintendent of schools in Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, two years; teacher in the high schools of Iowa and Indiana two years; president of Lebanon University three years; head of the Department of Philosophy in the State University of Oklahoma, six years; head of the Department of Philosophy in West Virginia University, since 1923. Author of *Types of Logical Theory; An Introduction to Philosophy; Perception and Nature; Analysis as a Method of Philosophy; A Textbook of Logic.* Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree); Odd Fellow. Acacia. A. A. A. S.; American Philosophical Association; Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. A. A. U. P. Red, Red Rose. Phi Delta Kappa; Kappa Delta Pi.

CUNNINGHAM, WALTER H., Huntington, West Virginia. Mining engineer and coal operator. Son of James S. and Mary G. Cunningham. Born November 16, 1882, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Wife, Ariadne L. Sizemore. Attended Kiskiminetas Springs School and Lehigh University, where he received his degree in 1904. Has been very active in the mining industry particularly in West Virginia and Kentucky. Has served in the capacity of engineer for the Pocahontas Fuel Company and the New River and Pocahontas Consolidated Coal Company; as superintendent of the Davis Coal and Coke Company; as manager of mines and general manager of the West Kentucky Coal Company. Has been consulting mining engineer and coal operator since 1913. Is president of the Truax-Traer Coal Company, Chicago; secretary of the West Virginia Coal Association, Huntington, West Virginia; chairman of the board of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, Charleston; vice president of the Kentucky Mine Owners Association; vice president and director at large of the National Coal Association; director in the First Huntington National Bank and Community Savings and Loan Company, Huntington. Member of the Potomac Division Committee of the American Red Cross; chairman of the Huntington Chapter during the World War. Republican. Mason; Elk. Guyandot Club and Guyandotte Country Club. Pendennis Club, Louisville, Kentucky. Railroad Club of New York. Sigma Nu.

CUPPETT, DAVID EARL, Thomas, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Alpheus and Elizabeth Harned Cuppett. Born February 13, 1878, at Glade Farms, West Virginia. Wife, Vida Barnes. Attended public schools and normal school. Began teaching in the rural schools at the age of sixteen. LL.B., West Virginia University, 1904. Admitted to the bar the same year. Practices in both the State and Federal courts. Has practiced continuously in Thomas, West Virginia. City attorney in Thomas for twenty-two years; commissioner of school lands for eight years. Is attorney and director of Miners and Merchants Bank and Bayard National Bank; member of the Tucker County and the West Virginia bar associations. Served two terms in the House of Delegates of West Virginia, 1909 and 1919, and two terms as city recorder for Thomas. Chairman of Tucker County's Four-Minute Men during World War. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias. Fairfax Club. Sigma Nu.

CURE, MORTIMER D., Weston, West Virginia. Physician. Son of M. D. and Susan Travis Cure. Born in Jermyn, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1867; came to West Virginia in 1902. Wife, Agnes Green. Educated in the Wyoming Seminary, Pennsylvania, and Maryland University College of Medicine. County

health officer; surgeon for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; president of Lewis County Medical Society; resident physician in Maryland General Hospital, 1901-02. Captain in medical corps during World War. Once served as superintendent of the Weston State Hospital. Vice president of the Weston Chamber of Commerce. Vice commander of Lewis County American Legion. Fellow American Medical Association. Fellow American Psychiatric Association. West Virginia State Medical Association.

CURTIN, GEORGE D., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lumberman. Son of H. B. and Ella DeArmond Curtin. Born January 24, 1892, in Sutton, West Virginia. Wife, Mary S. Hoffman. Attended public school; A.B., Denison University, 1914; Master of Forestry, Yale, 1916. Is manager of the Pardee and Curtin Lumber Company of Clarksburg. First lieutenant with the 134th Field Artillery overseas, during World War. Member of the West Virginia Game and Fish Commission. Republican. Baptist. Society of American Foresters. Sigma Chi.

CUSACK, LEE, New Martinsville, West Virginia. Railroader and legislator. Son of Kins and Jennie Cusack. Born August 26, 1888, in Wetzel County, West Virginia. Educated in the public and summer schools of his county. Entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as fireman; promoted to engineer in 1906, which position he now holds. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1926. Democrat. Mason. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

CUSHMAN, MILTON S., Athens, West Virginia. Educator. Son of M. R. and Elizabeth (Pharr) Cushman. Born in Milton, Louisiana, November 14, 1890. Wife, Eleanor C. Clapp. Attended high school in Louisiana; A.B., Tulane University, 1910, and A.M., 1914; graduate study for the Ph.D. degree, University of Chicago. Instructor, Harris School, New Orleans, 1910 to 1912, and Marlin High School, Texas, 1912 to 1913; acting professor of English, McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, 1914 to 1915; professor of history, Stanford College, Texas, 1915 to 1916; assistant professor of history, University of Mississippi, 1916 to 1917; acting professor of history, Northwestern State Normal, Oklahoma, 1917; acting professor, Miami University, Ohio, 1918; acting professor, Kansas State Normal, summer of 1918; professor of history, Sterling College, Kansas, 1918 to 1923; professor of history, Concord State Normal School, Athens, West Virginia since 1923. Methodist. American Historical Association; Mississippi Valley Historical Association; Kansas State Historical Society; American Political Science Association; American Academy of Political Science. West Virginia Education Association. West Virginia Intercollegiate Forensic Association (vice president 1925 to 1926, president 1926 to 1928). Pi Gamma Mu.

CUTRIGHT, FRANK, Athens, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Granville H. and Elizabeth Jane (Beer) Cutright. Born March 27, 1873, in Sago, West Virginia. Wife, Florida Mary Smith. Took high school course in normal school and classical academy; graduated from West Virginia Conference Seminary (now West Virginia Wesleyan College); A.B., West Virginia University, 1906; A.M., Columbia, 1921. Has spent thirty-five years in the teaching profession. Now head of the Department of Biology in Concord State Normal School and director of the summer session. Republican. Presbyterian.

1. Wheatfield. 2. Herd of Ayrshires. 3. A West Virginia Farm Home.
4. Apple Growing in the Eastern Panhandle. 5. A Modern Dairy

D

DAIRYING IN WEST VIRGINIA. In dairying, West Virginia has lagged behind the neighboring states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, because of lack of good roads, isolation from year-round markets, and a natural distaste by many farmers of the State for the monotony and confinement of dairying. Furthermore, until recently there have existed other easy, whether or not profitable, types of farming in the State which drew away those who might have gone into dairying. Conditions are now changing so rapidly in West Virginia that dairying is fast becoming one of the more important phases of agriculture of this State.

Dairy farming, while rather new in its widespread development in West Virginia, is one of the oldest and most staple types of agriculture. Dairying as a phase of agriculture has its development at rather definite stages in agricultural progress and comes into its normal development under economic pressure, due to depletion of soil fertility, demands of markets, and various other causes.

In the past, dairy development in West Virginia has been largely that of supplying local markets with fresh milk. Because of the fast-growing industrial centers springing up in all parts of the State, many of these centers have not had an adequate supply of milk. Many mining centers in the southern part of the State as yet are almost entirely dependent upon condensed and evaporated milk. For this reason the per capita consumption of whole milk in West Virginia is fully 40 per cent less than the average per capita consumption of the United States. At the present time all the milk produced in the State could be used to supply whole milk demands alone, if only better marketing and distribution could be developed. If, with better distribution, the per capita consumption in West Virginia could be brought up to the average for the rest of the country, with the present population the total annual milk production would need to be raised fully 40 per cent and would mean the addition of at least 100,000 to the present number of dairy cows in milk.

Satisfactory dairying in any State depends upon good cattle. In this, West Virginia is far behind. The average production per cow in 1925 was about 3,100 pounds, which is considerably below the 1925 average of 5,200 pounds for the rest of the United States. In one cow-testing association in West Virginia, which includes numbers of its better dairy herds, the average was 7,050 pounds, which shows the easy possibility ahead in the State for dairy cattle improvement.

Cattle improvement is going ahead at an ever increasing rate. In the past year many new pure-bred dairy bulls have been placed in different sections throughout the State, many of these going into new developing dairy centers. The influence of these pure-bred bulls will be better realized a few years later. Through the efforts of the dairy extension division of the West Virginia University and others, many new pure-bred calf clubs have been organized and much stimulation given to better seed stock among our dairy cattle. Several private organizations, such as banks and chambers of commerce, have also become in-

terested, and the praiseworthy efforts of such organizations as the Wood County Guernsey Cattle Club, which has been responsible for the introduction in the last year of nearly one hundred head of high-class pure-bred cattle into Wood County, need only be mentioned to indicate the progress now being made for better cattle.

Many sections of West Virginia have made notable progress in the transition from the other types of farming to dairying. The South Branch Valley about Moorefield is a typical example. Until two years ago, this section was almost entirely a live stock and grain section. A milk plant was located at Moorefield in 1926 and now more than a carload of milk leaves Moorefield each day for the Philadelphia market. This has brought about many changes, and much added prosperity and growth are noticeable in the territory of this milk plant. Barns have been built or remodeled. Many cars of lime have been used that more legumes may be grown. It is stated that at Moorefield in the last year freight receipts alone have increased more than $10,000.

Because of the limited supply of milk produced in the State and the past demand for market milk purposes, but little of the dairy products, such as cream, butter or cheese, condensed or powdered milk, or cream used in ice cream manufacture, is produced here.

West Virginia consumed about 4,500,000 pounds of cheese last year. Practically none of this was made in the State. This amount represents the milk output of 15,000 cows of the present average production.

While there is considerable farm butter produced in West Virginia, outside of that used on the farms, practically none is used to supply the butter needs of the State. It is probable that nearly 14,000,000 pounds of butter was imported by West Virginia in 1927. Here again is a vast market not being supplied by the State. It represents the production of about 70,000 average West Virginia cows.

The ice cream development in West Virginia has been very marked, and probably no state has, as a whole, so high a percentage of modern ice cream factories run under efficient management as does West Virginia. The cream supply for the 2,213,000 gallons of ice cream made in West Virginia last year amounts to 465,000 gallons, which represents the production of 7,000 average cows.

In addition to the fact that West Virginia lacks more than 100,000 cows to supply herself with dairy products, there is the further opportunity, should the dairy production ever be developed beyond the needs of the State, of helping supply the more than twelve million population within marketing distance of its farms.

(Written by Professor Ernest L. Anthony, head of the Department of Dairying, West Virginia University. Read and approved by John W. Smith, State Commissioner of Agriculture.)

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association was organized in January, 1923, to promote and protect the dairy industry in West Virginia and to sponsor a pure-bred sire project in the State. The organization has a membership of 103 in various localities throughout the State. Annual meetings are held at the place selected at the meeting of the previous year.

DARLINGTON, URBAN V. W., Huntington, West Virginia. Methodist bishop. Son of James S. and Kitty (Pemberton) Darlington. Born August 3, 1870, in Shelby County, Kentucky; came to West Virginia in 1905. Wife, Virginia Bourne. Educated in Kentucky Wesleyan College. Pastor of Washington, Kentucky, Covington, Kentucky, Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Huntington, West Virginia, Methodist churches. President of Morris Harvey

College, Barboursville, West Virginia, for two years. Elected bishop in Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1918. Independent Democrat.

DASHER, MANASSEH, Moorefield, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Isaac V. S. and Hannah M. (Cowger) Dasher. Born September 6, 1876, at Dasher's Mill, Hardy County, West Virginia. Married, first, Daisy L. Rogers (deceased); second, Mrs. Lulu H. West. Attended the grade schools of his home district; was graduated from Moorefield Normal School in 1895. Became bookkeeper and clerk in a general store at the age of seventeen; worked as such for two years. Taught in the public schools of Peru, West Virginia, 1894-96. Has been connected with South Branch Valley National Bank since 1896 as bookkeeper and assistant cashier, and since 1915 as cashier. Has served on the board of education for fourteen years. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. This patriotic society of women was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1890 and incorporated by an act of Congress in 1896. The objects of the society are: to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of those who won American independence; to promote institutions for the diffusion of knowledge; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism; and to aid in securing for mankind the blessings of liberty. The organization admits women of whose ancestors one or more gave active aid in the establishment of American independence.

The society has its headquarters in the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C. Delegates from local chapters meet in annual convention in Washington during the week in which April 19 occurs.

The West Virginia branch of this organization was instituted in 1893. It now has thirty chapters in the State with a total membership of 2,216 women. Its outstanding activities in the State have been Americanization and patriotic education. Over $3,500 is given annually in scholarships to State colleges, normal schools, and the State University. More than $1500 was expended by the organization in the marking of historic sites in the State during the year 1928. Many medals and prizes are also given to children in the rural schools, city elementary and high schools for excellence in the study of American history and good citizenship and for the best essays on the Constitution.

DAVENPORT, HENRY BEDINGER, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and business man. Son of Henry Bedinger and Martha Irving (Clay) Davenport. Born February 11, 1865, near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Wife, Alma Florence Stephenson. Attended Charles Town Academy and St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1886; studied applied mathematics at the University of Virginia; received the LL.B. degree from West Virginia University in 1894. From 1886 to 1891, was a civil engineer in the service of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, and the Mississippi Levee Board. Professor of civil engineering in the University of West Virginia, two years. Practiced law in Clay, West Virginia, for more than a score of years. Served several years as mayor of Clay. In 1914, retired from the practice of law to devote his entire time to his gas and oil interests in West Virginia and Texas. Has been director in a number of oil and gas corporations, some of which are Davis Oil Company, Craig Oil Company, Goshorn Oil Company, Plymouth Oil Company, Santa Barbara Oil and Gas Company, and Humphrey's Pure Oil Pipe Line Company. Secretary of the local board of Clay County during World War. Demo-

crat. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Kanawha and Edgewood country clubs. West Virginia Bar Association.

DAVIS, Tucker County, is situated on a level plateau of the Allegheny Mountains, eighty-four miles west of Cumberland and twenty-nine miles east of Elkins. It is served by the Western Maryland Railway and State Route 40. It has two banks, with capital stock of $135,000 and deposits of $520,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; one hospital; and seven churches. Blackwater Falls, in Blackwater Valley, two miles southwest of Davis, is the outstanding scenic attraction of this vicinity.

The town has an elementary and a high school housed in the same building; the two schools have an enrollment of 459 and employ eleven teachers. A colored school is maintained in a separate building. One mile of paved streets is maintained. A power plant and the water system are municipally owned and operated. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually. Taxable property is valued at $831,988 with a tax rate of 90 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $6,805. The indebtedness is $19,000.

Davis has a population of approximately 2,500. It was founded in 1883 by Senator H. G. Davis and incorporated in 1889. The town was named for the family of its founder, who were the largest land owners in that section of the country.

(Data furnished by George B. Thompson. Read and approved by W. E. Weimer, Mayor of Davis.)

DAVIS, CAUDY GEORGE, Yellow Springs, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of George F. and Hannah C. (Spaid) Davis. Born April 30, 1886, in Yellow Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Ada E. Spaid. Attended the public schools of Yellow Springs; had two years of teacher-training. Worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years old; taught school six terms; served as justice of the peace six years; as notary public, as deputy sheriff of Hampshire County, 1920-24, as civil engineer. Member of the State Legislature from Hampshire County in 1927 and in 1929. Is the owner and manager of the flour mill at Yellow Springs. Democrat. Church of the Brethren.

DAVIS, HENRY GASSAWAY, statesman and financier, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 11, 1823, and died in Washington, D. C., March 11, 1916.

He received his education almost entirely through his own efforts. His first position was as overseer of a plantation. Later he became, in succession, brakeman and conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and agent for the company at Piedmont. While stationed there, he ran a general store and a coal mine. Later he engaged in the coal business on an extensive scale. Desiring to tap the rich coal and lumber fields of Tucker County, he organized the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad in 1881, which was completed as far as Parsons and Elkins in 1889. Later he built the Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad. In 1902 he sold his railroad holdings in northeastern West Virginia to the Western Maryland Railroad, and immediately began the construction of the Coal and Coke Railroad from Elkins to Charleston. His other commercial activities included the presidency of a number of banks and of the Davis Colliery Company.

His political career began at about the same time as his business career. He served as a member of the House of Delegates in 1865 and of the State Senate in 1867 and 1869. In 1871 he was elected United States senator, and served in that body twelve years. On the expiration of his second term he declined re-election. He continued to take great interest in politics, however, and in 1904

he was nominated for the vice presidency by the Democratic Party. He remained active in the party councils until practically the day of his death.

His varied interests, his long-continued activity, and his kindliness of disposition, gained for him during his old age the familiar title of "West Virginia's Grand Old Man." He devoted much of the wealth which he had amassed to the service of the people of his adopted State. Among institutions which perpetuate his name may be mentioned Davis and Elkins College and the Davis Child Shelter in Charleston, both of which he endowed liberally.

DAVIS, JOHN J., legislator, was born in Clarksburg, May 5, 1835, and died March 16, 1916. He was educated at the Northwestern Academy, began the study of law in 1852, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. In 1861 he was elected to the legislature at Richmond, but instead went to the Second Wheeling Convention. He was a member of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; was twice a Democratic presidential elector; and was a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point and of the Board of Regents of West Virginia University.

DAVIS, JOHN R., Weston, West Virginia. Lumberman and legislator. Son of Joseph and Sophia (Walker) Davis. Born July 7, 1877, in Ursina, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Attended the Ursina public schools and Indiana State Normal, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Engaged in lumber business of his father at Ursina, where he learned the business. Came to West Virginia in 1903 to look after interests of company. Is secretary and treasurer of the Davis Lumber Company of Weston, whose band mill is located at Centralia. Served on the city council of Weston, two years. Was elected State senator from the twelfth senatorial district, 1928. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary.

DAVIS, JOHN T., Elkins, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Henry G. and Catharine (Bantz) Davis. Born March 31, 1874, at Piedmont, West Virginia. Attended Pennsylvania Military College and Princeton University. Became engaged in the coal business; served as general manager and vice president of the Junior Coal Company and Davis Colliery Company (now West Virginia Coal and Coke Company). Is president of the Davis Colliery Company and the Davis Coal Land Company. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason.

DAVIS, JOHN W., Locust Valley, Long Island, New York. Lawyer. Son of John J. and Anna (Kennedy) Davis. Born April 13, 1873, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Married, first, Julia T. McDonald (deceased); second, Ellen G. Bassel. A. B., Washington and Lee University, 1892, and LL.B., 1895; LL.D., Washington and Lee University, 1915, West Virginia University, 1919, University of Birmingham, England, 1919, University of Glasgow, 1920, Union University, New York, 1921, Yale University, 1921, Dartmouth University, 1923, Brown University, 1923, Princeton University, 1924. Assistant professor of law, Washington and Lee University, 1896-97. Admitted to the bar, 1895; in practice at Clarksburg, 1897-1913; member of firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner, and Reed, New York. Member of West Virginia House of Delegates, 1899; Democratic candidate for presidential elector at large, 1900; delegate to Democratic National Convention, St. Louis, 1904; elected to Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses (1911-15), from the first West Virginia District. Resigned from Congress to become solicitor general of the United States, August 30, 1913; solicitor general to 1918; ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain, 1918-21. Counselor, American Red Cross, 1913-18. Member of the American delegation for conference with Germans on treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, Berne, Switzerland, September, 1918. Democratic

candidate for President of the United States, 1924. Honorary bencher of the Middle Temple, England. President, American Bar Association, 1922; president West Virginia Bar Association, 1906; now president of the English-Speaking Union for the United States. Mason (32 Degree). Phi Kappa Psi. Phi Beta Kappa. Clubs: Metropolitan, University, National Press, Chevy Chase, Lawyers (Washington, D. C.); Century, University, Recess, Piping Rock, The Creek (New York).

the advisory committee of the National Education Conference, member of the executive board of the National Urban League. Received Harmon Award (first prize) for most conspicuous achievement in education, 1927. Served as agent for community rehabilitation for the United States Government and Y. M. C. A. during the closing period of the World War. Republican. Baptist. National Education Association. National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

—*Opal Veith*

CUT ON UNITED STATES ROUTE 19 NEAR FALLS MILL

DAVIS, JOHN W., Institute, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Robert Marion and Katie (Mann) Davis. Born February 11, 1888, in Milledgeville, Georgia. Wife, Bessie Rucker. A.B. and A.M., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia; graduate study, Chicago University. Professor of physics and registrar, Morehouse College, 1911-17. Executive secretary of Washington, D. C., Y. M. C. A., 1917-19. Since 1919, president of the West Virginia State College at Institute. Is president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; specialist in Land Grant College curricula for United States Government; member of

National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. Sigma Pi Boule.

DAVIS, RICHARD EARLE, Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Stephen and Ida B. Davis. Born March 14, 1891, in Gormania, West Virginia. Wife, Laverne Blatchford. Attended the public schools of Grant County; A.B. and LL.B., West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar in 1917. Served from June 2, 1917, until February 15, 1919, in the air service of the United States army, with the commission of first lieutenant. Again took up the practice of law after the war. Elected to the

House of Delegates in 1921; served as judge of the domestic relations court, 1923-29. Engaged in private practice in Morgantown. Republican. Methodist. Mountain. American Legion, past commander Monongalia Post, No. 2. Mason (Knight Templar, Past Commander; Shriner); Elk; Knight of Pythias. Beta Theta Pi.

DAVIS, ROLAND PARKER, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Parker S. and Julia E. (Andrews) Davis. Born August 2, 1884, in Beverly, Massachusetts. Wife, Bess Belle Strentzsch. B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1906; M.C.E., Cornell University; Ph.D., Cornell, 1914. Engineer with the American Bridge Company, 1906-7; instructor in Cornell University, 1908-11; associate professor of Structural and Hydraulic Engineering in West Virginia University, 1911-12 and professor since 1912. Bridge engineer for the West Virginia State Road Commission, 1914-19; consulting engineer for the commission since 1919. Division engineer at Camp Abraham Eustis, 1918. Joint author (with Professor H. S. Jacoby): *Foundations of Bridges and Buildings.* Republican. Protestant. American Society of Civil Engineers. American Railway Engineering Association. American Society for Testing Materials. American Association of University Professors. Kiwanis. Sigma Xi. Tau Beta Pi.

DAVIS, THOMAS JEFFREY, Harrisville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas E. and Alethea Ann Davis. Born March 19, 1879, in Harrisville, West Virginia. Wife, Hermoine Goff. Attended the public schools in Harrisville and Washington, D. C., Broaddus College, and Woods' Commercial College, Washington, D. C.; LL.B., West Virginia University; LL.M., Columbian (George Washington) University. Admitted to the bar in 1901 and in the same year served as private secretary to the president of the Senate in the West Virginia Legislature. Served as prosecuting attorney of Ritchie County, twelve years. Was elected State senator from the third senatorial district in 1928. Served as government appeal agent during the World War. Republican. Baptist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Eastern Star. Ritchie County and West Virginia bar associations.

DAVIS AND ELKINS COLLEGE, in Elkins. This institution is especially sponsored by the Presbyterian Church. It offers the usual four-year liberal arts college course, courses in education for the preparation of teachers for elementary and high schools, and some special courses in music and dramatics. It places emphasis upon scholarship in the liberal arts, and upon character training.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of four women and thirteen men, who, with two exceptions, have done one to four years of graduate study in standard colleges and universities.

Campus and Buildings. The campus of sixty acres, including famous homesteads overlooking Elkins, is unusually attractive. The college has five substantial buildings, the total property being valued at approximately $500,000.

Equipment. The college library, not including pamphlets and current publications, numbers 9000 volumes. The institution is equipped with laboratories for the teaching of physics, chemistry, and biology.

Enrollment. Emphasis has been placed upon the quality of work done rather than upon large enrollment. Recent enrollment figures are:

Regular Term 1927-28	342
Summer School 1928	196

Support. Davis and Elkins College has an endowment of $180,000. The Presbyterian Church and special friends of the institution contribute to its maintenance. The total income including fees charged students is approximately $75,000 a year.

History. 1904. The institution was founded and named for its principal sponsors, the Honorable Henry Gassaway Davis and the Honorable Stephen Benton Elkins.

1908. The school was reorganized, with its functions and relationships more clearly assigned.

1923. It was moved to its new site, one of the most attractive in the State.

Presidents. The list of presidents with periods of incumbency follows.

J. E. Hodson	1904-1905
F. H. Barron (acting)	1905-1906
M. C. Allaben	1906-1910
James E. Allen	1910-

Service and Outlook. With limited resources for many years, the college has rendered permanent service within an increasing radius. The outlook wholly depends upon enlarging very substantially the present productive endowment. As the only college under Presbyterian direction in the State, the institution should invite liberal contributions and increasing enrollments, and should give larger service.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. James E. Allen, President Davis and Elkins College.)

DAVIS CHILD SHELTER. This children's home in Charleston, West Virginia, was established in 1898 in behalf of the orphan and homeless children of West Virginia. It was first known as the Children's Home Society of West Virginia, but was later changed to the Davis Child Shelter in honor of Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, who gave the property and created a trust fund which brings a monthly income of $190 to the institution. Another estate of $52,000 left to the Shelter by Meredith Prickett of Fairmont brings a monthly income. All other support of the institution is through donations.

The service of the institution is statewide. During the last thirty-one years more than fourteen hundred children have been legally adopted and placed through the efforts of the Shelter, and more than three thousand have been cared for temporarily. It seeks homeless, neglected, and destitute children and becomes their friend and protector. If possible, intelligent and Christian homes are found for them. An average of eighty-five children are cared for at the Shelter at all times. During the school year all children of school age are sent to the Charleston public schools.

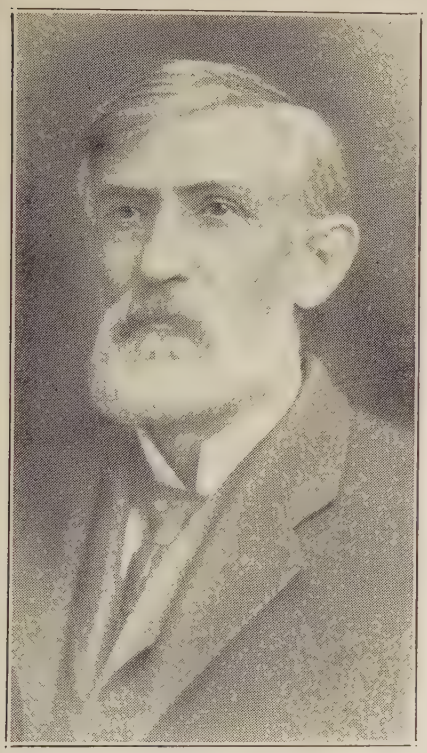
The institution first consisted of an old homestead and a small frame building. Recently a $50,000 fireproof addition has been erected. There are now an office, a reception room, dining room, a large play and recreation room, a dormitory for the boys and one for the girls, an infant ward, and quarters for the superintendent, matron, and nurses. The second floor of the frame building, which was moved to the back, is used as a hospital in case of contagious diseases, and the first floor serves as a laundry.

A superintendent, a matron, a field worker, and two nurses combine their efforts in making a happy home for the unfortunate children while they remain in the institution, and in training them so that they will be able to meet life.

(Read and approved by Dr. J. Gilmore Smith, Superintendent, Davis Child Shelter.)

DAVISSON, E. G., Weston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Captain George I. and Elizabeth (Morrow) Davisson. Born November 19, 1867, near Jacksonville, Lewis County, West Virginia. Wife, Anne Harrison. Attended rural schools. Entered the hardware business under the firm name of Williams and Davisson. This firm later moved to Clarksburg and engaged in a wholesale business. Cashier of National Exchange Bank at Weston in 1895; was soon made vice president; president since 1904. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

DAWSON, WILLIAM MERCER OWENS, twelfth governor of West Virginia, was born in Bloomington, Maryland, May 21, 1853, and died March 12, 1916. His parents came to West Virginia when he was ten years of age. As a youth, he worked in a cooper shop and later was a clerk in stores and a teacher.



WILLIAM MERCER OWENS DAWSON
TWELFTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

In 1873, he became editor of the *Preston County Journal*, which he afterward purchased and directed for nearly twenty years. In 1891 he began the practice of law.

His political career began when he became chairman of the Republican Committee of Preston County in 1874. In this position, he showed distinguished capacity for organization. He was a member of the State Senate from 1881 to 1889 and while in that body, he advocated the protection of school funds, State regulation of railways, more complete assessment of corporations, more rigid inspection of coal mines. In 1897, he was appointed secretary of state and continued to serve in this office for two terms. In 1904 he became Republican candidate for governor in order to uphold the report of the State Tax Commission which had just been presented. After an exciting contest he was elected.

As governor, he caused the assessment of corporation property to be greatly increased and carried out a thorough revision of the tax laws. He secured the passage of an accounting law for all officers and established a bureau of accounting which instituted throughout the State a uniform system with an expert check upon the accounts of officers. He secured the passage of laws for the reduction of fees of sheriffs and of county officials. Other important acts included a corrupt-practices law, an insurance law, and laws creating the State Board of Control and the Board of Regents. After his retirement, he practiced law in Charleston.

DAY, ROSCOE C., Petersburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Benjamin and Sadine Day. Born July 1, 1887, in Harman Hills, West Virginia. Attended rural school and Potomac State School. Taught a number of years. Studied in West Virginia University. Has taught twenty-one years in rural schools and in town schools. Elected county superintendent of the Grant County schools in 1926. Republican. United Brethren. M. W. A.; I. O. O. F.; P. O. S. of A.

DAYTON, ALSTON GORDON, legislator and judge, was born in Philippi, October 18, 1857, and died in Battle Creek, Michigan, July 30, 1920. He was graduated from West Virginia University in 1878 and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Upshur County in 1880, and of Barbour County in 1884. In 1894, he defeated William L. Wilson for Congress in the second district and served until 1905, when he resigned to

become judge of the United States District Court, succeeding Judge John J. Jackson.

DAYTON, ARTHUR S., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Alston G. and Lummie (Sinsel) Dayton. Born in Philippi, West Virginia, May 6, 1887. Wife, Ruth Woods. Attended public school; A.B., West Virginia University, 1907, and LL.B., 1908; A.M., Yale University, 1909. Admitted to the bar in 1908 and practiced until January 1, 1923, in Philippi, West Virginia. Was for five years a member of the firm Poffenbarger, Blue, and Dayton, in Charleston. Is now a member of the firm Blue, Dayton, and Campbell. Author of articles on "Certiorari" and "Dismissal, Discontinuance, and Non-Suit" in the *Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure*. Republican. Presbyterian. Duquesne and University clubs, Pittsburgh. Yale Club, New York. University Club, Washington. Edgewood and Kanawha country clubs, Charleston.

DEAF AND BLIND, WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR, see West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

DEAHL, JASPER NEWTON, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Henry and Katherine (Kline) Deahl. Born in Barbour County, West Virginia, April 19, 1859. Wife, Mary Anderson. Attended a county school, Fairmont Normal School, and West Virginia University; completed a course in Peabody Normal School in 1887; A.B., Harvard, 1893; Ph.D., Columbia, 1906. Has taught in rural, village, city, and normal schools of his native State. Principal of West Liberty Normal School five years; professor of education in West Virginia University since 1901; appointed dean of the College of Education in the University upon its establishment in 1927; instructor in university summer schools in Texas, Pittsburgh, and New Jersey. Member of the State Board of Education, 1908-19. These services and his service to teachers throughout the State have made him a constructive force in molding the educational policies of the State. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Phi Beta Kappa.

DEAN, HERMAN P., Wayne, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of Byron and Laura (Osburn) Dean. Born May 6, 1897, in Wayne, West Virginia. Unmarried. Educated in Oakview Academy, Bethany College, and Ohio State University. Served in the United States navy during the World War. Owner and editor of the *Wayne County News* since September 4, 1919. Chairman of Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1920-1928; reelected in 1928 for four years. Democrat. Christian. National Editorial Association; West Virginia Publishers Association.

DEAN, JOHNSON CLARK, Frametown, West Virginia. Legislator. Son of John T. and Cynthia J. (Given) Dean. Born February 11, 1879, near Frametown. Attended Braxton County schools; studied in Glenville State Normal School; and took business training in Mountain State Business College in Parkersburg. Devoted considerable time to farming; taught school for a number of years; and was engaged in the merchantile business. Member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Braxton County. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1928. Democrat. Knight of Pythias.

DeBERRY, PARLEY, Romney, West Virginia. Superintendent of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. Son of Samuel and Rachael (Jefferys) DeBerry. Born August 19, 1861, in Preston County, West Virginia. Wife, Anna E. Connell. Attended the public schools of Terra Alta and West Virginia University. Taught in the schools of Preston County thirteen years; was principal of the Terra Alta High School for five years; was assistant county superintendent of schools in Pres-

ton County for three years. Was in the mercantile business in Terra Alta in partnership with Senator J. P. Jones, until 1913. Appointed superintendent of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind at Romney in 1913; resigned in 1917 to look after his coal, oil, and gas interests in Clay County; again appointed superintendent of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind in 1922, after the schools were put under the direction of the State Board of Education; holds this position at present. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias.

DEEM, FRED B., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Peter and Lethia V. (Cook) Deem. Born April 9, 1887, near Parkersburg, West Virginia. Wife, May Bramlett. Attended the rural schools of Wood County and the preparatory school of the State university; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1915. Began the practice of law in Clarksburg as an associate member of the firm of Smith and Jackson in 1915. After two years, established his own office and is now senior member of the law firm of Deem and Moist. Is divorce commissioner of Harrison County; since 1919, has been a member of the board of education for Clarksburg Independent District. Is a member of the West Virginia University Athletic Board. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar); Elk. Lion. Clarksburg Country Club. Lake Floyd Club. Oral Fishing Club. Beta Theta Pi.

DeLAWDER, PERRY DAVIS, Lost River, West Virginia. Merchant and legislator. Son of Aberham and Sophira (Snyder) DeLawder. Born October 5, 1870, at Lost River, West Virginia. Wife, Estella May Wilson. Studied in the public schools of Hardy County; took the teacher-training course in the Shenandoah Normal College, Basic City, Virginia. Teacher for ten years; merchant for twenty years; postmaster of Lost River for fourteen years. Has represented his county in the House of Delegates for the last three sessions. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Jr. Order United American Mechanics.

DENNIS, THOMAS H., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Editor, publisher, and lawyer. Son of Colonel William H. and Ann Morton Dennis. Born February 20, 1846, in Charlotte County, Virginia. Wife, Jennie Johnston. Attended private school in Charlotte County, Virginia, and old Lewisburg (Virginia) Academy; was graduated from Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in 1868; B. L., University of Virginia in 1873. Practiced law in Greenbrier and adjoining counties until 1887. Acquired an interest in the Greenbrier *Independent;* has been owner and editor for many years. Three times elected county superintendent of schools in Greenbrier County. Served four terms as mayor of Lewisburg; was twice a member of the House of Delegates, first in 1884; was speaker of the House when the Legislature assembled in Wheeling, 1885; and was elected again to the House in 1909. Was chairman of the Greenbrier Democratic Executive Committee for many years. Had a creditable military record during the Civil War as a soldier in the Confederate army. Served as a private in the Charlotte Troop, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army, with General John McCausland in the defense of Lynchburg, 1864; with General Early in the Valley Campaign of the same year; and with General Lee on the retreat from Richmond. Is now major general, commanding the West Virginia Division in the existing organization of the United Confederate Veterans. Democrat.

DENNY, WRIGHT, Charles Town, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Reverend George H. and Charlotte M. (Wright) Denny. Born October 18, 1866, in Tappahannock, Virginia. Wife, Eleanor M. Cramer. Attended school in Amelia County, Virginia, Hoover Military Academy, and three sessions at

Hampden-Sidney College. Teacher in the public schools in Tappahannock, Virginia, in 1888; principal of the Hampton (Virginia) High School in 1889-90; principal of the Berryville (Virginia) High School in 1891; principal and superintendent of the Charles Town (West Virginia) schools since 1892. Taught in one summer session in Davis and Elkins College and in three summer sessions in Shepherd College; has done institute work throughout his section of the State. During the summer of 1918 he served in a clerical position in Camp Humphries. Democrat. Presbyterian.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF. The board is non-partisan and self-sustaining. Members, who are five dentists, graduates of reputable schools, in practice for at least five years, not connected with any dental college or dental supply business, are appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is five years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Members are ineligible for reappointment. The board elects its own officers.

DENTAL SOCIETY, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The society was organized in 1907. There are now in the State twelve component societies, namely, Blennerhassett, Central West Virginia, Greenbrier Valley, Huntington, Kanawha Valley, Logan County, Mercer-Mingo-McDowell, Monongahela Valley, New River, Potomac Valley, Tuscarora, Wheeling. The total membership is 350. Meetings are held monthly or quarterly by the various local societies. Annual meetings are held on the third Monday in May. The object of the organization is to promote the art of dentistry, to unite the dental profession in West Virginia into one compact body, and thus create a power, the units of which, working with a harmony of purpose, will foster fraternal relations and intercourse among dentists. A publication, the *Bulletin of the West Virginia State Dental Society*, is issued four times a year.

—*Quarrier Studio*

THE GROVE IN WINTER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, see Agriculture, Department of.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING, see Banking, Department of.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STATE, see State Department of Education.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES, see Mines, Department of.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, see Public Safety, Department of.

DERR, HOMER MUNRO, Montgomery, West Virginia. Engineer, mathematician, author, and educator. Son of John Frederick and Sarah (Houseknect) Derr. Born February 5, 1877, in Turbotville, Pennsylvania. Wife, Anna Laurie Stacy. Attended public school in Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, and Michigan College of Mines; A.B., Stanford University, 1898; A.M., Columbia University, 1901; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1903. Is considered an authority on engineering. Assistant instructor in physics, Columbia University, 1899-1901; instructor in mining engineering and geology, University of Wyoming, 1901-02; Tyndale fellow in physics, University of Pennsylvania, 1902-03; superintendent of mines for Santa Margarita Gold Mining Company at Columbia, South America, 1903-04; professor, Clarkson College of Technology, 1904-06, and South Dakota State College, 1906-13; state engineer of South Dakota, 1913-21; professor, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1921-22, and Southwestern Presbyterian University, 1922-25; professor of mathematics and engineering, New River State School, since the year 1925. Author of: *Plane Trigonometry*, 1923; *A Method of Petrographic Analysis*, and *Siliceous Oolites of Sweetwater County, Wyoming*. Republican. Baptist. American Society of Civil Engineers. Mathematical Association of America. Chi Beta Phi.

DETROIT MINING COMPANY, general offices at 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio, was organized in 1925. One mine in operation in State at Gordon, Boone County, the Coalburg seam being mined. Average annual production 250,000 tons; 250 employees. All coal is washed except lump coal. The coal is marketed in the Northwest.

DeVINE, JOSEPH McMURRY, former governor of North Dakota, was born in Wheeling, March 15, 1861. He studied law, moved to North Dakota, was elected lieutenant governor, and served as governor in 1898-99.

DICE, CHARLES S., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Cunningham and Sallie A. (Roszell) Dice. Born May 13, 1876, in Rockville, Maryland. Wife, Mary Nina Holt. Attended the public schools of Staunton, Virginia; prepared for college in private schools and Randolph Macon Academy; received college training in Randolph Macon College; graduated in law from Washington and Lee University. Admitted to the bar in Lewisburg, in 1898. Has practiced law there since that time, specializing in real estate, and corporation law. Judge of circuit courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties; later of the twentieth judicial district, from 1911 to 1917. Resigned and re-entered private practice. Republican. Methodist. Mason (York Rite, 32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary. Phi Kappa Sigma; Theta Nu Epsilon.

DICKERSON, FRANCIS W., Ravenswood, West Virginia. Banker. Son of O. G. and Mary Miller Dickerson. Born September 15, 1891, in Ripley, West Virginia. Wife, Indra Sayre. Educated in the common schools. Taught school eight years; became assistant cashier of the First National Bank in Ripley, West Virginia; since 1923 has been cashier of the First National Bank, in Ravenswood, West Virginia. Saw service overseas in the United States army aviation service in 1918. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Odd Fellow.

DICKINSON, JOHN L., Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John Q. and Mary D. (Lewis) Dickinson.

Born January 26, 1870, in Malden, West Virginia. Wife, Maude Hubbard. Educated in public schools and Virginia Military Institute. Has served as cashier of the Kanawha Valley Bank and is now president of that institution. Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary. Kanawha and Edgewood country clubs.

DICKINSON, J. Q., AND COMPANY, Malden, West Virginia, are the producers and manufacturers of salt, calcium chloride, bromine, medicated salt brick, bromides, and other bromine derivatives. One plant in State at Malden, established in 1832; has since been in continuous operation; 40 employees.

DICKSON, CLARENCE F., Organ Cave, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Newton and Barbara A. (Farnsworth) Dickson. Born July 19, 1864, in Second Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Eliza R. Renick. Educated in the public schools and Washington and Lee University. Has devoted his life to farming and stock raising on the farm of his ancestors, which has been in the family since it was granted in 1765. Director of the First National Bank at Ronceverte for more than twenty years. Elected to the House of Delegates from Monroe County in 1927. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Commandery, Shriner).

DIEHL, CHARLES EDWARD, Memphis, Tennessee. Clergyman and educator. Son of Albert and Christiana (Nolte) Diehl. Born May 18, 1878, in Charles Town, West Virginia. Wife, Katherine Ireys. A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1896; A.M., Princeton, 1900; graduate, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1900. Ordained Presbyterian minister, 1900; pastor Crescent Springs and Independence, Kentucky, 1900-5; Greenville, Mississippi, 1905-7; First Presbyterian Church of Clarksville, Tennessee, 1907-17; president of Southwestern, the College of the Mississippi Valley, since July 1917. He is also president of the board of trustees. Member of the Executive Commission of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; member of the board of directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville.

DIEHL, GEORGE WEST, Barboursville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Oliver Judson and Nellie West Diehl. Born December 7, 1887, in Chulasky Furnace, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Iva Carruth Shafer. Attended public schools and Hampden-Sidney College. A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1913; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1916; A.M., University of Richmond, 1917; D.D., Lanier University, 1922; later graduate student, Columbia University. Has been a teacher in a one-room mountain school and principal of a rural high school; has worked in a mountain mission school; has been principal of the high school and supervisor of schools and director of personnel for a coal company. Became president of Concord State Normal School, 1924; resigned, 1929. President of Morris Harvey College, Barboursville, 1929. Author of "Chapel Chimes" and "Campus Chatter," syndicated articles; *The Triangle of Life; The Bond of Elkdom;* one-time editor of the *Southern Collegian.* Served with the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, Company A., as corporal; now serving with the 150th Infantry, Thirty-eighth Division, with commission of captain with duties of chaplain. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, Shriner); Elk. Kiwanis. National Educational Association. Rockefeller Family Association. Pi Gamma Mu; Tau Kappa Alpha; Alpha Psi Omega.

DILLON, C. W., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John W. and Docia (Evans) Dillon. Born February 8, 1865, in Bland County, Virginia; came to West Virginia in 1886. Wife, Emma J. Aukran. Educated in public schools and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Admitted to the bar in 1890; prosecuting attorney

of Fayette County for eight years; was first State tax commissioner; author of Dillon and Nuckalls *Pocket Code of West Virginia*. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary.

DIXON, S., Price Hill, West Virginia. Mine operator and owner. Son of James and Ann (Faulkner) Dixon. Born November 4, 1856, in Normanby, Yorkshire, England; came to West Virginia in 1877. Wife, Lucile B. French. Educated in public schools. Has been in charge of accounts and mining operations in Fayette and Raleigh counties, since 1877. Is president and manager of the Price Hill Colliery Company of Price Hill. Has at various times been owner of the *Fayette County Journal*, the *Raleigh County Herald*, the Charleston *Daily News* and the Charleston *Daily Mail*. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

DOAK, LAWRENCE R., West Union, West Virginia. Clergyman and legislator. Son of John R. and Eva (Lawson) Doak. Born September 5, 1890, in Pennsboro, West Virginia. Married Delphia Denning (deceased). Educated in the public schools, Bethany College, and the Biblical Seminary, New York City; holds the A.B., A.M., and B.D. degrees. Has served as pastor for the churches of Disciples of Christ in New Martinsville, West Virginia; Steubensville, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; is now pastor of the church at West Union, West Virginia. Elected in 1926 to the House of Delegates to represent Doddridge County. Democrat. Disciples of Christ. Mason. Kiwanis. Kappa Alpha.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, lawyer and sectional leader, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1772, and died in Washington, D. C., 1832. He received his early education at Wellsburg, studying in the only schools the town afforded. In 1797 he was admitted to the bar, and then began a period of practice and study which by 1815 made him one of the outstanding lawyers in northwestern Virginia. In that year his public career began with his election to the General Assembly. He was again elected in 1822. In 1823 and 1825 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Representatives, but was elected in 1829 and in 1831. In 1829-30 he served as a leading member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention.

—*Fred Phillips*

CHEAT RIVER NEAR SAINT GEORGE

His public course in the General Assembly and in the Constitutional Convention was marked by his eloquent insistence upon the rights of the people of western Virginia. In many able speeches he pointed out the disabilities they suffered under the existing constitution. In particular he demanded manhood suffrage and a reapportionment of representation which would give free whites at least an equality with slaves. A corollary of this position was that the people of western Virginia suffered because of the existence of slavery. Part of the reforms he advocated were put into effect by the Constitutional Convention. The others remained the goal for which the people of western Virginia strove in the convention of 1850-51 and at the beginning of the Civil War. It may be truly said that he was the founder of the movement which resulted in the separation of Virginia into two states.

His service in Congress was of too short duration for him to have much influence on legislation; but he impressed his fellow-members as a man of great intellectual powers. Daniel Webster once declared that Doddridge was the only man he ever really feared in debate.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY. Population, 11,906 in 1920; estimate of population on July 1, 1925, does not indicate an increase. Land area, 321.61 square miles. Situated in the northwestern part of the State. Bounded on the north by Tyler County; on the east by Harrison and Lewis; on the south by Gilmer and Lewis; and on the west by Ritchie and Tyler. The entire county lies in the Ohio River drainage basin and is well watered by numerous small streams, the largest of which is Middle Island Creek. McElroy Creek, Flint Creek, Buckeye Creek, and a fork of Hughes River, which has its rise in this county, are other important water courses. The county is served by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and by United States Route 50, which crosses the county east and west from Pennsboro to Clarksburg. A short State route from Josephs Mills to West Union serves as an outlet to the northeast. State Route 18 from Smithton to Troy has been partly completed.

West Union is the county seat and is also the largest town and chief center of the county. It is located on Middle Island Creek in the western section of the county at an elevation of 836 feet above sea level. By road, the town is 133 miles from Charleston, 210 miles from Martinsburg, 87 miles from Wheeling, 261 miles from Bluefield, and 29 miles from Clarksburg. West Union is the only incorporated town in Doddridge County.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as returned at the assessment of 1928, was as follows: real estate, $8,665,530; personal property, $4,140,005; public utility property, $10,225,863; total, $23,031,398. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $1.79 on each $100 valuation. The eight magisterial districts of the county are: Central, Cove, Grant, Greenbrier, McClellan, New Milton, Southwest, and West Union. The last named magisterial district is subdivided and an independent school district is maintained by the town of West Union.

Oil and gas fields have been extensively developed in the county, and this industry has been the source of great wealth. The manufacturing industry has not been developed. Although coal mining on a commercial scale has not been attempted, geologic research discloses the fact that a great part of the county is underlaid with vast deposits. Two seams of minable thickness are carried; the Washington coal occurs above drainage and the Pittsburgh coal along the eastern boundary and below drainage from 300 to 900 feet. The estimated tonnage of recoverable coal reserve amounts to 1,007,804,157 tons.

The entire county is well adapted to farming, well watered, fertile, gently rolling, the hills productive as well as the low lands. The climate is excellent for farming and stock raising. Cattle rais-

ing has been an important source of profit. The county has an approximate land area of 202,880 acres, 133,993 acres of which was classified as farm land in 1925. This was divided into 1,165 farms, all operated by white farmers and 1,073 cultivated by their owners. Rail and highway facilities, as well as proximity to the best markets of the State, make easy the disposal of all commercial and surplus crops.

Doddridge County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed February 4, 1845. The territory was taken from the counties of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie, and Lewis. It was named in honor of Philip Doddridge, distinguished western Virginia lawyer and statesman.

DODRILL, J. BERNARD, Webster Springs, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Martin V. and Lucinda Baughman Dodrill. Born September 15, 1879, at Birch River, West Virginia. Wife, Maybell Hareford. Attended public school in Nicholas County and summer normal school; graduated from the Mountain State Business College, 1903. Taught school for eight years before entering medical school. Was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1909. Admitted to the practice of medicine at once; served one year as interne in McClung Hospital, Richmond, Virginia; practiced in Webster Springs, 1910-17; in Cowen, West Virginia, 1917-25; and again in Webster Springs since 1925. Is local surgeon for the West Virginia Midland Railroad. Served for a time as health officer for Webster County. Methodist. Mason (York Rite, 32 Degree, Shriner). County, State and American medical societies.

DODRILL, R. MOORE, Charleston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Samuel G. and Francena Hamrick Dodrill. Born April 20, 1877, in Bergoo, Webster County, West Virginia. Wife, Mae Earle. Attended the public schools of Webster County, West Virginia Wesleyan College, and West Virginia University; A. B. in Education, Concord State Normal School, 1927. Began teaching in a one-room school in Webster County; was principal of Burnsville High School, Webster Springs District High School, and Big Creek District High School; was district superintendent of Big Creek District schools two years and of Elkhorn District schools twelve years. Taught in Webster, Marion, Brooke, and McDowell counties during the nineteen years of his teaching experience. Appointed secretary to the West Virginia State Board of Education in June, 1929. Has been president of Central West Virginia and of southern West Virginia teachers round tables; institute instructor in West Virginia; member of the advisory board in the revising of the West Virginia School Code; president of the State District Superintendents Association; a member of resolutions and legislative committee of the State Education Association. Has been a member of a number of county, State, judicial, and congressional committees. Republican. Presbyterian. Elk; Knight of Pythias; Moose; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis.

DOLLIVER, JONATHAN P., lawyer and senator, was born near Kingwood, Preston County, West Virginia, February 6, 1858, and died in Fort Dodge, Iowa, October 15, 1910. He received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from West Virginia University in 1875. He studied law in Morgantown, West Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began the practice of his profession in Fort Dodge, Iowa. In 1888 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans from the tenth district of Iowa, and was re-elected to the Fifty-second, the Fifty-third, the Fifty-fourth, and the Fifty-fifth Congress. On August 22, 1900, the governor of Iowa appointed him United States senator in place of John H. Gear, deceased, and he was subsequently elected

to the position for the term ending March 3, 1907. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Bethany College in 1900.

DOMESTIC COKE CORPORATION, Fairmont, West Virginia, manufacturers of coke, sulphate of ammonia, coal tar, motor benzol, and artificial gas. One plant in State located at Fairmont employing 225 people. High and low volatile bituminous coal and sulphuric acid are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $2,000,000. Products are marketed in the middle and eastern states.

—*S. M. McWhorter*

THE VALLEY FROM POINT MOUNTAIN

DONLEY, EDWARD G., Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of David L. and Louisa (Evans) Donley. Born March 23, 1878, in Mt. Morris, Pennsylvania; came to West Virginia in 1896. Wife, Eleanor Tucker. Educated in public schools of Pennsylvania and Kansas, and West Virginia University. Practiced law as a member of the firm of Donley and Hatfield, Morgantown, West Virginia, since 1899. President of the Morgantown Union Bank and Trust Company, Morgantown; president of the Morgantown Theatre Company; president of the Athens Building and Loan Association; member of the Morgantown City Council for three terms; mayor of Morgantown for three terms. Is a member of the board of education of Morgantown District. Democrat. Methodist.

DORMAN MILLS, Parsons, West Virginia, manufacturers of part-wool "Woollywarm" blankets. One plant in State at Parsons has 36 looms, 21,600 square feet of floor space; valued at $150,000; employing 125 people. China cotton and wool are the raw materials used. Products are marketed throughout the United States.

DORSEY, PEARL, Moundsville, West Virginia. Agricultural lecturer. Daughter of Samuel and Sara (Pierce) Dorsey. Born January 17, 1874, in Marshall County, West Virginia. Attended country schools and Moundsville public schools; was graduated from West Virginia Conference Seminary; attended West Virginia University. From early childhood, attended the farmer's institute at Pleasant Valley, the nearest one to her home. Became the first woman instructor in farmers' institutes in West

Virginia, in 1911. Asked by the commissioner of agriculture of Ohio to come to Columbus, 1912, and help with farm problems. The work has taken her into practically every county in both Ohio and West Virginia. Did work of a similar nature in New Hampshire in connection with the Dairy Department in Washington during World War. Is a contributor to farm papers. Republican. Methodist. Woman's Club, Moundsville. Farm Woman's Club.

DOTSON, JAMES J., Richwood, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Jacob L. and Susan E. (Hart) Dotson. Born January 7, 1874, in Clendenin, West Virginia. Wife, Leona S. Odell. Educated in the public schools and the Summersville Normal School. Taught in the public schools for twenty years; conducted four summer normal schools for teachers. Interested in the *Nicholas Republican* since 1912; now editor and owner. Manager and owner of the Richwood Insurance Agency. Was president and member of the board of education for ten years; helped to secure the present excellent equipment for the public schools of his town. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

DOVENER, BLACKBURN BARRETT, legislator, was born April 20, 1842, at Hurricane Bridge, Cabell County, Virginia, and died May 9, 1914. His parents moved to Elizabeth, and then to Parkersburg in the year 1854. Immediately upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Federal army. In 1863 he raised a company, of which he was first lieutenant. At the battle of Cedar Creek, he was made a captain. After the close of the war, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the great Republican landslide of 1894, he was elected to Congress and served continuously from that date until 1907. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, he secured appropriations for many important improvements in the navigation of West Virginia rivers.

DOW, GROVE SAMUEL, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator and author. Son of Ernest Wentworth and Blanche (Hinman) Dow. Born October 7, 1888, in Bowling Green, Missouri. Wife, Olive Leah Brashers. Attended the public schools of Bowling Green; A.B., William Jewell College, 1909; A.M., Brown University, 1911; graduate student, Harvard University, 1911-12; graduate student in sociology in the University of Chicago, 1913-14. Professor of history, Maine Central Institute, 1912-13; professor of sociology, Olivet College, 1914-18; professor of sociology and economics, University of New Mexico, 1918-19; professor of sociology, Baylor University, 1919-22; professor of sociology, University of Denver, 1922-26; acting professor of sociology, West Virginia University, 1926-27, and associate professor of sociology, 1927-29. Author of: *Introduction to the Principles of Sociology*, 1920; *Society and Its Problems*, 1922; *Social Problems of Today*, 1925; *Crime and Its Prevention*, 1927. Served in the World War as a private. Democrat. Baptist. Kiwanis. American Sociological Society. City Club, Denver.

DOWNS, B. E., Welch, West Virginia. Pharmacist and legislator. Son of David E. and Louise (Stark) Downs. Born January 29, 1879, in Greenup, Kentucky. Wife, Minnie Howland. Came to West Virginia in 1903. Attended the public schools of Greenup and the pharmacy school of Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. Engaged in the retail drug business in Welch since 1904. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1927. Member of the State Pharmacy Board from 1913 to 1923; president, 1922-23. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner). Rotary (President, Welch Rotary, 1923-24).

DROOP MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF. This battle was fought on November 6, 1863, between a Confederate force under General Echols and a Federal force under General Averell. The Confederates were

defeated with a great loss of men and supplies.

DROOP MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION. The commission is nonpartisan. It is composed of five members appointed by the governor, three from the House of Delegates and two from the Senate, Legislature of 1927. They are not salaried. The length of term is indefinite. The members are authorized to investigate conditions at Droop Mountain Battlefield, temporarily mark battle lines, secure information, and take conditional option on part of the property.

DUDDING, JEROME, Winfield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James B. and Victoria Dudding. Born February 3, 1870, in Winfield. Unmarried. Attended public schools; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1894. Admitted to the bar, 1894. Democratic nominee for judge of the sixth judicial circuit in 1924. Democrat. Knight of Pythias. Phi Sigma Kappa.

DUNBAR, Kanawha County, is situated in the western part of the county on the Kanawha River, in the valley on a level flood plain about one-half mile wide, extending the entire length of the city. It is six miles west by north from Charleston. Hard-surfaced county road connects the city directly with State Route 19. Dunbar is also served by the Charleston Interurban Railroad, by the New York Central lines, and by river transportation. It has one bank, one weekly newspaper, five churches, one theater, the county 4-H fairground, and the county infirmary.

The city has two elementary schools with 700 students and one district high school with 340 students. Forty teachers are employed in the schools. It has approximately thirty-six miles of paved streets. Electric power and light service is furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, water service by the Dunbar Water Works Company, and gas by the Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of the United Fuel Gas Company.

Dunbar is governed by a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $2,814,498. The municipal tax rate is 50 cents on each $100 valuation.

Dunbar was chartered in 1921. Its rapid growth has been due to industries and its close proximity to the city of Charleston. A very fertile soil has encouraged gardening and settlement there. It was originally the site of a truck garden and a cannery. Dunbar is sometimes called the White City because of its enforced racial restrictions. It was platted in 1919 by the Dunbar Land Company. Estimated population is 5000.

(Data furnished by Norman S. Mount.)

DUNBAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This chamber was organized June 26, 1923. A board of directors controls the activities of the organization and the management is vested in a secretary elected by the directors. The organization has a membership of thirty. Its service to the community is promoting the advancement of the commercial, industrial, and civic interests of the city.

DUNBAR FLINT GLASS CORPORATION, Dunbar, West Virginia, manufacturers of pressed and blown tableware and novelties. One plant in State at Dunbar; 425 employees. Raw materials used: sand, soda ash, and lime. Annual production, $1,000,000. Second largest plant of its kind in the United States. Products have world-wide distribution. The Dunbar Double-Blowing process permits the blowing of two articles at once, thus cutting down production costs. Plant organized in 1912, the first plant in the town of Dunbar.

DUNGLINSON, GEORGE, JR., Bluefield, West Virginia. Mining engineer. Son of George and Margaret Huddart Dunglinson. Born in Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, July 3, 1882. Wife, Marie Boyd. Came to the United

States at the age of seven. Attended public and private schools in Talladega, Alabama; B.S. in Mining Engineering, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1904. Has been identified with coal production in West Virginia since 1904. Is manager of the Fuel Department of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company; president of the Bluefield Hotel Company; vice president of the Commercial Bank of Bluefield; secretary and treasurer of the City Building Company, Bluefield; secretary of the Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation, Cardinal, Kentucky. Has been president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club of Bluefield, and chairman of the City Planning Commission, Bluefield. Democrat. Episcopalian. Bluefield Country Club. American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers. Kappa Sigma.

DUNLAP, ROBERT FINLEY, Hinton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Henry and Amelia Margaret Dunlap. Born in White Gate, Virginia, July 25, 1872. Wife, Emma Wysor. A.B. and B.S., Hampden-Sidney College, 1894. Studied law under private tutorship and in a law office. Admitted to bar in 1897. Was chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, 1920-28. Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner), Kanawha Country Club, Charleston; White Oak Country Club, White Oak; Willow Wood Country Club, Hinton. Sigma Chi.

DU PONT AMMONIA CORPORATION, principal offices in the Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware, are the manufacturers of anhydrous and aqua ammonia, methanol, and allied products. One plant in State at Belle, situated on a ninety-acre tract which contains equipment for the manufacture of water gas and also for conducting high-pressure chemical reactions; 600 employees. Coke and nitrogen taken from the air are the raw materials used. Products are marketed to chemical industries, fertilizer industries, and refrigeration trade. Second largest plant in the United States; works under French patent of Georges Claude and the Italian patents of Cassale.

DURHAM, EDWIN A., Sistersville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Wilbur S. and Sarah M. Durham. Born June 3, 1862, in Sherman, New York. Wife, Ada Bishop. Attended the public schools of Sherman, New York, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. President of the Tyler County Bank from its organization to its recent merger; retained as president since its merger with the First National Bank into the First Tyler Bank and Trust Company. Is also president of the Petroleum Exploration, a large company operating in Kentucky and several other states. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias. Sistersville Country Club.

DUVAL, ISAAC HARDIN, soldier, U. S. A., was born in Brooke County, September 1, 1824, and died in 1902. In 1861 he entered the Federal army as major of the First West Virginia Infantry; became colonel of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, September, 1862; was commissioned brigadier general, September, 1864; and breveted major general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service, particularly at the battle of Opequan.

He was a member of the State Senate, 1866, and adjutant general of West Virginia, 1867; and was elected to Congress in 1868.

DYE, GEORGE W., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Merchant and legislator. Son of Fielding and Mary E. Dye. Born June 16, 1864, in Rockport, West Virginia. Wife, Lucinda Spencer. Attended public schools. Was for many years a successful merchant in and around Parkersburg. Elected a member of the House of Delegates in the 1923, 1925, and 1927 sessions. Democrat. Methodist. W. O. W.; U. C. T.; Red Men.

E

EAGLE, A. BRUCE, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Physician. Son of George W. and Margaret E. (Sites) Eagle. Born in Upper Tract, West Virginia, November 12, 1880. Wife, Bessie Harley. Attended public school in West Virginia; graduated from the College of Medicine at the University of Maryland in 1904. Began the practice of medicine in Martinsburg in 1904. Served as city and county health commissioner for eight years. Was president of the Berkeley County Horticultural Society for two years. Is associated with the banks of his community and is interested in orchards near his home city. For several years has taken an active interest in the civic and community activities of Martinsburg. Has been president of the Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce for the past three years. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Shriner); Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

EAGLES, FRATERNAL ORDER OF. The order was organized in West Virginia in 1898. It now has thirty-eight local organizations with a total membership of about two thousand. This organization has no local headquarters; it is under the direction of the national headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. It is a charitable organization. Annual meetings are held in Columbus, Ohio, in September. The organization publishes the *Eagle Magazine* monthly.

EAKIN LUMBER COMPANY, Weston, West Virginia, manufacturers of rough and dressed lumber. Three plants are located in the State, at Deep Well, Prestonia, and Fenwick, having 350 employees. Use 100,000 feet of raw lumber daily. Value of annual production, $1,000,000. The products are marketed throughout the East and West in the United States and some are exported.

EASLEY, DAVID MILTON, Bluefield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John W. and Minerva (Pack) Easley. Born in Pearisburg, Virginia, March 10, 1875. Wife, Maude Oliver. Attended Pearisburg (Virginia) Academy; was graduated from West Virginia University College of Law. Was admitted to the bar in Mercer County in 1900; has practiced there since, in State and Federal courts. Member of law firm French, Easley and Easley. Is city attorney for the city of Bluefield and president of the board of education of the Beaver Pond District. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (Shriner). Rotary. Bluefield Country Club.

EASTERN PANHANDLE. This section of West Virginia is composed of seven counties extending out in a northeastern direction from the main body of the State. The counties are Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. Five of the counties were created by Virginia and were taken over by West Virginia, and two, Grant and Mineral, were created by the new State.

The territory in the five counties first named was included in West Virginia at its formation in 1863, and the irregular form was caused by natural conditions and existing boundary lines. On the north, the state of Maryland extended westward in a narrow strip between the Potomac, which it followed to its first fountain, and the Mason and Dixon line.

1. Electric Engine Drawing Coal Train. *(Courtesy Norfolk and Western Railway.)*
2. Power Dam at Cheat Haven. *(Courtesy Sanderson and Porter.)*
3. Falls and Power Plant on Kanawha River.

The dividing line for the counties to be included in the State of West Virginia was fixed upon as the crest of the main Alleghenies, or as nearly as the existing county lines permitted. In the beginning, from natural causes this formed an extensive panhandle.

The term Eastern Panhandle is more frequently used to mean the three counties forming its most eastern tip, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. The first county was included in the new State. It lies in the Allegheny range and the natural boundary originally decided upon passes through it. Berkeley and Jefferson counties lie to the east of the Alleghenies and were not included in the original act creating West Virginia. However, at the first session of the Legislature of West Virginia, provision was made for their admission into the State upon an affirmative vote of the people. Control of the two counties seemed an administrative and economic necessity because of the main lines of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad which traversed the counties and formed the only means of transportation between Washington and the West.

The Eastern Panhandle is a rich agricultural and industrial section. It is especially noted for the excellence and abundance of its horticultural products.

(For information regarding highways in the Eastern Panhandle, see Scenic Highways.)

EASTERN STAR, GRAND CHAPTER OF WEST VIRGINIA. The Order of the Eastern Star is a charitable and benevolent association to which only Master Masons, their mothers, wives, widows, sisters, and daughters are eligible. It was originated by the poet Robert Morris about 1850.

The West Virginia organization was formed June 28, 1904. There are now 108 local chapters in the State with a total membership of more than 16,000. It is a fraternal order of workers banded together for social uplift and the teaching of holy principles and high ideals.

EASTON, JOHN B., Williamstown, West Virginia. Legislator. Son of William and Anna (Lynch) Easton. Born September 26, 1880, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Elizabeth Thomas. Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Has served as an executive of labor organizations for twenty-eight years; president of the West Virginia Federation of Labor for the past five years. Has served as a member of the city council of Williamson, as a member of the State Legislature, and as presidential elector in 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Junior Order of American Mechanics. American Flint Glass Workers Union.

ECHOLS, JOHN, soldier, C. S. A., was born March 20, 1823, in Lynchburg, Virginia, and died in Staunton, Virginia, May 24, 1896. He was educated at Virginia Military Institute, Washington College, and Harvard, and was admitted to the bar in Staunton. In 1843 he located at Union, Monroe County, to practice law.

In 1861 he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel, assigned to the Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned colonel, served under Stonewall Jackson, 1861-62, was commissioned brigadier general April 18, 1862, and was assigned to command a brigade in the army of western Virginia. He served in the campaign in the Kanawha Valley; commanded Confederate forces at battle of Droop Mountain, November, 1863; and continued in operations to the close of the war.

ECHOLS, LEONARD SIDNEY, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of George A. and Cartha G. (Atkins) Echols. Born October 30, 1871, in Madison, West Virginia. Wife, Anne Campbell DePue. LL.B., Southern Normal University, 1900. Admitted to the bar in Tennessee and West Virginia in

1901; began the practice of law in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Prosecuting attorney in Mason County, 1904-9; assistant State tax commissioner of West Virginia, 1909-19; represented the sixth district of West Virginia in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses. Postmaster of Charleston, 1924-28. Republican. Mason (32 Degree).

EDMISTON, ANDREW, Weston, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of Matthew and Ella (Jackson) Edmiston. Born in Weston, November 13, 1892. Wife, Merle Williams. Was graduated from West Virginia University in 1916. Second lieutenant, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War. Twice wounded in action; awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action at Foret de Fere, France, on August 2, 1918. Is editor of the Weston *Democrat* and president of the Grafton *Press.* Mayor of Weston, 1924 and 1925. Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, 1928. Is past department commander of the American Legion for West Virginia. Episcopalian. Mason (Shriner). American Legion. Delta Tau Delta.

EDUCATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF, see State Department of Education.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, EARLY, see History of West Virginia, section XV.

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The association headquarters are at 1816 Washington Street, Charleston. The organization was founded at Fairmont in 1865, to serve the interests of schools and teachers. It now has a membership of 12,117. Local organizations connected with it are affiliated round tables and county and city teachers associations. One annual meeting is held each year. The *West Virginia School Journal* is the official publication.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM HENRY, naturalist, was born in Greene County, New York, March 15, 1822, and died in Coalburg, West Virginia, April 4, 1909. He was graduated from Williams College in 1842. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in New York in 1847. He made a voyage up the Amazon River in 1846 for the purpose of collecting objects of natural history.

He moved to Coalburg, West Virginia, and spent many years in this place. Here he did most of his work as a student of natural history. By personal collecting and through wide correspondence he obtained eggs and caterpillars of at least 165 species of American butterflies previously unknown to science, and reared them to maturity. He wrote descriptions and made elaborate drawings of the insects in all their stages.

He was the author of *Voyage up the Amazon,* 1847, and *Shakesper Not Shakespear,* 1900. He compiled a genealogy of the Edwards family in 1903. Mr. Edwards is best known because of the three volumes *The Butterflies of North America,* 1879, 1884, 1897, which are now rare and very expensive.

He also wrote many papers on entomology for scientific journals. He contributed 160 separate articles on Lepidoptera to the *Canadian Entomologist.*

EDWIN M. KNOWLES CHINA COMPANY, Newell, West Virginia, manufacturers of white, ivory, and colored dinner ware. Two plants in State, one in Chester and one in Newell; 685 employees. Flint, English clays, domestic clays, feldspar, white lead, and zinc oxide are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $2,000,000. Third largest dinner ware manufacturing company in the United States. Distribution throughout the country.

EIESLAND, JOHN ARNDT, Morgantown, West Virginia. Mathematician and educator. Son of Andreas and Agnete (Abrahamsen) Eiesland. Born January 27, 1867, in Ny Hellesund near Christianssand, Norway. Wife, Clara Jane Snyder. Graduate of normal school and gymnasium in Christianssand; Ph.B., University of South Dakota, 1891; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1898; Johns Hopkins scholar, 1897-98. Taught in the public schools of Norway in 1885-86. Came to the United States in 1888. Was instructor in mathematics and science in Luther Academy, Albert Lea, Minnesota, 1891-92; professor of mathematics and German in Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania, 1895-1903; instructor of mathematics at United States Naval Academy, 1903-07; professor of mathematics and head of the Department of Mathematics, West Virginia University since 1907. Author of: *Advanced Algebra for Technical Schools and Colleges,* 1910; also author of numerous memoirs on differential geometry, differential equations, and geometry of n-dimensional space, in American and foreign mathematical journals. Secretary to the West Virginia Academy of Science, 1925-26, and president, 1926-27. Democrat. Lutheran. Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science. American Mathematical Society. Mathematical Association of America. Circolo Matematico di Palermo (Italy). Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung. President, Alpha of West Virginia Chapter Phi Beta Kappa.

ELBIN, HARRY, Cameron, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Henry and Elizabeth V. (Snyder) Elbin. Born January 18, 1874, in Aleppo, Pennsylvania. Wife, Nellie C. Nowell. Attended the public schools in Aleppo. Came to West Virginia in 1894. Has been engaged in banking in West Virginia for nearly a quarter of a century. Is now cashier in the First National Bank in Cameron. Methodist. Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. We are living in an electric age. Today the wealth and progress of a nation or a state largely depends upon power and fuel resources. The eyes of business and industry are turned to those states which have an abundance of adaptable power and fuel and at the same time are accessible to the markets of the country. West Virginia meets the requirements of a great industrial state,—chiefly because of its great natural resources, its splendid transportation facilities, its proximity to the markets of the East and West, and its ample supply of cheap electric power.

The electric industry has made remarkable strides in West Virginia since 1882 when, in December, the first electric light plant was established in the city of Wheeling. Until a little more than a decade ago electric light and power service in the Mountain State was furnished by small plants which provided current over a comparatively limited area. Today the industry not only serves the factory, the store and the home in closely built-up communities, but reaches many rural sections and hamlets, giving them in many cases the same service supplied to the large cities and industrial sections of the country.

The interconnection of power plants and power systems by great transmission lines has revolutionized the use and application of electricity in West Virginia. It has permitted the exchange of power and thus, by providing against emergencies and break-downs, has produced dependable and continuous service.

Not only are the more important electric generating stations in West Virginia connected with each other, but the State is tied in with a great network of transmission lines extending to the Great Lakes on the north, Chicago on the west, the Atlantic Seaboard on the east, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

The interconnection of power facilities has reduced the number of generating plants and at the same time has secured a diversity of load or business, which, with the increased efficiency of coal-burning stations, has brought about a decrease in the cost of electricity to the consumer during a period when the cost of other commodities and services has risen. Many important rate reductions have been made by electric companies in West Virginia in the past two years. Electric power and light rates in the State today compare favorably with rates in any other section of the country.

The largest steam-driven plant in the State is located at Windsor on the Ohio River above Wheeling. It has a rating of 180,000 kilowatts (about 240,000 horse power). This plant has at its door 11,000 acres of Pittsburgh Coal for its fuel supply. It is owned jointly by the American Gas and Electric and the West Penn interests. Among the largest generating stations owned by the Monongahela West Penn System, which serves a large part of northern West Virginia, are the Rivesville steam plant with a capacity of 40,000 kilowatts and the Cheat Haven hydro-electric development

IN THE EASTERN PANHANDLE

According to the report of the Board of Public Works for 1929, there are at this time forty electric companies in West Virginia, with an assessed valuation of $66,118,950. To these should be added nine companies engaged in both electric and water service, assessed at $500,000.

Public utility power plants in West Virginia for the year 1928 produced 2,044,790,000 kilowatt hours of energy, of which 8.8 per cent was generated by water power. Only twelve states in America exceed West Virginia in electrical output for that year, according to the United States Geological Survey, 1928.

with a generating capacity of 55,000 horse power. In the southern part of West Virginia, which is largely served by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, are large steam generating plants at Cabin Creek, 104,700 kilowatts; at Sprigg, 87,000 kilowatts; at Kenova, 40,000 kilowatts; and at Logan, 38,000 kilowatts.

The Pocahontas coal field including Bluefield, Princeton, and Welch is largely served by large steam and hydro-generating stations owned by the Appalachian Electric Power Company in the state of Virginia.

The generating capacity of public utility power plants in West Virginia on

January 1, 1928, was 573,386 kilowatts or 338 kilowatts per one thousand of population, as compared with 233 kilowatts per one thousand of population for the United States.

The Virginian and the Norfolk and Western Railway lines in this State afford two outstanding examples of modern electrification of steam railroads.

(Written by A. Bliss McCrum, Secretary West Virginia Public Utilities Association.)

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS. West Virginia has 376 miles of city and interurban electric railways. Before the advent of the paved highway and the automobile, trolleys were the only practical means of transportation in the cities and suburbs and they were important factors in the development of industry. Today, though that service is supplemented by the motor bus, for mass transportation the electric car is still the most efficient and economical mode of travel.

The Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, with its chief offices at Fairmont, operates the largest electric railway transportation system in the State, connecting the cities of Fairmont, Clarksburg, Weston, and Mannington in the northern part and Parkersburg and Marietta, Ohio. This system also furnishes local transportation service within the cities above named, in Morgantown, and in a number of smaller localities. This corporation is also engaged in furnishing electric and gas service.

The Wheeling Traction Company is the largest electric transportation system in the Wheeling industrial district. Its lines cover the territory from Moundsville, south of Wheeling, to Weirton on the north, and extend across the Ohio River, connecting the thriving cities of Bellaire, Bridgeport, and Martins Ferry with the Panhandle metropolis.

The Wheeling Public Service Company operates a trolley line from the city of Wheeling out the National Pike beyond Elm Grove.

The Newell Bridge and Railway Company and the Steubenville, East Liverpool, and Beaver Valley Traction Company are interstate electric railways, serving the territory north of Wellsburg in the Panhandle district.

The Huntington industrial district is served by the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company, whose lines extend into the neighboring state of Kentucky and by trolley connect Ashland, Catlettsburg, Kenova, and Ceredo with the city of Huntington.

The Great Kanawha Valley in the vicinity of Charleston is served by the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company, extending from St. Albans and Dunbar through Charleston to Cabin Creek and intermediate points. The same company furnishes local service in those cities.

Bluefield and Princeton are connected by the Tri-City Traction Company, whose lines extend into Virginia.

In addition to the above mentioned towns and cities, trolley service is found in Grafton, Sistersville, and Middlebourne.

Following the trend of electric railways throughout the country, many traction systems in West Virginia have developed motor bus lines co-ordinating with their electric service and thus giving the State an efficient and flexible type of transportation. As the cities of West Virginia grow in size, the electric railways will undoubtedly become more important and necessary as transportation factors.

(Written by A. Bliss McCrum, Secretary West Virginia Public Utilities Association.)

ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY, Glen Ferris, West Virginia, established in 1898, are the manufacturers of H. C. ferrochromium. One plant in State at Glen Ferris; 100 employees.

ELIZABETH, county seat of Wirt County, is situated on the Little Kanawha River twenty miles south of Park-

ersburg and seventy-six miles north of Charleston. It is served by the Little Kanawha Railroad, by river transportation, and by State Route 14. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $475,000; three weekly newspapers; a courthouse; and five churches.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 150 and one elementary school with an enrollment of 125. Six teachers are employed in the high school and five in the elementary school. About one and one-half miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Penn Public Service Corporation, and the water is supplied from private water wells. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Property valuation is placed at $700,000 with a tax rate of 50 cents on each $100.

Elizabeth has a present population of approximately 850. For many years the population decreased, but because of good schools and good roads it is now enjoying a gradual growth. The town was first settled by William Beauchamp in 1796, and was named for Elizabeth Woodyard, who became the wife of David Beauchamp, a son of William. It was incorporated as a town in 1820.

(Data furnished by J. G. B. Coberly, Editor *Wirt County Republican.* Read and approved by E. D. Ball, Mayor.)

ELK DISTRICT FAIR. The fair was organized in 1926. It is held for one day annually at Elkview. It is managed by an association; ten members belong to the organization. Approximately fifteen hundred people attended in 1928, and approximately four hundred exhibits are shown annually. Prizes are awarded.

ELKHOHN PINEY COAL MINING COMPANY OF DELAWARE, a subsidiary of the Koppers Coal Company, principal offices in the Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1927. Four mines are operated in the State at Wharton, Ingram Branch, Kimberly, and Columbia. Coal is mined from the Cedar Grove seam at Wharton, from the Eagle seam at Ingram Branch, from the No. 2 Gas seam at Kimberly, and from the No. 5 Block seam at Columbia. Average annual production: at Wharton, 200,000 tons; at Ingram Branch, 100,000 tons; and at Kimberly and Columbia, 450,000 tons. Wharton, 150 employees; Ingram Branch, 50 employees; and Kimberly and Columbia, 300 employees. The coal is marketed throughout the United States and Canada. Shaking screens and picking tables are used in the preparation of the coal.

ELKHORN PINEY COAL MINING COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, a subsidiary of the Koppers Coal Company, principal offices in the Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1927. Two mines are operated in the State at Stanaford and Powellton. Coal is mined from the Sewell and Beckley seams at Stanaford and from the Powellton seam at Powellton. Average annual production at Stanaford, 600,000 tons and at Powellton, 550,000 tons. Stanaford, 540 employees; Powellton, 377 employees. Picking tables and shaker screens are used. The coal is marketed throughout the United States and Canada.

ELKINS, county seat of Randolph County, is situated on Tygarts Valley River, forty-four miles southeast of Grafton and thirty-four miles east of Buckhannon. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland railroads and by State Routes 56 and 58. It has four banks, with capital stock and deposits of $4,703,031.40; one daily and two weekly newspapers; three theaters; two hospitals; a Y. M. C. A.; and twelve churches. The West Virginia Children's Home, a State institution for the care of neglected and dependent children, and the West Virginia Odd Fellows' Home, designated to care for the aged members of the Order, their wives,

widows, and dependent children, are located at Elkins.

The city is provided with five modern, fireproof school buildings, three elementary schools for white students, one for colored students, and a high school. These schools have a total enrollment of 1,850 pupils and 66 teachers. In addition, there is a parochial school, with an enrollment of 100 pupils and 4 teachers. Davis and Elkins College, a Presbyterian institution, is also located here. It was established in 1904. It has an average attendance of 450 and grants three academic degrees—Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Science in Education—and normal school certificates.

A beautiful public park of six acres is maintained by the city. Elkins has approximately six miles of paved streets in the main business and residential section, and the outlying streets are well graded and graveled. The main source of supply of electricity in Elkins is from the Rivesville Power Plant, which has a generating capacity of 40,000 KVA, and which is connected with Springdale, Lake Lynn, Connellsville, Windsor, and Parkersburg. In addition to the above, the Elkins Power Plant, with a generating capacity of 450 KW, is being maintained for emergencies. Alternating current is available in single phase, three phase, and sixty cycle at 22,000, 2300, 230, and 115 volts.

The city is governed by a mayor, elected for two years, and ten councilmen, each elected for four years. The total taxable property value is $7,443,790, with a tax rate of 70 cents on each $100. Total budget for general expenses and retirement on bonds is $52,000.

The 1920 census places the population at 6,788, which has since increased to an estimated number of 8,500. Elkins is located in a county famous for its bluegrass lands, its forests, and high-grade coal, and to these factors the growth of the city is attributed. The principal suburban towns are Beverly, with a population in 1920 of 442; Mill Creek, 762; Huttonsville, 265; Harding, 136; Montrose, 139; Kerens, 175; Norton, 1000; and Coalton, 665. Elkins was laid off in lots in 1889 and incorporated in 1890. It was named in honor of Stephen Benton Elkins, long a United States senator from West Virginia.

(Data furnished by Elkins Business Men's Association, L. L. Cook.)

ELKINS, STEPHEN BENTON, statesman and financier, was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 26, 1841, and died January 4, 1911. In his early boyhood, the family moved to Missouri. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1860 and began the study of law, but entered the Union army before the completion of his course. In 1863, he was admitted to the bar and went to New Mexico to engage in practice. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1866, attorney-general in 1867, United States district attorney in 1868, and delegate in Congress 1873-77.

In 1888, he moved to West Virginia, where he engaged in business in association with his father-in-law, Henry Gassaway Davis. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1884 and Secretary of War from December 17, 1891, to March 3, 1893. In 1895, he was elected United States senator and continued to serve as such until his death.

His principal service in that body was in connection with laws for the regulation of interstate commerce. In 1903, he secured the passage of the Elkins Act, which prohibited secret rebates and discrimination on part of the railways, and declared the published rate to be the only legal charge. The law proved effective and was incorporated into the Hepburn Act, 1906, and the Mann-Elkins Act, 1910.

The last named law extended the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to include interstate and foreign telegraph, and telephone and wireless communications. It empowered the com-

mission to proceed on its own initiative against public carriers, and expedited appeals from its rulings by the establishment of the ill-fated Commerce Court. The act also revived the long-and-short-haul clause.

He, with Henry Gassaway Davis, was instrumental in founding the city of Elkins, which was named for him.

ELK RIVER. This river rises in Pocahontas County at an elevation of 3,000 feet and flows first westward, then southwestward, until it joins the Great Kanawha River at Charleston. Its total length is about 150 miles. It drains all of Clay County, two-thirds of Webster, one-third of Braxton, and smaller parts of Kanawha, Randolph, Pocahontas, and Nicholas counties. The area of its drainage basin is about 1,250 square miles. The principal tributaries are the Back Fork, Holly River, Birch River, Buffalo Creek, Sandy Creek, and Blue Creek.

The Elk River derives its name from a translation of the Shawnee word "tiskelwah," meaning "elk."

ELK RIVER NEAR DUNDON

ELK RIVER COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY, Dundon, West Virginia, producers of bituminous coal and manufacturers of lumber. One mine in State at Widen, equipped with air cleaning plant, picking bands, and loading booms; one lumber mill at Swandale consisting of an eight-foot-band sawmill and a planing mill. Total number of employees, 900. Value of annual production, $2,000,000, consisting of 750,000 tons of coal and 10,000,000 feet of lumber. Are the miners and shippers of the famous "Dundon" coal.

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF. This fraternal organization was founded in New York City in 1868 from an older society composed chiefly of members of the theatrical profession and known as the Jolly Corks. White male citizens twenty-one years of age or over are eligible for membership. Only one lodge is established in any city. Each year, on the first Sunday of December, a memorial service is held for the deceased members of the order. The organization has been noted for the aid given to members and for its ready response and assistance in time of calamity.

The first lodge of the order in this State was instituted at Wheeling, June 22, 1884. There are now over 12,000 members in the State belonging to twenty

lodges located in Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, Bluefield, Moundsville, Fairmont, Grafton, Huntington, Sistersville, Mannington, Morgantown, Clarksburg, Martinsburg, Hinton, Elkins, Logan, Williamson, Beckley, Princeton, and Wellsburg. The West Virginia Elks Association maintains a Hospital for Crippled Children at Martinsburg.

ELLISON, HENRY S., Union, West Virginia. Banker. Son of J. Wesley and Emaline (Brown) Ellison. Born December, 2, 1888, in Monroe County, West Virginia. Wife, Nannie Blanton. Educated in public schools and business college. Head bookkeeper for the Virginia Portland Cement Company, Fordwick, Virginia, 1907-1912. Was cashier of Bank of Monroe, Union, 1919-29; is now president. Served in the United States navy during the World War. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

EMBALMERS, STATE BOARD OF. The board is non-partisan and self-sustaining. It is composed of competent embalmers of at least five years practical experience, one from each congressional district, appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants, to license as embalmers those found qualified, and to revoke licenses according to law. It elects its own officers.

EMBLETON, ROBERT T., Hartford, West Virginia. Merchant and legislator. Son of Peter and Barbara Holt Embleton. Born November 20, 1867, in Hartford. Wife, Hattie M. Stone. Left school at an early age to work in mines; obtained a good education by diligent home study, through courses in night schools, and by reading. Engaged in mining for some years; was a traveling salesman for a time; now engaged in mercantile and fire insurance business. Was mayor of Hartford four terms; has been a member of the town council many times and holds that position at present. Member of the board of education. Elected to the House of Delegates to represent Mason County in 1907, 1925, and 1927. Superintendent of Sunday school more than twenty years. Delegate to the Industrial Mining Congress in 1926. Republican. Methodist. Royal Arch Mason; Knight of Pythias.

EMPIRE FURNITURE COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, organized in 1907, are the manufacturers of buffets, china cabinets, servers, secretaries, and desks. One of the Huntington Line furniture manufacturing plants.

ENGINEERS, STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR. The board maintains offices in the Bank of Commerce Building, Charleston. It is a department of the State government created in 1921 for the registration of professional engineers under the State Registration Law. It is a member of the national organization known as the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners. Two hundred and sixty-seven professional engineers have become registered. At least three board meetings are held during the year at Charleston. An annual report and official roster is published for distribution. The board is self-supporting from fees collected.

ENGLAND, C. McDONALD, Logan, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of Dr. Joseph Root and Annie McAllister England. Born in Covington, Virginia, March 19, 1882. Wife, Alma Hines. Attended the Covington schools, including high school. At the age of nineteen went to Bluefield, where he learned the hardware business with the Bluefield Hardware Company. In 1904, helped organize the Logan Hardware and Supply Company, of which he is now active vice president. Now vice president of the W. F. Bevill Hardware Company, an outgrowth of the former company. Is

vice president of the First National Bank; president of the Clean Eagle Coal Company, president of the Logan Wyoming Coal Land Company, president of the Aracoma Hotel Company, all of Logan; and active vice president of the West Virginia-Kentucky Hardware and Supply Company of Huntington, West Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian (elder). Governor, Twenty-fourth District of Rotary International, 1926-27. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, and Shriner).

ENGLAND, EDWARD THEODORE, Logan, West Virginia. Son of A. J. S. and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) England. Born in 1868 in Jackson County, West Virginia. Wife, Leoma Lemburg. Was graduated from Concord State Normal School in 1892; B.S. and LL.B., Southern Normal University. Began the practice of law in Oceana, Wyoming County; moved to Logan in 1901. Served as mayor of Logan in 1903 and again in 1908. Elected to the State Senate in 1912; president of the Senate in 1915. Elected attorney-general of West Virginia in 1916; re-elected in 1920. Elected to Congress from the sixth congressional district in 1923. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Elk; Moose. Kiwanis.

ENGLE, BLAINE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Insurance man and legislator. Son of Reverend C. A. Engle and Abbigail (Holbert) Engle. Born February 4, 1887, in Gilmer County, West Virginia. Wife, Elma Virginia Whiting. Educated in the public schools of his county, Glenville State Normal School, West Virginia Wesleyan College, and the Mountain State Business College. Taught in the rural, graded and high schools of the State; conducted several summer schools for teachers. Secretary of the Harrison County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for a time; state agent for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia for years; now assistant secretary and State manager for this company. Represented Harrison County in the House of Delegates, 1925; elected to the State Senate from the twelfth district, 1926. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Elk; Knight of Pythias. Rotary.

ENGLE, JAMES W., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William and Tabitha (Criss) Engle. Born December 19, 1865, near Philippi, West Virginia. Wife, Dora B. McCray. Attended the public schools, West Virginia Academy at Buckhannon, and Ohio Wesleyan University; D.D., Grove City College, 1911. Taught for some years; began preaching at the age of twenty-seven. Charges have been Weston Circuit, Beverly, Ravenswood, McMechen, Parkersburg (Elberon), Terra Alta, Grafton (Andrews), Charleston District Superintendency, Huntington (First), Clarksburg (First), and at present Buckhannon (First). Was delegate to the General Conference of his church, 1920 and 1924; member of board of the Epworth League, 1920 to 1924; member of the World Service Commission, 1924 to 1928; member of the Commission of Nine on General Conference Legislation for the General Conference of 1928. Chairman of the Publishing Committee, Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, 1920 to 1924; trustee West Virginia Wesleyan College since 1914; trustee Anti-Saloon League since its organization in the State. Methodist. Mason. Rotary.

EPLING, GILES THOMAS, Welch, West Virginia. Dentist. Son of J. A. and Anna B. (McElrath) Epling. Born July 20, 1872, in Newport, Giles County, Virginia. Wife, Nannie A. White. Attended public school in Virginia; studied dentistry in Northwestern University. Obtained his license and began to practice dentistry in 1893, in Mercer, McDowell, and Cabell counties. Licensed to practice in Virginia in 1917. Was director of the dental department of the Pocahontas Fuel Company in 1917. Has been the director of the McDowell County

Dental Clinic since 1919. Has published many bulletins of the McDowell Dental Clinic. Has read technical papers at meetings of the American Dental Association. Vice president of the Association of Industrial Dentists, 1921. Represented McDowell County in the House of Delegates, 1907-9. Dentist for the Draft Board in Mercer County during the World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner); Elk. Kiwanis.

EPPERLY, LAMAR, Bluefield, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of John and Elizabeth Ellen (Akers) Epperly. Born June 4, 1877, in Huffville, Virginia. Wife, Nora B. St. Clair. Educated in the rural schools of Virginia. Came to West Virginia in 1897, and began working as a mine laborer. Is today the operator of several large mines in West Virginia. Is vice president and general manager of the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, the Louisville Coal and Coke Company, and the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company. Republican.

ESKEW, ELBERT B., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James W. and Mariah Jane Eskew. Born May 1, 1892, in Lucas, West Virginia. Wife, Pearl Ruby Hylbert. Educated in the public schools and in a State normal school. Has taught eighteen years in the public schools of the State. Elected county superintendent of schools for Fayette County in 1926. Served fifteen months in the army during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

EVANS, WILLIAM H., Ansted, West Virginia. Banker and coal operator. Son of William and Jane (Wescott) Evans. Born May 22, 1876, at Coppy House, Llanwnog, Wales. Came to West Virginia in 1890. Wife, Mina M. Zimmerman. Attended the public schools of Wales and America; studied in Morris Harvey College at Barboursville. Is first vice president of the Ansted National Bank; president of Mill Creek Colliery Company and Signal Knob Coal Company, Ansted. Member of the House of Delegates, 1929. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason.

EVANS-WALLOWER LEAD COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of litharge, red lead, and orange mineral. One plant in State located at Charleston, established in 1923; 95 employees.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA. The Executive Department consists of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general and commissioner of agriculture. The term of each officer is four years, beginning on the fourth day of March after his election. The returns of every election for these officers are required to be sealed and sent by the election officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the House of Delegates, who shall, upon the organization of the Legislature, in the presence of a majority of each House assembled for that purpose, open and publish the result of the election as shown by these returns.

The governor, being at the head of the Executive Department, is called the chief executive of the State. Contested elections of his office are determined by both Houses of the Legislature by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. His salary is $10,000 yearly. He must be thirty years of age and is not eligible for re-election. In case of death or resignation, conviction on impeachment, or failure to qualify, his legal successor is the president of the Senate. The governor is commander-in-chief of the State military establishment; convenes the Legislature in extra session; approves or disapproves all acts of the Legislature; fills vacancies in State offices by appointment; grants paroles, pardons, and reprieves for offenses against the State, on the recommendation of the pardoning board; appoints civil and military officers and boards of

directors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and is president of the Board of Public Works.

Of the other executive officers, the secretary of state is custodian of the State seals; keeps a journal of the executive proceedings; and arranges and preserves all records and State papers belonging to the Executive Department. He is secretary of the Board of Public Works. His salary is $7,000. The auditor is the chief revenue officer of the State; makes settlements with the sheriffs; keeps in his office separate accounts of all the sources from which moneys are received, and a general account with the treasurer upon whom he draws warrants for all disbursements (no public moneys can be paid out except upon his warrant); receives and audits statements of railroad officials of railroad property for the purpose of taxation. His salary is $7,000 a year. The treasurer has charge of the State's revenues which can be disbursed only on a warrant issued by the auditor and duly countersigned by the treasurer. His salary is $7,000 a year.

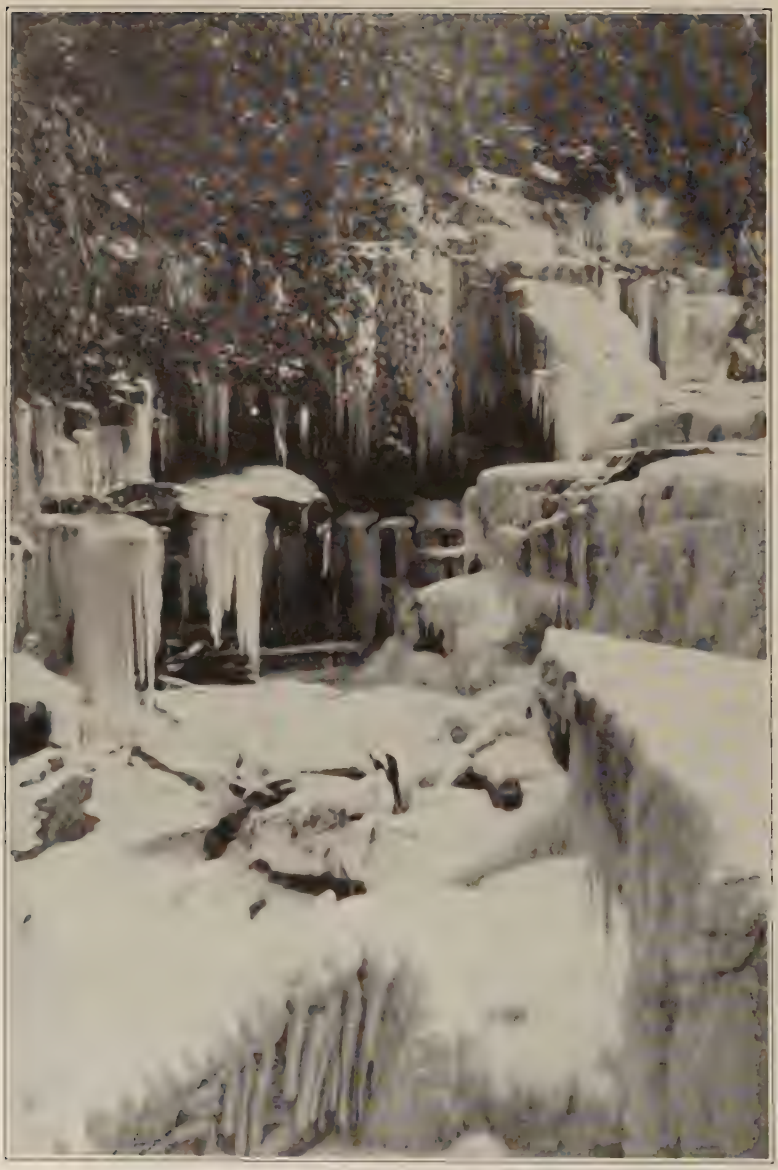
The attorney-general is the legal adviser of all State officials; construes all statutes and, when requested by State officials and heads of departments and institutions, renders opinions thereon; and is ex officio reporter of the Supreme Court of Appeals. His salary is $7,000 a year. The superintendent of free schools has general supervision of the public school system; makes reports of its condition to the governor; and recommends needed legislation for the improvement thereof. His salary is $7,000 a year. The commissioner of agriculture is an executive officer, by act of the Legislature of 1911, and a member of the Board of Public Works. His duties are to protect the farmers against poor seeds; prevent spread of plant and animal diseases; and in other ways aid the agricultural interests.

The several executive officers compose the Board of Public Works, which designates what banks shall be depositories of State funds; assesses all public utilities for taxation; and has general supervision of the internal improvements. The Board of the School Fund is composed of the governor, the auditor, the treasurer, and the superintendent of free schools.

(Read and approved by Howard B. Lee, Attorney-General.)

EXPERIMENT STATION, WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL, see Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia.

EXPLORATIONS, see History of West Virginia, section I.



—*Dorothy D. Warner*

King Winter on Cotton Hill

F

FAIRMONT, county seat of Marion County, is situated at the head of navigation on the Monongahela River at the point where the West Fork and the Tygarts Valley rivers unite to form the Monongahela. It is ninety miles south of Pittsburgh and thirty-four miles south of the Mason-Dixon line. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Monongahela railroads, State Routes 4 and 6, and United States Route 19. It has five banks with capital stock and deposits of $12,963,985.74; two daily newspapers; four theaters; thirteen churches; Cook Hospital; Fairmont Hospital No. 3; Fairmont State Normal School; and a public library.

The city has three high schools with an enrollment of 1,121, and eight elementary schools. One hundred and eighty-three teachers are employed in the entire school system. About forty-five miles of paved streets and a small but interesting park are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. The water is supplied by a filtration plant municipally owned and operated. The government of the city is bipartisan, governed by four commissioners, two from each party. Taxable property is valued at $38,552,-255, with a tax rate of 70 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $200,-315.72, and the debt approximately $28,000.

Fairmont has a population of approximately 27,000, chiefly due to development of the mining industry, which centers there for a large portion of the Monongahela Valley. The city was first called Middletown, because it was halfway between Morgantown and Clarksburg. It was laid out in 1819 on land owned by Boaz Fleming, and the first house was erected the same year by Samuel Jackson. It was incorporated under the name Fairmont on January 20, 1843.

(Data furnished by W. J. Wiegel and C. W. Swiger.)

FAIRMONT COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION. Headquarters for this association are at 310 Jacobs Building, Fairmont, West Virginia. It was organized to further the interests of producers of bituminous coal in northern West Virginia. It is composed of twenty-five members and is a branch of the National Coal Association. Production reports and like information are issued to the members as occasion demands. Annual meetings are held the second Tuesday in February at Fairmont.

FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NUMBER 3, at Fairmont. This State hospital is under the direction of a superintendent, assisted in his duties by a staff of trained surgeons and nurses. Like the other two emergency hospitals of the State, this one has met the requirements of the American College of Surgeons for standardization. The work of this hospital has increased greatly during the past few years, and has been of such character as to win the confidence of the general public. As a result, many pay patients are now being treated.

The hospital is situated on a prominent piece of ground, with a frontage of 164 feet, overlooking the city of Fairmont. The building is of brick with two wings 67.3 feet wide, four sun parlors, a full basement, and slate roof. It is sur-

rounded by a large and well-kept lawn. Brick driveways and concrete sidewalks lead from Guffy Street to the building. The building is valued at $100,000.

This hospital makes an effort to admit, treat, and charge all patients without discrimination, according to the laws of the State of West Virginia and the approval of the State Board of Control. Patients admitted for treatment and hospital care, not injured while at their usual employment, are charged for services rendered. Patients covered by private insurance or by the West Virginia Compensation Act are charged according to the laws prescribed by the State.

Numerous patients have been admitted to Fairmont Hospital Number 3 from the boys' and girls' industrial schools, from the Children's Home at Elkins, from Weston State Hospital, and from the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Most of these have been admitted for surgical treatment.

This hospital maintains a ward for the treatment of girls afflicted with venereal diseases. No patient is admitted to this ward unless she has first been duly committed to the Girls' Industrial Home. The ward has a well-equipped treatment room and is supervised by a competent matron, who, in turn, is under the direction of the hospital staff. Many cures have been effected.

The hospital has necessarily done considerable charity work, and in so doing has been of great value to a number of persons who really needed and deserved help. Each member of the staff is urged to be courteous and mindful of those patients injured at their work as well as all other patients receiving care at the hand of the State.

A receiving ward has been equipped and an ample force of nurses employed to assure prompt and systematic care. This department carries with it the latest equipment for first aid, the treatment of shock, and minor surgery. It is here that the patient is officially admitted and directed to a particular department for the treatment or examination indicated. In connection with this department special forms of examination and cystoscopic and electric treatments are given.

Because of the increasing number of pay patients, this hospital has become self-supporting. The Legislature in 1927 was enabled to cut down the appropriation to $5,000 a year for current expenses, and $5,000 for repairs and improvements. The Legislature in 1929 found it unnecessary to make any appropriation for this institution.

(Read and approved by William Welton, M. D., Superintendent, and James S. Lakin, President State Board of Control.)

FAIRMONT MINING MACHINERY COMPANY, Fairmont, West Virginia, manufacturers of coal handling and coal preparation equipment, industrial material handling equipment, and structural steel. One plant in State at Fairmont having structural, machine, and forge shop and iron foundry; employs 250 people. Steel, iron, and brass are used as raw materials. Value of annual production, $1,000,000. Products are marketed throughout the United States.

FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, at Fairmont. This normal school has been known throughout the State and to some extent, throughout the country, as devoted entirely to the purpose of training teachers. One of the historians of the Fairmont State Normal School states that "For 62 years there has been at Fairmont an institution devoted to the preparation of teachers." The act of the Legislature establishing Fairmont State Normal School contains the following: "In establishing a school for the purpose of educating and training teachers in the improved methods of instruction and discipline adopted in the common schools of the State." This objective has been adhered to from the beginning.

The institution offers two main courses of instruction, (1) the standard two-year normal course for the training of elementary teachers, and (2) a four-year collegiate course for the training of high school teachers. Some variations and adaptations in these courses are made to fit the needs of teachers preparing to teach special subjects or in special positions.

Training School Facilities. Early in its history, the Fairmont State Normal School was associated with the Fairmont public schools in maintaining a model training school. This arrangement has gone through many stages. For several years the State has supplemented the salaries of the teachers in one of the large elementary schools of Fairmont in recognition of privileges, given to normal school classes, of observation and directed teaching under expert supervision furnished by the normal school. By special agreement, such privileges have been secured in other schools in and near Fairmont, including high schools since the training of teachers in that field has been undertaken.

Faculty. The faculty (1928) has thirty members, sixteen men and fourteen women, not including the teachers in the affiliated training schools. With two or three exceptions the members of the faculty hold Master's or Doctor's degrees from the leading universities and colleges of the country.

Campus and Buildings. The school is situated on a beautiful rolling campus of forty-five acres in the suburbs of the city of Fairmont. The buildings combine stability and beauty in a high degree. The main administration and school building has two wings, one providing a large auditorium and the other a modern library and cafeteria, all valued at approximately $400,000. The hall for women (capacity 150) is among the best in the State, being valued at $250,000. The frame building for physical education, although temporary, is comfortable and serviceable. The State is completing on the campus a large play field surrounded by a semi-natural stadium, which will serve as a center for athletics and outdoor activities.

Equipment. This normal school is exceptionally well equipped for instruction in the subjects offered in its courses of study, having a modern, well-organized library of 11,000 volumes, and standard laboratories and other equipment for the teaching of sciences, home economics, and art.

Enrollment. With the elimination of all secondary students, the raising of

—Reprint Sterling Studio
FAIRMONT IN 1866

standards, and the lack of interest in the teaching profession following the World War, the enrollment dropped to a low level, but in recent years it has been rapidly increasing in numbers and rising in standards. In fact, the capacity of the present buildings and organization is overtaxed by students seeking instruction. Some recent enrollment figures follow.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	192	429	621
February, 1929	168	416	584

The normal school also conducts a summer term and extension and correspondence courses.

Support. The institution is supported by State appropriation and small en-

rollment and tuition fees charged students. The amounts appropriated for 1930 are as follows:

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, Employees	$125,000
Current General Expenses	22,000
Repairs and Improvements	20,000
Buildings	90,000

History. The history of Fairmont State Normal School records in that community, evidences of an early persistent interest in education, a spirit which has consistently and vigorously supported the normal school for over a half century, as the following notes will indicate.

1852. Fairmont Academy was established.

1856. Fairmont Male and Female Seminary was incorporated with Dr. William R. White, the first State superintendent of free schools in West Virginia, as principal.

1865. A normal school, the first in the State, was founded through private efforts.

1867. The Legislature of West Virginia appropriated $5000 to be applied to the West Virginia Normal School at Fairmont as a branch State normal school.

1868. The State superintendent of schools was authorized to purchase the Fairmont State Normal School from appropriations made for this purpose.

1892. A new building on a new site on Fairmont Avenue was begun.

1893. The school moved to the Fairmont Avenue location.

1912. A year of work above high school was offered.

1914. A standard two-year course above high school grade was offered.

1920. The high school department was discontinued.

1923. Fairmont State Normal School was authorized by the State Board of Education to offer a four-year course for teachers leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree in education.

Principals and Presidents. A list of the principals and presidents of the Fairmont State Normal School with the years each served follows.

J. N. Boyd (private support)	1865-1867
William R. White	1867-1870
J. C. Gilchrist	1870-1871
J. G. Blair	1871-1878
Miss M. L. Dickey	1878-1882
U. S. Fleming	1882-1883
C. A. Sipe	1883-1889
Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow	1889-1890
John Roemer	1890-1891
J. C. Gwynn	1891-1892
J. Walter Barnes	1892-1901
Marcus M. Ross	1901-1902
W. L. McCowan	1902-1905
U. S. Fleming	1905-1907
C. J. C. Bennett	1907-1910
O. I. Woodley	1910-1915
Joseph Rosier	1915-

Notable Names. This institution has been unique as a center that has attracted many notable leaders such as Dr. Sears of the Peabody Fund; A. B. Fleming, later governor of the State, who had much to do with the early founding of the school; Thomas C. Miller, whose influence was felt in the school almost from the beginning of its history; B. L. Butcher, a graduate, who became State superintendent of schools; Honorable J. S. Lakin, a graduate, who is now president of the State Board of Control; J. Walter Barnes, a former principal, who served ably as a member of the State Board of Control; and many others associated with the educational and political life of the State and Nation.

The Fairmont State Normal School is old in experience as a teacher-training institution, but is youthful and active in its zeal for further service and its prospects for substantial expansion.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary Board of Education. Read and approved by Joseph Rosier, President Fairmont State Normal School.)

FAIRS IN WEST VIRGINIA. Although West Virginia ranks high as a manufacturing and mining state, one of her leading industries is agriculture. In the last few years a new and intense interest in this field has been manifested,

as can be seen from the number of farm organizations and county fairs that have sprung up all over the State for the encouragement of agriculture and the improvement of agricultural conditions.

At this time there are thirty-six county and community fairs in West Virginia conducted for the purpose of exhibiting live stock and agricultural products. Prizes are awarded for accomplishments in various phases of this industry, and thousands of people attend the fairs every year to become better acquainted with the agricultural development taking place as result of scientific management.

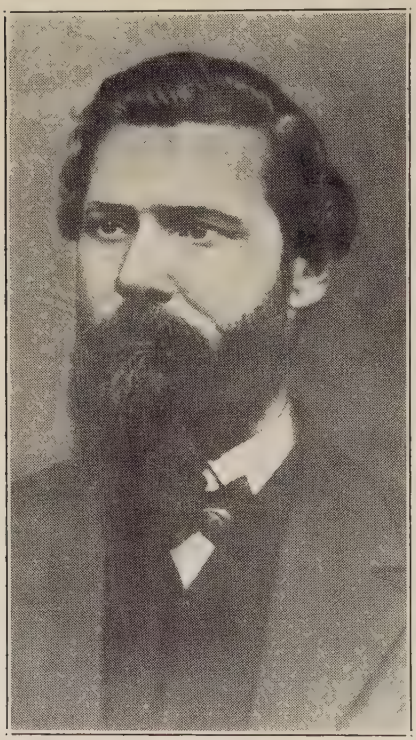
The Legislature in 1929 appropriated $20,000 for aid to fairs, the maximum to each to be $2500 and $5000 to go to Four-H district fairs.

FALLS OF THE LITTLE KANAWHA. At Falls Mills, Braxton County, eight miles above Burnsville, on State Route 19, is an abandoned river channel where the Little Kanawha has cut through the narrow neck of a peninsula once included in a loop to the north, made by the river. The cut-off made by nature through a rock formation has caused the river to fall from an altitude of 805 feet above the falls to 788 feet in the old river bed. The surrounding hills rise to an altitude of 1375 feet. A place of great scenic beauty has thus been created. The section of the mountain formerly in the "loop" now forms an island. The old river bed around the loop in time of high water still receives part of the discharge of the river. It also receives the flow of Laurel Run, at the mouth of which is located the Honeycomb Rocks, a series of freak stone formations, and is occupied in part by Fall Run. The falls for many years furnished power to operate a mill.

FALLS OF THE LITTLE KANAWHA

FARLEY, JAMES T., senator, was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, August 6, 1829, and died at Jackson, California, January 23, 1886. In early life he moved to Missouri and thence to California. His early education had been limited to common-school training. He studied law, and was admitted to the California bar in 1854. For two terms he represented Calaveras County in the California Legislature, and during 1855-56 officiated as speaker. In 1860 he became a member of the California Senate, and served by re-election for eight years,

acting during one session as its temporary president. As a candidate for the United States Senate in 1874, he was defeated by Governor Newton Booth, but was a few years later successfully seated, serving from 1879 to 1885. For several years he was the recognized leader of Democratic politics in California.



DANIEL D. T. FARNSWORTH
SECOND GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

FARM BUREAU, WEST VIRGINIA. The bureau maintains headquarters at 309 Union Bank Building, Clarksburg. It was organized in 1916 to promote, protect, and represent the business, economic, social, and educational interests of the farmers of the State and to develop agriculture.

At the present time there are thirty-five county organizations in the State with a total membership of 2700. Monthly meetings are held in each county. The West Virginia Bureau is a branch of the National American Farm Bureau Federation.

FARM WOMEN'S BUREAU, WEST VIRGINIA. The bureau maintains headquarters at Morgantown. It was organized in 1920 to promote social and moral improvement of rural life. There are now two hundred local organizations in the State with a total membership of approximately four thousand. The organization is affiliated with the State Farm Bureau, but maintains a separate and individual program. Annual business meetings are held in January in Morgantown. For one week in August the bureau conducts an annual Farm Women's Camp at Jackson's Mill.

FARNSWORTH, DANIEL D. T., second governor of West Virginia, was born on Staten Island, New York, December 23, 1819, and died at Buckhannon, West Virginia, December 5, 1892. He was successively a tailor, storekeeper and farmer. In 1861 he was elected a member of the General Assembly at Richmond, but instead became a member of the Second Wheeling Convention, and took a prominent part in creating the Restored Government of Virginia. He was a member of the first House of Delegates of West Virginia, and was later a State senator and president of the Senate. On the resignation of Governor Arthur I. Boreman, he succeeded to his office and served five days, from February 27, to March 3, 1869. In 1872 he was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention.

FAULKNER, CHARLES JAMES, senator and diplomat, was born in Martinsburg, July 2, 1802, and died November 1, 1884. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and gradually rose in his profession until he was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the South. He was a member of the General Assembly, 1832-3, United States senator, 1884, member of the Virginia Convention of

1850-51, a representative in Congress, 1851-9, and Minister to France, 1860-61. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he sympathized with the South and served on the staff of General T. J. Jackson. After the close of the struggle, he returned to Martinsburg. In 1872 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention, and the same year was elected to Congress. At the close of his term he refused to become a candidate for re-election.

FAULKNER, CHARLES JAMES, lawyer, jurist, and statesman, son of Charles James and Mary Wagner (Boyd) Faulkner, was born September 21, 1847, in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and died in Martinsburg on January 13, 1929. He married, first, Sallie Winn and, second, Virginia Fairfax Whiting. He received his early education in the schools of Paris and Switzerland where he had gone with his father who was Minister to France. At the age of fifteen, he returned to America and entered Virginia Military Institute in Lexington. During the desperate fighting in 1864, the little band of cadets was called out, and from then until the end of the Civil War, he saw active service, first as an aide on the staff of General Breckenridge and later on the staff of General Wise. He returned home after the war and studied under the direction of his father until 1866. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Virginia, in 1868, and was admitted to the bar the same year. Mr. Faulkner was judge of the thirteenth judicial circuit of West Virginia. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1887 and re-elected in 1893. After his retirement from the Senate in 1899, he devoted his time to the practice of law and to the management of his agricultural interests in West Virginia.

FAYETTE COUNTY. Population, 60,377 in 1920; estimated population on July 1, 1925, 65,179. Land area, 666.5 square miles. Situated in the southern tier of counties. Bounded on the north by Nicholas County; on the east by Greenbrier and Summers; on the south by Raleigh; and on the west by Kanawha. The county is high and mountainous, the surface badly broken. It is watered by the New and the Gauley rivers, which unite at Gauley Bridge and form the Great Kanawha River. The New takes a general northwestern course through the county; the Gauley flows almost due north. The entire course of these rivers is marked by canyons, precipices, and bluffs. They cut deep down below the level of the surrounding country and wash and tumble over and among the great rocks that fill their beds, and between steep walls of rocks several hundred feet in height. The grand canyon of the New River is seven hundred or more feet above the bed of the river. Back, on either side, the surface of the county, somewhat broken but principally rolling table land, is far above the level of the river. The northern part is also mountainous and rugged. About three miles below the junction of the New and the Gauley rivers are the falls of the Great Kanawha, fourteen feet in height. The great scenic attractions of this section make it popular for tourists who travel the Midland Trail. Hawk's Nest, Lover's Leap, and other well-known points in the section are annually visited by thousands.

Fayette County is served by the main east and west line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; the New York Central Railroad to Gauley Bridge; the Virginian Railroad from Deepwater to Norfolk, Virginia; and numerous feeder lines to the various coal operations. It is also served by United States Route 60 (Midland Trail) across the northern part; by United States Routes 19 and 21, from Gauley Bridge to Beckley; and by State Routes 41 and 61.

Fayetteville is the county seat. It is located on a high plateau four miles from Fayette Station (on the Chesapeake

and Ohio Railroad). It has an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level. By road, it is 52 miles from Charleston, 81 miles from Bluefield, 242 miles from Wheeling, 297 miles from Martinsburg, and 104 miles from Huntington. Other important towns in Fayette County are Ansted, Hill Top, Montgomery, Mount Hope, Oak Hill, Scarboro, and Thurmond.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as returned at the 1928 assessment, was as follows: real estate, $24,804,875; personal property, $8,603,545; public utility property, $20,618,171; total, $54,026,591. The average tax rate for the county for 1928 was $3.15 on each $100 valuation. The county has seven magisterial districts: Fayetteville, Falls, Kanawha, Mountain Cove, Nuttall, Sewell Mountain, and Quinnimont.

FALLS ON FAYETTE STATION ROAD

Industry in Fayette County is principally concerned with the development of the natural resources. Metallurgical plants at Glen Ferris, railroad machine and repair shops, and extensive lumber plants in various parts make up the list of industries. Extensive lumber operations are carried on at Nallen, Landisburg, and Oak Hill.

The wealth of Fayette County is in its vast deposits of coal. Nineteen seams of workable coal underlie the county, beginning with the coals of the Allegheny series and extending through the base of the Pottsville series. In spite of the fact that this county has for many years been one of the leading coal counties of the entire Nation, it is estimated by the State geologist that it yet has a coal reserve of 4,420,505,049 tons. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 12,528,909 tons.

Though the county is broken and mountainous, there is much good arable land for farming and fruit growing. The land produces excellent grass for pasturage for sheep and cattle. However, not much attention has been given to farming and horticulture. The county includes approximately 427,880 acres; of this area, there were 87,043 acres classified as farm land in 1925, 29,849 acres of which was further classified as crop land and the remainder as grazing fields or woodland. A total of 1,725 farms were in operation, 1,509 of which were being cultivated by the owners. The extensive coal operations afford a convenient home market for all surplus crops.

The organization of Fayette County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed February 21, 1831. The territory was taken from parts of Kanawha, Nicholas, Greenbrier, and Logan counties. The county takes its name from Marquis (Gilbert Motier) de Lafayette, the distinguished French nobleman and friend of liberty, who offered his sword and his wealth to the struggling American colonies during the darkest days of the Revolution. Fayette County was created by the state of Virginia. Although this was the second

time the mother state had thus honored the French patriot, today it has no county bearing that distinguished name. The first Fayette county was lost to Kentucky when that State was admitted into the Union, and the second to West Virginia upon its organization.

FAYETTEVILLE, county seat of Fayette County, is situated forty-four miles east of Charleston, the nearest railroad station being South Fayette in the New River gorge, on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The town has two banks, with capital stock and resources of $1,100,000; one hospital; five weekly newspapers; one theater; a courthouse; and five churches.

Fayetteville has one senior high school, with an enrollment of 109; one junior high school, with an enrollment of 114; and one elementary school, with an enrollment of 265. Seventeen teachers are employed in the three schools. One colored school is also maintained with an enrollment of thirty-four pupils and with one teacher.

Approximately two and three-quarters miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light is furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water is supplied from private wells. Taxable property is valued at $699,600, with a tax rate of 75 cents on each $100 valuation. The public debt is placed at $35,000. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council.

Fayetteville was first known as Vandalia, having been named for Abraham Vandal, who in the period from 1818-1825 acquired the present site of the county government. Fayetteville was incorporated in 1883, and the name changed from Vandalia to Fayetteville in honor of Marquis de la Fayette. The present population of the town is approximately 1000.

(Data furnished by E. B. Eskew, County Superintendent of Fayette County Schools. Read and approved by Senator A. B. Abbott.)

FAZENBAKER, OSCAR S. W., Keyser, West Virginia. Locomotive engineer and legislator. Son of William E. and Elizabeth M. Fazenbaker. Born August 2, 1884, in Keyser, West Virginia. Wife, Blanche M. Wagoner. Graduated from the public schools of Keyser and from business college. Has been in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad twenty-seven years, as clerk, as trainmaster, and at the present time as locomotive engineer. Served as a member of the city council at Keyser four years and was elected a member of the State Legislature for the sessions of 1929 and 1930. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Pythian Sisters; Rebekahs; Eastern Star. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN. The Federal Industrial Institution for Women, located on a tract of 502 acres at Alderson, Monroe County, is under the direction of the United States Department of Justice. The inception of this new Federal institution for women was due, as was that of state reformatories for women and girls, to the efforts of a group of women. For years, public-spirited women, seeing the institutions erected by the states for the care and rehabilitation of women offenders, were shocked by the injustice shown to Federal women prisoners. Year after year, the Department of Justice recorded its disapproval of the conditions under which its women prisoners were detained in local jails, penitentiaries, or wings of men's prisons, and recommended that a Federal institution for women be constructed. But it was not until 1923 that a definite bill was presented to Congress; and not until 1924 that the final push was given by the women's organizations of the country that sent the Enabling Act over the top. Fourteen thousand clubs, it is said, petitioned Congress for the new institution.

In the Deficiency Bill passed March 4, 1925, there was included an item of $909,-100 to purchase 300 acres of land in addition to 202 acres donated by the citizens of Alderson, to appoint a superintendent and secretary, and to erect buildings to house and care for 200 inmates.

After the passing of the Deficiency Bill a superintendent, Dr. Mary B. Harris, was appointed March 12 to assist in planning the institution. In the meantime two members of the Advisory Board had been appointed, Miss Julia K. Jaffray of New York, Secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, and Mrs. Alvin E. Dodd of Washington, D. C., who as Catherine Filene is well known as an authority on vocational guidance for women. The superintendent in co-operation with these board members and in consultation with the Architects' Division of the Treasury Department, submitted for the approval of the Attorney-General and the Assistant Attorney-General, a comprehensive building program for the completed institution.

After discussing and approving these plans, the Department of Justice transmitted them to the Architects' Division for specifications. Bids were received November 1, 1925, and the contract for the first group was let December 31, 1925.

In these plans a receiving building, with a capacity for fifty is provided, containing treatment facilities, quarantine quarters, medical isolation rooms for infectious cases, observation quarters for drug addicts, and seclusion rooms for hydrotherapy for disturbed cases. There is a resident woman physician in charge. The complete medical program includes a small hospital for maternity cases and surgical and medical cases, other than venereal and psychopathic.

To provide facilities for the classification of the remainder of the population, cottages have been constructed, each housing about thirty women in single rooms. These, like the receiving building, are simple, each with its own kitchen, dining room and living room. There is no surrounding wall, but the cottages are a part of a quadrangle development, similar to the newer state institutions of like character.

With the first group an industrial building was constructed, to contain the power sewing and knitting equipment, the handwork shop, and the cooking school. The upkeep and housekeeping in all these buildings are given training value, and made an integral part of the educational program.

The buildings and service included in the second contract, let in April, 1927, were eleven cottages, a small staff house, a school and assembly building, a thirty-two-bed hospital, the completion of the garage and power plant, a plant-propagating house, a garden-service building, root cellars, incinerators, barns, dairy house, poultry plant, piggery, roads around the new buildings and through the grounds two miles to the farm group, water supply, electric lines and sewage disposal for the farm group, which comprises a cottage for inmates, houses for the farmers, barns, and a dairy house.

All the main buildings of the institution are of the type known as fire-resisting brick and reinforced concrete. This is an expensive type of construction, but the Appropriation Committee wisely specified that the institution should be built on that plan. These buildings are of modified Georgian Colonial style, two stories in height, grouped about two quadrangles with a natural grove as a background. They are set in an amphitheater of hills, with an altitude of sixteen hundred feet. The Greenbrier River skirts the reservation for a distance of two miles.

The institution has complete facilities for the housing and training of five hundred women and for housing the personnel needed for custody and training in an institution of this size and character.

The total amount expended, approximately two and a half million dollars, is

really not an excessive sum for the establishment of a reformatory of this character, built on the cottage plan, providing for classification, and fireproof in construction.

Effort is made to stress the function of the institution which is incorporated in the name given it by Congress, and to make industry—meaning thereby a full program of work, healthy occupation, and recreation, as well as industrial output—the dominant characteristic of the place. It is hoped to maintain at Alderson an institution which will not only restrain and discipline but also train, rehabilitate, and restore, to which end industry contributes fundamentally.

In addition to the usual occupations connected with the upkeep of the institution, there is a farm of five hundred acres to be tilled, made into lawns, or brought under cultivation. There are cows, pigs, sheep, and chickens to be tended, berries, orchards, truck and flower gardening, all taken care of by the women. A power laundry and power sewing equipment not only expedite the necessary work of the institution and furnish occupation, but also acquaint the women with the use of modern machinery, and have training content.

There is also a cooking school with practical demonstration in the various cottage kitchens; occupational handwork, largely for therapeutic purposes; Red Cross courses in home nursing; sewing; and all other elements of homemaking. Emphasis is put upon the value of music as a therapeutic measure, applying here what has been demonstrated in the army, in men's prisons, and in all reformatories, as well as in the community at large. There are classes in the English branches for those who need and can profit by elementary instruction, and supervised reading and correlated studies for the more advanced.

After careful case study of the individual woman, classification and assignment to all these occupations and studies are made, embodying recommendations of the superintendent, physician, psychologist, educational director, and all other members of the staff with whom she has direct contact. At regular intervals reconsideration is given each case, and the training planned accordingly.

In the industrial development, the market will, of course, be limited to Federal use. It is hoped that orders will be received for garments and articles to be used by other Government institutions, hospitals, and the army and navy. If sufficient work of this nature is allocated, it will not only furnish employment but will also contribute to the upkeep of the institution, supply a small wage, and enable the institution to send every woman out at the end of her term with habits of punctuality and industry, with training to earn an honest living, and with a new outlook on life and society.

(Data furnished by Dr. Mary B. Harris, Superintendent, Federal Industrial Institution for Women.)

FEDERATION OF LABOR, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The federation maintains offices in Charleston. It was formed in 1903. There are now 120 local branches in the State with a membership of approximately ten thousand. The objects of this organization are to encourage the formation of local trade and labor unions and to bring about a closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labor unions in every city; to combine such bodies into State, territorial, or provincial organizations; to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses; to establish national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade and to promote and advance such bodies; to establish departments composed of national and international unions (of the same industry) affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor; to effect an American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods; and by peaceful and legal methods, to influence public opinion in favor of organized labor.

FERGUSON, CHARLES WALKER, Wayne, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of L. B. and Fannie P. Ferguson. Born December 30, 1892, in East Lynn, West Virginia. Wife, Shirley Burgess. Attended Wayne County schools, Oakview Academy, and Marshall College; graduated from the law school of University of Michigan, 1915. Admitted to the bar in 1915. Practices in the State and Federal courts. Served Wayne County as prosecuting attorney for three consecutive terms. Was elected judge of the circuit court of the twenty-fourth circuit in 1928, for an eight-year term. Commissioned second lieutenant, Field Artillery, during the World War; now holds a commission in the Reserve Corps. Member of the American Bar Association, West Virginia Bar Association, and the Commercial Law League. Guyandotte Club. American Legion. Jr. O. U. A. M. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Democrat. Methodist.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains headquarters at 401-4 Wheeling Steel Corporation Building, Wheeling. It was organized in 1899, and now has eighty-five members in the State. The executive committee of the association meets monthly, and a Statewide annual meeting is held in January, the date and place of which are designated by the executive committee.

FISH, see Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission, State.

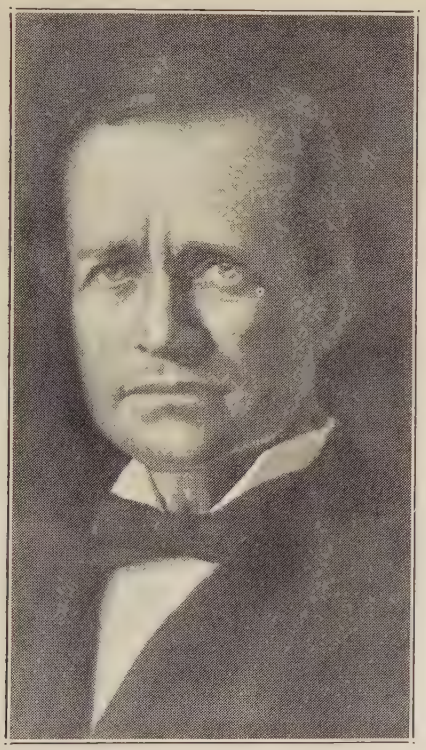
FISHER, JAKE, Sutton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Sutton) Fisher. Born May 26, 1871, in Flatwoods, Braxton County, West Virginia. Wife, Ella B. Corbett. B.S., National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, 1891; studied law in Washington and Lee, 1892-93. Admitted to the bar in 1893; started practicing in Sutton. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1898; re-elected in 1900; elected to the State Senate in 1904; subsequently re-elected. Became judge of the circuit court of the twenty-first judicial district in 1912 and of the fourteenth circuit in 1920. Democratic nominee for governor in 1924. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Red Man; Mason (Knight Templar).

FITZPATRICK, HERBERT, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Reverend James Bailey and Elizabeth Augusta (Dear) Fitzpatrick. Born May 19, 1872, in Richmond, Virginia. A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1892, and LL.B., 1893. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1895. Began the practice of law in Huntington. Vice president and general counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad since 1923. Counsel for a number of prominent corporations. Was a member of the Capitol Commission of West Virginia, 1921. Democrat. Episcopalian. American, West Virginia, and Cabell County bar associations. American Law Institute. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club. Edgewood Country Club, Charleston. Westmoreland and Commonwealth country clubs, Richmond. Rotary. Phi Delta Theta; Theta Nu Epsilon.

FITZPATRICK, VICTOR B., Charleston, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Edward L. and Catherine (Kennedy) Fitzpatrick. Born September 13, 1886, in Au Sable, Michigan. Wife, Stell Marie Rinsey. B. S. in Electrical Engineering, University of Michigan, 1907. Became associated with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and came to West Virginia in 1911. Now general manager of the

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia. Democrat. Catholic. Tau Beta Pi. Sigma Xi. Telephone Pioneers of America. Edgewood Country Club.

FLEMING, ARETUS BROOKS, eighth governor of West Virginia, was born in Fairmont, October 15, 1839, and died October 13, 1923. He studied law



ARETUS BROOKS FLEMING
EIGHTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

at the University of Virginia and began the practice of his profession in 1863. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1863, serving for four years. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1872 and again in 1875. In 1878, he was appointed judge of the circuit court to fill a vacancy, and was afterwards elected to the position, serving until 1888. In that year, he was nominated for governor by the Democratic Party. The election was close, and on the face of the returns his opponent, Nathan Goff, appeared to be elected. A contest was instituted, and in 1890 the Legislature declared that Fleming had been elected. He was inaugurated February 6, 1890. His administration was marked by economy in the management of the State and in securing capital for the development of its resources.

In addition to his law practice and public service, he was interested in various business enterprises, including the development of coal mines.

FLEMING, O. JAY, Grafton, West Virginia. Banker. Son of James B. and Mary E. (Windle) Fleming. Born in Simpson, West Virginia, November 23, 1869. Wife, Florence Kimmel. Attended private schools in Fairmont; finished the normal courses in Fairmont Normal School in 1892, and completed one year of postgraduate study. Taught for a number of years in the public schools. Worked for several years as cashier, bookkeeper, and office man for business concerns; became cashier of the Tucker County Bank in 1899. Moved to Elkins when the ownership of the bank changed. Became treasurer of the Davis Trust Company in Elkins at the time of its organization. Resigned these positions in 1902 and returned to Grafton as assistant cashier of the First National Bank; later became cashier and vice president, which position he now holds. Member Executive Council, American Bankers Association, 1923-25. Past president of the West Virginia Bankers Association. Colonel on Governor Hatfield's staff. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree; Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars of West Virginia; Past Potentate, Osiris Temple, Shrine). Rotary. West Virginia Bankers Association.

FLEMING, RUFUS EDWARD, soldier, U. S. A., was born near Fairmont, August 14, 1840, and died in New Lon-

don, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1910. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Third Regiment Virginia Infantry, which afterwards became the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. By promotions he was advanced to lieutenant colonel October 30, 1864. This regiment saw much service in West Virginia and Virginia. He was wounded at Second Manassas. He was breveted colonel and brigadier general March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service.

At the close of the war he and his regiment took part in the military operations against the Indians in Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming. They returned to Wheeling in June, 1866, where they were mustered out.

FLESHER, HARRY E., Pruntytown, West Virginia. Superintendent West Virginia Industrial School for Boys. Son of Crayton and Harriet R. (Taylor) Flesher. Born March 28, 1872, in Ellenboro, West Virginia. Wife, Martha Johnston Glenn. Attended public schools; finished the normal course in Fairmont State Normal School in 1897. Taught in the rural schools; was for eight years principal of the high school at Keyser; was for two years superintendent of schools in Kingwood. Became superintendent of the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, 1907, which position he now holds. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shriner); Elk. Rotary.

FLICK, WILLIAM H. H., lawyer, was born in northern Ohio in 1841 and died in 1891. He attended Hiram College for a short while, and then upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Union army. He was wounded at Shiloh. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1865. The next year he moved to Moorefield, and in 1867 to Franklin, where he served as prosecuting attorney of Pendleton County, 1867-9 and 1873-4. He was a member of the Legislature, 1868-70, and in that body sponsored the so-called Flick Amendment, which removed all restrictions and disqualifications from those who during the Civil War had been in the service of the Confederacy.

FLICK AMENDMENT. This amendment to the first constitution of West Virginia was designed to eliminate test oaths as a prerequisite for voting and to open the suffrage to former Confederate soldiers and sympathizers with the South. It was presented in the session of 1870 by Delegate W. H. H. Flick of Pendleton County, West Virginia, a former Union soldier. It passed at that session and at the following session, and was ratified by a large popular majority. Its adoption ended the period of reconstruction in West Virginia.

FLINN, E. H., Ravenswood, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Captain W. F. and N. E. Flinn. Born October 21, 1869, in Ravenswood, West Virginia. Received his early education in the common schools of his home community; took a course in Fairmont State Normal School; attended summer sessions at West Virginia University and at Lebanon University. Started teaching in Ravenswood in 1892; superintendent of the Ravenswood schools since 1905. Democrat. Knight of Pythias.

FLOWERS, see Plant Life of West Virginia.

FLYNN, C. E., Arbovale, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Miles and Della Whitecotton Flynn. Born June 21, 1890, in Riverton, West Virginia. Wife, Edith Arbogast. Attended rural schools; was graduated from the Grafton High School; alternated teaching and work in the lumber industry with attendance at school; finished the normal course at Shepherd College. Has taught for eighteen years in all types of school, first as teacher in a one-room country school and more recently as principal of the West Grafton School and the junior high

school in Durbin. Elected superintendent of the Pocahontas County schools in 1926; holds that position at present. Republican. Methodist. Moose; Knight of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of America.

FLYNN, THOMAS O'BRIEN, Wheeling, West Virginia. Editor. Son of James and Grace O'Brien Flynn. Born September 10, 1892, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Married, first, Beryl B. Sorge (deceased); second, Frances Ann Stender. Educated in the parochial schools and Cathedral High School of Wheeling. Became reporter for the Wheeling *Telegraph* when twenty years of age. Positions on newspapers have been: city editor, Wheeling *News* and Wheeling *Register;* managing editor, Wheeling *Majority;* manager, New Castle, Pennsylvania, *Herald;* and since 1926, editor, Wheeling *Daily News.* Entered Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and was assigned for duty with the 45th Battery, Fifteenth Battalion. Catholic.

FOGLE, CHARLES E., St. Marys, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Isaac N. and Melissa A. (Daniel) Fogle. Born September 20, 1866, in Belmont County, Ohio. Wife, Emma Edgar. Educated in the public schools of Ohio. Taught in the schools of Ohio eight years and in the schools of West Virginia three years. Chief of police of Barnesville, Ohio, six years. Has been a minister of the Church of Christ for twenty-four years, having served as pastor in the churches in Fayette City, Pennsylvania, Marietta, Ohio, and St. Marys. Is district game protector of district nine, composing Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Mason, Roane, Wirt, and Calhoun counties. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1926 and re-elected in 1928. Republican. Church of Christ.

FOKKER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION OF AMERICA, principal offices at 1775 Broadway, New York City, manufacturers of airplanes. One plant in State at Glendale, valued at $2,000,000, with 100,000 square feet of floor space; 415 employees. Special steel and wood are the raw materials used. One of the largest plants in America, with an annual production valued at $5,000,000. Planes are shipped to all parts of the country. Builds only the large transport model seating twelve passengers, with provision made for two pilots. Other Fokker factories located at Hasbrouck Heights and Passaic, New Jersey. Fokker planes are used extensively by the United States Government in the army, navy, and marine corps.

FOLLANSBEE, Brooke County, is situated on the Ohio River twenty miles north of Wheeling and forty miles west of Pittsburgh. It is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the West Penn Traction Company, and State Route 2. It has two banks, with capital stock and resources of $1,260,000; one weekly newspaper; three theaters; a city hall; and six churches.

The town has a junior and senior consolidated district high school with an enrollment of 500 students and 20 teachers, and two elementary schools. Approximately four miles of paved streets are maintained, and a three-acre park is now in the process of construction. The Monongahela West Penn Service Corporation furnishes electric power and light, and the Follansbee Water and Light Company the water supply. The town has a commission form of government. Assessed property valuation is placed at $5,200,000, with a municipal tax rate of 67 cents on each $100.

Follansbee has a population of approximately 4,000. The town was chartered by a special act of the Legislature February 16, 1915.

(Data furnished by J. V. Balch, Cashier, Citizens Bank of Follansbee.)

FORD, GEORGE M., Dunbar, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Reverend F. G. W. and Jemima Elizabeth (Hebb)

Ford. Born in Kasson, Barbour County, West Virginia, January 7, 1871. Wife, Annie Laurie Linn. Attended the rural schools and Fairmont State Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1892, and LL.B., 1896. Has been principal of the Terra Alta graded schools; principal of the Grafton High School; principal of Benwood High School; principal of Concord Normal School; head of the Department of Economics and American History, Marshall College; superintendent of the Bluefield schools; superintendent of Brown's Creek District schools in McDowell County; superintendent of the Dunbar schools. Elected State superintendent of free schools in 1920; re-elected in 1924. President of the West Virginia State Education Association in 1921.

Has also had a commendable military career. Cadet, West Virginia University, 1887-92, graduating as first lieutenant. Captain in the Second Infantry of the West Virginia National Guard, 1911; major in the Adjutant General's Department, 1914; resigned major's commission, 1916, to accept commission of captain in the Second West Virginia Infantry; answered the call for Mexican border service April, 1917, with Thirty-eighth Division; discharged April 25, 1919. Served from 1917 to 1919 during the World War. Saw six month service overseas in command of Company B, 258th Infantry, Nineteenth Division, which was on duty at Stenay when the Armistice was signed. Accompanied this division as part of the Army of Occupation to the Valley of the Moselle. Later transferred to the Thirty-seventh Division for home-coming, commanding Company M, 145th Infantry. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar). Honorary member Spanish War Veterans; American Legion; Disabled War Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars. Sigma Chi. Scabbard and Blade.

FORDSON COAL COMPANY, principal offices in Stone, Kentucky, was organized in 1923. One mine is operated in the State at Twin Branch. Coal is taken from the Sewell seam. Average annual production, 365,000 tons; 540 employees. The coal is marketed in Detroit and the Northwest.

FORESTRY, see Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission, State.

FORMATION OF WEST VIRGINIA, see History of West Virginia, sections XX to XXV.

FORTH, ROBERT F., Hurricane, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Philip S. and Mary E. Forth. Born August 29, 1889, in Hurricane, West Virginia. Wife, Hattie O. Billups. Educated in the public schools of Hurricane and Winfield, West Virginia. Taught in the Putnam County schools for four years. Bought the Hurricane *Breeze*, a weekly newspaper, 1912, which he has edited and published since. Republican. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Rebekahs.

FOSS, FEODORE F., Wheeling, West Virginia. Mining and metallurgical engineer. Son of Feodore A. and Olga A. (Mansfield) Foss. Born in Odessa, Russia, December 29, 1874. Wife, Zenaida M. Magula. Was graduated from Classical Gymnasium, St. Petersburg, in 1893; entered Imperial Mining Institute through a competitive examination (60 out of 1,000) and was graduated as a mining and metallurgical engineer, *cum eximia laude*, in 1898. Became assistant professor of metallurgy in the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg, 1900-2. As chief engineer and later as managing director of Lyssva Mining District, developed the iron and steel industry by the introduction of the manufacture of tin plate, galvanized sheet iron, and hollow ware. Developed platinum mining in the same district to an output of nearly two tons a year. As a member of board of directors of Verch-Issetsk Mining District, took active part in de-

veloping iron and coal mining, copper smelting, gold dredging and asbestos mining. Was colonel in Russian mining corps. Established manufacture of 6" shells with 2,000 shells daily output, 3,000 percussion fuses, infantry trench instruments, powder boxes, and soldiers' canteens during World War. Came to the United States in 1917 as chairman of the Industrial Commission of the First Provisional Government. Has extensively studied American methods of development of natural resources and industrial activities. Has visited American industrial centers all over the country, and has prepared an extensive report on the economic life of this country. Severed connections with Russia on account of the Bolshevik upheaval. At the present time he is assistant to the president of the Wheeling Steel Corporation. Became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1926. Republican. Unitarian. American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, Royal Society of Arts, Institute of Metals, The Faraday Society, American Chemical Society, American Statistical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Academy of Political Science, Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, Verein Deutscher Eisenhuttenleute.

FOUR-H CAMP AT JACKSON'S MILL

FOSTORIA GLASS COMPANY, Moundsville, West Virginia, manufacturers of glass tableware. One plant in State at Moundsville with five furnaces and 500,000 square feet of floor space; employing 800 people. Sand, soda ash, lime, lead, potash, and borax are used as raw materials. Under the trade name of Fostoria, the glass is marketed throughout the United States. Largest individual glass plant in the United States manufacturing glassware solely from clay pots.

FOUR-H CAMP, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. Four-H Camp is located at Jackson's Mill, Lewis County, on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, three miles north of Weston. The history of the location runs back to the

close of the Revolution. In 1801 it was acquired by Colonel Edward Jackson (1758-1828), a local commander of State troops in the Indian wars and the grandfather of "Stonewall" Jackson. The original estate involved a large acreage and has undergone many changes. At this point were erected a flour mill, a sawmill, a store building, and a two-story, hewn-log manor house which was dismantled prior to the Civil War. The site of the home is now occupied by a log house which was erected by Henry McWhorter on the site of present Jane Lew and was removed to its present location in 1927. A mill building erected about 1837, the third at the location, is the only remaining building of that period. The homestead achieved considerable renown from the fact that it was the boyhood home of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson from 1830 to 1842.

In 1913 the old mill property and five acres of land were acquired by the Monongahela Valley Traction Company, which was later absorbed by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. The latter corporation, in order to help further the interest of boys and girls in the Four-H movement, donated the property to the State in December, 1920. In 1921 the West Virginia Legislature appropriated $15,000 with which to establish a Four-H Camp on the property. With this appropriation temporary buildings were erected and the first of a series of State camps inaugurated. In July, 1921, thirty additional acres of land were acquired through the efforts of the Weston Chamber of Commerce, and improvements to the grounds financed by business men of Weston and Clarksburg. In 1923 the land holdings were augmented by the purchase of an adjoining tract of 45 acres and acquisitions in 1929 make a total of about 490 acres. The total investment in this project is now about $275,000. This represents appropriations by the State for land and buildings and by various county units for buildings on the campus; money raised by farm bureaus and Four-H Clubs; and individual contributions by public spirited citizens.

On the campus the State has erected a dining hall that is a replica of Mount Vernon, a music hall, and various other buildings that fit into the program of activities. Cottages have been built by the following counties: Marion, Harrison, Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, Randolph, Braxton, Monroe, and Monongalia, and by Brooke and Hancock jointly. A chapel to be built will be a replica of the Valley Forge chapel. Swimming pools and various recreational fields are provided.

This is the first large camp established for farm boys and girls. It has facilities for all groups of rural boys and girls from ten to twenty-one years of age. The project is based on the development of individual initiative and the cultivation of the Head, Heart, Hand, and Health—the "Four-H's." The scope of work covers the teaching of standards of excellence in agriculture and home economics and the development of citizenship and leadership. Out of this project often emerge deserving boys and girls with aspirations for a higher education. To assist them a revolving loan fund is maintained. This is made possible by the Scottish Rite Educational Loan Association, Knights Templar Educational Loan Association, Foster Foundation, West Virginia Bankers Association, Farm Women's Clubs, W. C. T. U., Rotary Clubs, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The camp has, out of this co-operative work, become the center for the meetings of many units of State and national interest. The American Red Cross First Aid Institute provides training; the Business and Professional Women's Clubs meet with the State Four-H Stars; sessions of the Presbyterian Young People's Conference are held here; and the Religious Education Association provides a well-defined course in leadership training. The High School and Hi-Y boys' organizations meet here

annually, as well as the University Young Women's Christian Association and the West Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs. It is also used for the annual training camp for the athletic department of West Virginia University and numerous other public needs.

(Written by Roy Bird Cook, President, Older-Cook Drug Company, Charleston, West Virginia.)

FOUT, HENRY HARNESS, Indianapolis, Indiana. Bishop and author. Son of Henry and Catherine (Powell) Fout. Born October 18, 1861, on a farm in Grant County, West Virginia. Wife, Adah Catherine Pierson. Attended the country schools of Grant County; was graduated from Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, an institution of the United Brethren Church, in 1886 and from Union Biblical Seminary (now Bonebrake Theological Seminary) in Dayton, Ohio, in 1890. D.D. degree conferred by the American Temperance University of Tennessee in 1897. Entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church in 1891 as pastor of the Oak Street United Brethren Church of Dayton; remained there until 1899; superintendent of the Miami Conference from 1899 to 1901; editor in chief of the Sunday school literature of his church from 1901 to 1913; elected bishop of the northwest area of the church in 1913; has since been retained in this position, being reelected at each conference meeting. Spent a large part of the year 1900 in the Bible lands; was a member of a commission to investigate conditions and organize relief units in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Armenia, and other countries in 1918. Author of *The 1900 Pilgrimage* and *The Child and the Church,* 1913; joint author of *Our Heroes.*

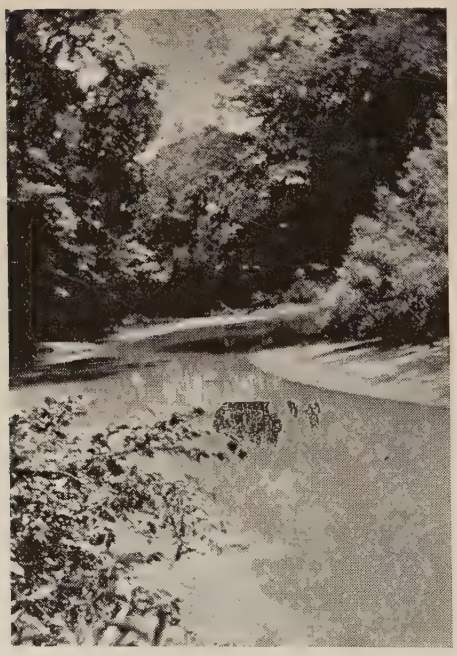
FRAME, NAT T., Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Dr. S. W. and Harriett (Terry) Frame. Born February 25, 1877, in Depauville, Jefferson County, New York. Wife, Grace Boomer. Prepared for college entrance in Union Academy, Bellville, New York; taught one year in the rural schools; A.B., Colgate University, 1899; D.Sc., 1928. Taught for a number of years; was high school principal and later assistant superintendent of the George Junior Republic. Came to West Virginia in 1903; has since been engaged as orchardist and farmer near Martinsburg, West Virginia, and as county agricultural agent, at Louisville, Kentucky. Director of Agricultural Extension of West Virginia since 1919. Author of the West Virginia Community Score Cards and numerous circulars and articles on agricultural, educational, and community topics. Served as honorary colonel on the staff of Governor Hatfield. Acted as governor of the West Virginia Kiwanis District, chairman of the West Virginia Beautification Conference, and secretary of the American Country Life Association. Affiliated with a large number of local, State, and national agricultural and civic movements. Republican. Religious preference: Baptist. Modern Woodmen. Kiwanis. Phi Kappa Psi.

FRANKLIN, county seat of Pendleton County, is situated on the South Branch of the Potomac River, sixty-five miles southeast of Elkins and thirty miles south of Petersburg, the nearest railroad point. It is served by State Route 28 and 53. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $998,805.42; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and three churches. Spruce Knob, highest point in the two Virginias, and the famous Seneca Rocks are situated a few miles from the town.

Franklin has one high school with an enrollment of 82 pupils and 4 teachers, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 125 pupils and 4 teachers. One mile of paved streets is maintained. The lighting and water systems are municipally owned and operated. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually. Taxable property is valued at

$441,710, with a tax rate of 95 cents on each $100. The budget is $7,650. The indebtedness is $8,000.

Franklin has a population of approximately 500. It was settled in 1758, established in 1794 by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, and incorporated in 1872 by an act of the Legislature of West Virginia. The name is



—*Ruby Clayton*
SHADY LANE NEAR CAIRO

derived from "Frankford," so called because it is situated at the ford across the South Branch of the Potomac, used by Francis Evick, one of the first settlers.

(Data furnished by H. M. Calhoun.)

FREDLOCK, ROSE VAN BUSKIRK, (MRS. A. M.), Elkins, West Virginia. Daughter of David and Martha (Stephenson) Van Buskirk. Born December 26, 1871, in Monroe County, Indiana. Wife of Dr. Arimstead Montgomery Fredlock. Attended public school in Indiana; studied art and literature in the University of Chicago two years. Chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary work in Randolph County during World War. Was member of the State Executive Committee of the Republican Party. Has served in the State Federation of Women's Clubs as president of the Central District, 1917-18; State chairman, Division of Industry, 1919-20; State chairman, Child Welfare, 1921-24; State chairman, Department Public Welfare, 1925-27. Presidential elector from the second congressional district, 1928. Republican. Religious preference: Christian Science. D. A. R. President of the American Legion Auxiliary. President of the Welfare Club, Elkins.

FRENCH, DAVID EDWIN, Bluefield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Henly Chapman and Harriet Thomas (Easley) French. Born July 26, 1871, in Giles County, Virginia. Wife, Minnie Reid. Educated in the public and high schools of his home community; then read law. Admitted to the bar in Pearisburg, Giles County, Virginia, in 1895. Moved to McDowell County, West Virginia, 1895, where he was engaged in the practice of law for ten years. Located in Bluefield, where he is now a member of the firm French, Easley, and Easley. Has served the city of Bluefield as city attorney for eight years and represented his district in the West Virginia Senate from 1910 to 1914. Now president of the Bluefield National Bank and the Bluefield Office Building Company. During the World War, was chairman of the Bluefield and Mercer County Four-Minute Men, chairman of the Military Training Camp Association for Mercer County, and member of the Legal Advisory Board for Mercer County. Mason (Shriner); Elk. Rotary. Sons of the American Revolution.

FRENCH, JAMES HARVEY, educator, was born in Giles County, Virginia, October 20, 1818, and died December 11, 1891. He attended Georgetown University and was later graduated from the

University of Virginia. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar but instead of practicing, he became a captain in the Confederate army. He engaged in educational work in southern West Virginia before and after the war. In 1875 he became principal of Concord State Normal School and served to 1891. In that position he took the lead in educational development in southern West Virginia, and influenced the work of many other institutions.

FRENCH, MINNIE REID, (MRS. D. E.), Bluefield, West Virginia. Author. Daughter of William Albert and Phoebe Louise (Hare) Reid. Born in Summers County, West Virginia. Wife of David Edwin French. Attended public schools; graduated from Concord Normal School. Taught in the public schools of Mercer County for several years and for one term was special assistant in Concord Normal School. Author of *A Little Court of Yesterday*, a novel of Virginia life, and of short stories, serials, and verse published in magazines. Woman's Club. League of American Pen Women. U. D. C. D. A. R. (Chapter Regent; State Chaplain for West Virginia, 1929).

FRENCH, ROBERT MOSS, Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of Millard F. and Ella L. French. Born in Logan, West Virginia, December 17, 1889. Wife, Hattie Lee Vermillion. Attended the graded schools of his home community; graduated from Concord Normal School, 1907; studied law in West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar. Best known through his connection with the Bank of Raleigh. Employed as bookkeeper in the Bank of Raleigh at end of university work; for seven years has served as cashier; elected to the board of directors in 1916. Republican. Christian. Mason (Commandery, Shriner). Sigma Nu.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, see History of West Virginia, section III.

FREY, CLARENCE H., Logan, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Lewis J. and Ella M. (Buchanan) Frey. Born October 19, 1894, in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Eloise Nichols. Attended the Berkeley Springs schools; graduated from the Bath District High School. Was editor and manager of the Berkeley Springs *Post* at the age of fifteen. Employed in the book department of the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, 1914-1917. Became manager of the Logan *Banner* after World War. Has since been with this paper continuously with the exception of four months with the *Gazette*, Charleston, West Virginia, in 1921. Enlisted with the Maryland National Guard in 1917; went to France with the 104th Sanitary Train, 29th Division, in 1918. Saw service in the Alsace campaign and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk.

FRICK, OMAR T., Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Peter and Susanna E. Frick. Born December, 1870, in Evansville, Indiana. Wife, Margaret B. Shelly. Educated in the public schools of Indiana. Was clerk and salesman for the Standard Oil Company for five years; salesman for Marshall Field and Company (wholesale), Chicago, for two years; general sales manager for Naval Stores Company for eighteen years; in 1909 organized the Standard Ultramarine Company formerly in Tiffin, Ohio, now in Huntington, West Virginia. Has served as vice president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce; president of the Community Chest; vice president of the West Virginia Manufacturers' Association; vice president of Rotary, president of Community Service; director of Union Bank and Trust Company. Republican. Christian Scientist. Guyan Country Club. Guyandotte Club. Huntington Manufacturers Club.

FROMME, FRED DENTON, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of

Frank Wilbur and Stella (Riker) Fromme. Born April 2, 1886, in St. Paris, Ohio. Wife, Bess May Fridley. Student in Ohio State University, 1903-05; Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1906-07; B.S., South Dakota State College, 1911; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1914. Began teaching in Columbia University, 1911; professor of botany and plant pathology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1915-28; also botanist and plant pathologist, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station; dean and director of the College of Agriculture, West Virginia, since June, 1928. Member South Dakota National Guard, two years. Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member American Botany Society, American Phytopathological Society (president 1924), American Association of University Professors, Virginia Academy of Science. Member Board of Directors of the Crop Protective Institute, 1921-24. Author of about thirty technical papers. Episcopalian. Sigma Xi. Phi Kappa Phi.

FRUIT GROWING. For many years fruit growing has been an important industry in West Virginia. As early as 1804, apples from the Northern Panhandle were shipped by flatboat to New Orleans. Because of market conditions, the fruit growers of Hancock and Brooke counties were the first in the United States to make commercial use of cold-air storage. Although George Washington is credited with the first attempt at fruit growing in the Eastern Panhandle, it remained for the late W. S. Miller to give commercial importance to the industry. In 1851 Mr. Miller planted sixteen acres of apples, plums, and peaches. From this small beginning, fruit growing has now become the most important agricultural industry in the Eastern Panhandle. This part of the State is located in the great Potomac-Shenandoah-Cumberland fruit district, which is consid-

—*Fred E. Brooks*

BLOSSOMTIME IN THE EASTERN PANHANDLE

ered by competent authority to be the most promising apple district east of the Mississippi River, if not in the United States. Today the fruit growing sections of the State are located in the Eastern Panhandle, in the Northern Panhandle, in the Ohio River Valley and in the Greenbrier River Valley.

Apples—Apples are by far the most important fruit grown in the State. According to the 1925 census, there were in West Virginia at that time 5,480,350 apple trees of bearing age and 1,361,390 not of bearing age. The total production reaches six or eight million bushels a year, of which about 75 per cent is commercial. Apples yield from 8 to 10 per cent of the total farm income for the State. West Virginia, for the years 1925, 1926, and 1927, respectively, ranked eighth, fourth, and fifth among the states of the Union in the carload shipments of apples. These apples go to all the important cities of the United States east of the Mississippi River. A large part of the crop from the Eastern Panhandle is exported to the United Kingdom, to South America, and to other foreign countries. The most important varieties grown are the York Imperial, Rome Beauty, Stayman Winesap, Delicious, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Arkansas Winesap, and Yellow Transparent. In recent years there has been a distinct trend toward the production of high quality dessert apples. West Virginia has been the birthplace of two of the most important yellow apples—the Grimes Golden, which originated in Brooke County; and the Golden Delicious, which was found as a chance seedling in Clay County.

During the past fifteen years, much improvement has been made in the methods of production used. Modern tillage practices are carefully followed and a system of sod mulch with additional fertilizers is used on land inclined to wash. Large quantities of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia are used to stimulate the growth and fruit production of the trees. The trees are pruned in the dormant season and attention is paid to the method of pruning that will increase the size and color of the fruit. Production methods of this State have reached a point now where they compare favorably with that of the best. To aid the growers in producing fruit of high quality the State maintains a corps of trained scientists who follow the development of insects and disease and then broadcast the information to all growers so that sprays of the proper materials for their control may be timely applied.

Harvesting begins in July with the early varieties and ends the last of November with the late ones. The fruit is packed in houses provided, in most cases, with modern machinery for the cleaning and sizing of the fruit. A large part of the crop is packed in barrels, although in recent years there has been a decided turn toward the use of smaller packages. The straight-side bushel or tub basket has become popular, and more and more the fancy fruit is packed in the standard bushel box under the grade and pack requirements of the Pacific Northwest. At the present time to maintain a high standard of pack and to assure the buyer that he receives what he purchases, most of the apples shipped by rail are inspected by Federal-State inspectors at the time of packing or loading.

In the Eastern Panhandle, where the commercial industry is largely centered, are located several large by-product plants. These plants make use of the fruit which is not profitable to pack and ship to distant markets. Some of the products made are cider, vinegar, apple butter, canned apples, and dry pumace for jelly making. Several large cold storage plants are located in the producing sections and a part of the crop is stored so that West Virginia apples move to market every month of the year.

Other Tree Fruits—Peaches are the second most important fruit produced

in the State, and the Eastern Panhandle is the center of production. During the past ten or fifteen years, there has been a decline in the production of this fruit, as apples have been more profitable. Elberta and J. H. Hale are the important commercial varieties grown for the general trade. Several others are grown for home and local markets. Scattered through the State are numerous cherry and plum orchards. These fruits grow and yield well when properly cared for, and the annual production is an important item in the income of the State. In the Eastern Panhandle emphasis has been placed on sour cherry production, in order to prolong the canning season. Montmorency is the variety that has been planted. Pears and quinces are little grown excepting for home use, because of the disease known as fire-blight.

Grapes—The grape acreage of the State is small and widely scattered. Marshall County leads all other counties as a commercial section, followed by Wood, Monongalia, Marion, Harrison, and Jackson in the order named. Concord and Niagara are the important varieties grown.

Strawberries—Strawberries are the most important small fruit grown; the acreage is small. In the production of this fruit Kanawha County leads, followed by Berkeley, Monongalia, Mason, McDowell, Fayette, Marshall, Putnam, and Wood.

Other Small Fruits—Red and black raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, currants, and gooseberries are grown to a limited extent, particularly in the Panhandles and along the river valleys. The production of small fruits is increasing and the annual yield provides an important income for the State.

(Written by Harley L. Crane, Associate Professor of Horticulture, West Virginia University. Read and approved by John W. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

FRUIT PACKING, see Canning, Fruit Packing and Preserving.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION OF WEST VIRGINIA. The association was organized in 1895 for the betterment of the funeral directors' profession, better care of the dead, and the improvement of sanitary conditions. The organization is governed by its officers and has a State membership of 135. There are two local organizations in the State. An annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday in September at a place selected.

FRYE, JOSEPH T., Wardensville, West Virginia. Banker and farmer. Son of Edward P. and Elta E. Frye. Born September 30, 1888, in Rio, West Virginia. Wife, Esther Heishman. Attended the public schools of his home community; was graduated from Roanoke College in Business Administration; took a short course in agriculture in West Virginia University in 1911. Is cashier of the Capon Valley Bank, Wardensville, West Virginia; owns and manages a large stock farm near that place. He served six years as commissioner of the Hardy County Court. Democrat. Lutheran. Mason.

1. Lovers of the Open. 2. Nest of the Wild Mallard Duck. 3. Raccoons at a Midnight Lunch. 4. The Work of the Beaver. 5. Seneca Forest. 6. Fire Tower at Ivy Knob. 7. Deer in Captivity

G

GALL, ORION H., Belington, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John Jay, Jr., and Elizabeth Ann (Carpenter) Gall. Born August 31, 1893, near Arden, West Virginia. Wife, Edna Summers. Educated in the public schools of the State and by extensive home study and reading. Taught in the country schools for four years; was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Belington two years. Enlisted in the United States army; was attached to Supply Company No. 314; reached France in June, 1918; served in the General Intermediate Supply Depot at Gievres, France, until the close of the war. Employed by the Kane and Keyser Hardware Company of Belington for six months after his discharge from the army. Became cashier of the First National Bank of Belington, which position he now holds. Democrat. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason. Kiwanis.

GAME, FISH, AND FORESTRY COMMISSION. As at present constituted the West Virginia Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission was created by an act of the Legislature at its 1921 session, successor to the office of game and fish warden. The act designated the department as the Game and Fish Commission. Forestry was included in the title by amendment made at the 1929 session. The commission was organized in August, 1921. It has under its control and direction the conservation, protection, propagation, and distribution of the fish, animals, and birds of the State, and the protection and conservation of the forestry resources. The commission is composed of three members, appointed by the governor for a term of three years. They serve without salary.

Offices are maintained at the State capitol, with the following officers and attaches: executive secretary, chief game protector, chief forester, and State fish culturist. The commission maintains a field staff of approximately one hundred employees as rangers, deputy wardens, and officers in charge of fish and game propagation.

The work of the commission is divided into two separate parts, the Division of Game and Fish, which is under the direction of the chief game protector, and the Division of Forestry, which is administered by the chief forester.

Licenses for hunting and fishing are issued by the commission through the county clerk of each county. The revenue from this source is used in the work of the commission, and from this fund, since 1921, seventeen game preserves have been established, comprising in all 152,000 acres. Of the preserves set apart, 17,000 acres in Pocahontas County have been purchased outright by the commission, and 135,000 acres are held under lease for a long period of years. The game preserves are located in Fayette, Logan, Preston, Harrison, Kanawha, Cabell, Upshur, Randolph, Pocahontas, and Monongalia counties. A State game farm of 360 acres established at French Creek, Upshur County, is used for the propagation of game birds and game animals. Hatching, feeding, and rearing stations have been established by the fish culturist at points of easy access to the more important streams that are to be stocked with fish. Three different species of trout are used: brook, rainbow, and Loch Leven. Approximately

one and one-fourth million trout are liberated annually, and of this number about one-half are from four to seven inches in length when planted in streams. A site for a bass hatchery located on the Hampshire-Morgan County line has been purchased, and stock from this hatchery will be distributed throughout the State during the 1930 season.

The Division of Forestry works in close co-operation with the United States Forest Service in the protection and conservation of forests and timber land. Since 1921 the commission has erected thirty-five fire towers, varying in height from fifteen feet to eighty feet and so located as to permit prompt detection and report of fires in the sections that are most heavily timbered. Twenty-eight of these towers are of steel and all are provided with houses for the observers' living quarters. Each tower overlooks about 120,000 acres of forest land and is so located as to provide continuous vision over approximately five million acres. Telephone exchanges are maintained, with lines from each tower, and nearly five hundred miles of these lines are employed by the Division of Forestry. In addition, each ranger is provided with a complete equipment of standard fire-fighting tools. Trail extension work has been carried on in many sections with the object of opening the forests to permit rapid transportation of fire-fighting crews.

Educational campaigns are conducted by means of motion pictures, lectures, newspapers, and magazines, to acquaint the public with the means at their disposal to combat forest fires and methods of conservation and the elimination of forestry waste. A forest tree nursery was established in the Seneca State Forest in Pocahontas County in 1928, which will produce trees for planting in 1930. Trees available will be four species of pine, red spruce, and balsam. Reforestation can be effected at a cost of $10 or $15 an acre. Between 300,000 and 400,000 trees are planted annually on denuded forest lands within the State.

The earnings of the Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission from the various sources of revenue amount to approximately $250,000 a year. This revenue is derived from the issuance of hunting and fishing licenses, the fire fund from the "one-cent-an-acre act," and from supplementary aid from correlated agencies. The commission is self-supporting. The appropriation for 1930-31, as fixed by the Legislature of 1929, allows for the Division of Game and Fish $152,000 for each year, and for the Division of Forestry $86,000 for each year.

The members of the commission, 1929, are: Edward Cooper, Jr., Bramwell; George D. Curtin, Clarksburg; and Vernon E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs. Members of the commission who have served since its creation in 1921, are: A. F. Francis, Moundsville; C. A. Cabell, Charleston; Fred E. Cowl, Wheeling; and Dr. G. O. Young, Buckhannon.

Wild Life and Forest Conservation. The necessity of protection of wild life was recognized by the colony of Virginia more than 230 years ago. In 1699 the Virginia House of Burgesses enacted a law restricting the hunting of deer in certain ways. This was the first game law in the original state and it was effective in what is now West Virginia, although at that time the present State was inhabited only by the wild life and by roving bands of Indians. The Virginia code of 1849 contains a chapter of game laws, which were only mildly respected by the Virginians, east and west. These game laws were inherited by West Virginia in 1863 when the new State was created and its government organized. The Legislature very early recognized the necessity of protecting the rapidly vanishing game and in 1869 enacted a law protecting all kinds of insectivorous birds. This act was the first of this character put on the statute books in any state. The new law was never enforced, having neither public sentiment in its favor nor special constituted authority to enforce it. The slaughter of

game went on ruthlessly, and many birds and animals were exterminated or were driven from the country.

The first practicable step taken by the State of West Virginia to conserve its game was made by the Legislature of 1877, when a Board of Fish Commissioners was created. This board was limited in its powers and duties, which had principally to do with restocking the streams with fish. Three members of the board were appointed, John W. Harris, H. B. Miller, and C. S. White, and their first meeting was held at Berkeley Springs on July 17, 1877, when an organization was effected. From Berkeley Springs they proceeded to Donegal Springs, Pennsylvania, and Druid Hill Park, Maryland, to examine fish hatcheries. This board continued in existence until 1897, when the office of game and fish warden was created.

In his first biennial message to the Legislature of 1897, Governor William A. MacCorkle called attention to the wanton and shameful destruction of fish. He recommended that dynamiting fish be made a felony and that the Board of Fish Commissioners be abolished and a game and fish warden, with increased powers and duties, be provided for. He called attention to the fact that the United States Fish Commission had stocked the streams and left them at the mercy of a none too careful public. The Board of Fish Commissioners was created for the purpose of restoring the game fish to the streams and was not charged with the duty of looking after violation of game laws. The governor's appeal fell upon deaf ears, and it was

1. RHODODENDRON. 2. DEER AT THE GAME FARM. 3. A TROUT STREAM

renewed in his second biennial message to the Legislature of 1897.

The office of game and fish warden was created by an act of the Legislature of 1897, and the Board of Fish Commissioners was abolished. Public sentiment had not been influenced to view the game laws with much favor, and funds for an administration of the law were not provided. Governor George W. Atkinson called attention to this in his message to the Legislature of 1899 and recommended that the office be made a salaried one. He referred particularly to the services rendered by Captain E. F. Smith, former warden, and Frank Lively, then serving in the office, and asked that funds be appropriated for their pay. The Legislature failed to appropriate funds for the expense of the office, and Governor Atkinson renewed his request in his message of 1901. Amendments were secured at that session and the enforcement of the game and fish laws made possible. In his message to the Legislature of 1903, Governor Albert B. White reported that the new law met with much opposition when it first went into effect, but that better conditions prevailed in 1903.

Splendid reforms in game and fish conservation were accomplished under the law of 1901. However, the law did not entirely satisfy those interested in the subject. Governor William M. O. Dawson, in the latter part of 1908, appointed a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature of 1909, which would more nearly meet the requirements of the State. The game and fish laws were amended and re-enacted at that session, the office of fish and game warden was abolished, and the office of forest, game, and fish warden created. The enlarged powers and duties of the chief administrator gave the office an increased importance. From July 1, 1909, when this law became effective, West Virginia dates its real conservation work and from that time the work has gone steadily forward. From one of the backward States in the protection of these resources, West Virginia has become one of the most progressive.

The act of 1909 included needed legislation relative to the protection of forests from fires, which in the past had proved terribly destructive to timber, water supply, game, fish, and birds. J. A. Viquesney of Belington was appointed forest, game, and fish warden, on February 23, 1909, and served until 1917, when he was succeeded by C. W. Brandon of Philippi. Mr. Brandon served a short time and was succeeded by Clare W. Harding of Elkins, who was in office when the Legislature of 1921 enacted the present law creating the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission.

(Prepared by Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia. Read and approved by L. G. Smith, Secretary, State Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission.)

GAMES, GEORGE B., Glen Easton, West Virginia. Farmer and stock breeder. Son of Alfred and Rebecca (Bush) Games. Born August 25, 1866, in Marshall County, West Virginia. Wife, Lulu Rose Roberts. Educated in elementary school, high school, and normal school. Taught school eight years in Marshall County; leased land in Marshall County for various companies and individuals; helped take up and sell a block of coal lands in 1902. Member of Marshall County Republican Executive Committee for ten years; member of second senatorial district senatorial committee for four years; notary public since 1892; member of West Virginia House of Delegates, 1893-5; member of county court of Marshall County, 1920-6. President of the Marshall County Farm Bureau for two years and now secretary of the bureau. Secretary to the board of education, Meade District, Marshall County. President of the Marshall Supply Company since its organization in 1923. Director in Marshall County Bank since 1928. Has been a lay delegate to the West Virginia Meth-

odist Conference for twenty years. Republican. Methodist. Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

GARDINER, MABEL HENSHAW (MRS. I. H.), Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of Levi and Sarah Anna Snodgrass Henshaw. Born in Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, West Virginia. Wife of Dr. I. H. Gardiner. Attended public school, Hedgesville High School, and New Windsor College, (now Blue Ridge College) New Windsor, Maryland, where she received the degree, Mistress, Polite Literature; A.B., West Virginia University, 1915. Has taught in the rural schools of Berkeley County, West Virginia; in private schools in Manning, South Carolina, and Glenwood, Maryland; in Von Bora College, Luray, Virginia; in the Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont, West Virginia; and since 1903 in Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Republican. Presbyterian. Eastern Star. D. A. R. Woman's Club. State Education Association; National Education Association. W. C. T. U.

GARRETT, LESLIE, New Martinsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Samuel and Isabelle Hays Garrett. Born in Far, West Virginia, October 20, 1896. Wife, Irene Hornor. Attended public schools; was graduated from the standard normal course at Salem College. Taught in the rural schools; was principal of the Paden City Schools; was elected superintendent of the Wetzel County schools in 1927. Enlisted in the United States navy in July, 1918, and was in training in the Great Lakes Naval Training Station when the Armistice was signed. Democrat. Religious preference: Christian Church. Mason; Odd Fellow. American Legion.

GAS, see Natural Gas Production in West Virginia.

GASSAWAY, Braxton County, is situated on the Elk River ninety-two miles from Charleston. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 13. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,035,000; one theater; a Y. M. C. A.; six churches. The city has one senior high school and one elementary school with a total enrollment of about 750 students and 25 teachers.

Approximately one mile of paved street is maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Penn Electric Company and the water by the Gassaway Development Company. Property valuation for 1927 was $1,800,000, on which a total tax rate of $3.25 per $100 valuation was laid. The population is approximately 1800. This town was founded in 1900 and was named for the late Henry Gassaway Davis.

(Data furnished by J. B. Fisher, Cashier, Bank of Gassaway.)

GATHERUM, ROBERT STORRAR, Athens, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas and Hannah Storrar Gatherum. Born December 2, 1878, in Largoward, Fifeshire, Scotland. Wife, Nancy V. Dangerfield. Brought to the United States by his parents when he was eight years old. Attended public school in Scotland and in West Virginia; was graduated from Concord Normal School and from the course in civil engineering at West Virginia University, holding the B.S. degree in C.E.; has completed work for the A.M. degree. Engaged in civil engineering for one year; became instructor of mathematics in Concord Normal School; has served in this capacity for twenty years, with the exception of one year at West Liberty Normal School and two years with West Virginia University, where he did special work establishing mining institutes, and teaching mine rescue, first aid, and safety methods. Dean of Concord Normal School since 1922. Author of magazine articles and (in conjunction with E. N. Zern) a series of pamphlets on mine gases, explosions, and electricity in mines. Served on the town

council of Athens for three years and has been city recorder one year. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Business Men's Club of Athens.

GAULEY MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, Ansted, West Virginia, was organized in 1889. Two mines are operated in West Virginia, at Ansted and Jodie. Coal is mined from No. 2 Gas and Winifrede seams. Average annual production, 385,731 tons; 400 employees. Also manufacture beehive coke for foundry, metallurgical, and domestic use. Coal marketed for by-products, steam, and domestic use.

THE GAULEY RIVER

GAULEY RIVER. The Gauley River rises in Pocahontas County at an elevation of 4,100 feet and flows in a southwesterly direction to Gauley Bridge where, joining the New River, it forms the Great Kanawha. It drains nearly all of Nicholas County, two-thirds of Webster, one-third of Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties, and a small portion of Fayette County. The total area of its drainage basin is about 1,700 square miles. Its principal tributaries are the Williams, Cranberry, Cherry, and Meadow rivers.

The Gauley River has great potential water power resources. The elevation at the mouth of the Williams River is 2,215, and at its junction with the New River 650 feet. Thus, a stream of considerable size has a fall of some 1,600 feet within a distance of eighty miles. As yet there are no water power developments of importance on this river.

GAY, HARRY SAMUEL, Mount Gay, West Virginia. Coal operator and legislator. Son of Harry Scott and Lallie Gay. Born April 7, 1889, in Lykens, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mickey K. Evans. Attended elementary and high school in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; was graduated in engineering from Lehigh University, 1910. Is general superintendent of the Gay Coal and Coke Company, and is also interested in road contracting. Elected to the House of Delegates to represent Logan County in 1926; reelected in 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner); Elk. Sigma Nu.

GEOGRAPHY. Location—West Virginia is the most northwestern of the so-called Southern states, being situated between 37° 10′ and 40° 40′ north latitude, and between 0° 40′ and 5° 35′ longitude west from Washington. It is bounded on the northwest by Ohio, on the north by Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the east and southeast by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and on the southwest by Virginia and Kentucky.

Boundary—The State's boundary line, which is very irregular, may thus be described: Beginning at a point on the Blue Ridge Mountain about one-half mile east of Harpers Ferry, and running thence to the Potomac River, and following the south bank of this stream and its North Branch, to the new Fairfax Stone, set at a point near the head of the North Fork where the north line, running from the original Fairfax Stone and separating Maryland and West Virginia, crosses the stream; thence north to the parallel originally known as the Mason and Dixon Line; thence west with this line to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence north with the Pennsylvania line to low watermark on the north bank of the Ohio River; thence following the low water line, down the right bank of the river, 256 miles to the mouth of Big Sandy River. From here the line bears to the southeast, following the Big Sandy River and the Tug Fork thereof to a point in the McDowell County line at the most easterly point of Kentucky; thence with the divide separating Tug Fork and Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River to the most southern point of the State; thence east and northeast, crossing the head of Dry Fork, and following Horsepen Creek and Big Stone Ridge to the Mercer County line; thence southeast across the Bluestone River basin to the crest of East River Mountain; thence with this mountain and across New River to the crest of Peters Mountain. Here the line turns northeast and follows the crest of Peters Mountain and Potts Mountain and the main ridge of the Alleghenies to the southwestern corner of Pendleton County; thence southeast, crossing the Potomac basin to the crest of Shenandoah Mountain, and following the mountain for some distance northeastward; thence southeast to the crest of North Mountain; thence with this mountain and the foothills thereof to the Morgan County line; thence southeast, crossing Back Creek, Opequon Creek, and Shenandoah valleys, to the crest of the Blue Ridge; thence with the mountain crest to the place of beginning. The boundary line, thus described, is about 1,170 miles in length.

The area of West Virginia is 24,643 square miles, or 15,771,520 acres, including 135 square miles of water surface.

The greatest distance across the State in any direction, from Harpers Ferry to Kenova, is 274 miles. The distance from the northern extremity to the southern extremity of the State is 245 miles.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.)

GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY, STATE. The survey, established by the Legislature in 1897 and amended in part in 1903, is under the direction of a commission composed of the governor, the treasurer, the president of West

Virginia University, and the director of West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. This commission appoints as superintendent of the department a geologist of established reputation and such assistants and employees as they deem necessary; they also determine the compensation of all persons employed by the survey, and may remove them at pleasure. This commission serves without compensation.

Without vacancies, the department has eight employees consisting of a State geologist, who is head of the department, three assistant geologists, one paleontologist, one chemist, one chief clerk, and two stenographers. The personnel of this staff, including titles, number of employees, and salaries, is subject to the discretion of the commission, as further limited by appropriations and supervisory powers of the State Board of Control. Headquarters are maintained on the campus of the University at Morgantown.

This staff of trained workers carries on the business of the department, except that certain items like topographic surveying, soil surveying, and stream gauging are done in co-operation with the United States Government and by United States personnel, for which the West Virginia Geological Survey pays accounts as rendered.

Annual appropriations for the support of the department for the biennial period 1929-1931 are as follows:

Salaries, $22,000; current general expenses, $20,000; investigation of mineral waste, $5,000.

The earnings of the department are derived solely from the sale of publications, and vary from $1,000 to $2,000 a year, depending on the number of new publications. These receipts are used for survey purposes at the discretion of the commission and the Board of Control.

BUCKHANNON RIVER NEAR SAGO

Expenditures from the salaries fund are for the staff personnel. Expenditures from the current general expenses fund are for office expense, equipment, publication of reports and maps, and co-operation with the United States Government departments.

The survey examines geological formations of the State, with special reference to such economic products as building stone and other constructive materials and resources; clays, ores, and other mineral substances; and fuels. It studies the prevention of waste of these products and the utilization of by-products. It examines and classifies soils and studies their adaptability to particu-

lar crops; examines forest and timber lands with reference to economic utilization and prevention of waste; examines the physical features of the State with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupation of the people, the industrial development, and the material prosperity of the State with due regard to their varying resources, conditions, and needs; prepares geological and economic maps to illustrate the resources of the State and special reports giving general and detailed description of the resources of the State; establishes and marks the true meridian points in the several county seats; and considers such other scientific and economic questions as the commissioners deem of value to the people of the State.

Under the rather broad powers conferred by the Legislature and under the direction of Dr. I. C. White, who was selected as State geologist at the founding of the department in 1897, and who served in that capacity until his death in 1927, without compensation except during the first two years, the Survey has accomplished the following things:

1. In co-operation with the United States Geological Survey it has established true meridians in every county and has made standard topographic maps of the entire State, scale of 1:62,500 and contour intervals partly 20 and partly 50 feet.

2. In co-operation with the United States Geological Survey, it has established and maintained gauges on all the principal rivers.

3. In co-operation with the United States Bureau of Soils, it has studied, described, and mapped the soils of forty-eight counties.

4. On its own account it has prepared and published two general volumes on oil and gas; three general volumes on coal; one volume on clays, limestones, and cements; one volume on iron ores, salt, and standstones; one volume on forestry and wood industries; one volume on living and fossil flora; twenty-five volumes describing the geology and mineral resources of fifty-one counties, with areal and structural maps; two general maps of the State (several editions); one bibliography; one figure of bituminous coal beds; and one paper on the fusibility of coal ash.

These publications, totaling 22,273 pages besides maps and illustrations, represent a vast amount of actual research in the field in addition to careful office analysis of data and orderly presentation of results. Their total cost, including certain other volumes on the press or in preparation, has been $871,839.99; but the tangible result has been that the State in 1924 had risen to fourth place in the value of its mineral production, and is now first in the production of bituminous coal. These reports and maps constitute the ground work upon which there may be intelligently planned many detailed scientific and technical studies quite impossible without an adequate knowledge of the areal and stratigraphic geology.

(Data furnished by David B. Reger, Assistant Geologist in charge.)

GEOLOGY OF WEST VIRGINIA. The surface of West Virginia is mainly covered by a thick mantle of sedimentary rocks. Such beds are usually, though not always, deposited in water, being partly derived from old land masses which have been degraded by the action of meteoric water and then carried by ancient rivers to new localities at lower levels, and being partly composed of calcareous matter precipitated into the beds of lakes or seas by chemical action or segregated by shell-forming organisms. The former type is generally known as clastic material and when redeposited in water forms sandstone or shale, while the latter, or calcareous type, produces limestone.

In addition to sandstone, shale, and limestone, there are numerous coal beds in certain parts of the sedimentary rock column, formed by the accumulation of leaves, stems, and other vegetable matter in wide swampy areas where such plants

could grow and yet be preserved in the shallow water until covered by sand or mud.

In many parts of the world there are vast masses of igneous or volcanic rocks which have been extruded to the surface in melted form and then hardened by cooling. Of this type West Virginia has occurrences only in the Blue Ridge of southeastern Jefferson County and in the Bull Pasture Mountain region of southern Pendleton County, the total surface so covered being less than one square mile.

These isolated examples of igneous rock are instances of the general type of granitic material which exists at great depth below the mantle of sedimentary deposits all over West Virginia. The depth of this original granite in the region west of the Blue Ridge is unknown, since no drill has ever reached it within this State, but it probably varies from 20,000 to 40,000 feet. In western Ohio and Indiana granite is reached at 3,000 or 4,000 feet but from this region eastward toward the Appalachians there is a rapid thickening of the sedimentary rocks. It would therefore appear that the heaviest cover of sediments should be found in the region just west of the Allegheny Mountains or roughly along a line from Preston southwestward across the State to McDowell County. East of such a line the younger rocks are absent owing to uplift and erosion, and hence the sedimentary cover becomes less in approaching the Blue Ridge.

Drainage. All the drainage of West Virginia goes into the Atlantic Ocean but this is accomplished through three widely different river systems. The controlling factor, except for certain irregularities, is the Allegheny Mountain which extends from the Maryland line at Keyser southwestward across the State to the common corner of Pocahontas and Pendleton counties with Highland County, Virginia; thence follows the Virginia-West Virginia State line to the corner of Greenbrier and Monroe with Allegheny County, Virginia. Beyond this point the main watersheds are Peters Mountain and East River Mountain.

Eight of the eastern counties—Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, and Pendleton—are drained entirely by the North and the South Branches of the Potomac River which empties into the eastern Atlantic through the medium of Chesapeake Bay. Their combined area is 3,479 square miles.

The southeastern part of Monroe County, comprising 80 square miles, is drained by certain minor tributaries of Jackson River, which in turn flows into Cowpasture River, and then reaches the eastern Atlantic through the channel of James River.

The remainder of the State, containing 20,938 square miles, is drained entirely by the Ohio River and its tributaries, the waters of which reach the South Atlantic through the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The principal West Virginia tributaries of the Ohio, all of which flow in a northwestern direction, are the Monongahela, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Guyandot, and Big Sandy rivers. Of these the Little Kanawha and the Guyandot alone are strictly confined to the State, all the others being partly outside its boundaries. The Ohio, embracing the entire western boundary of West Virginia, is navigable from its mouth to Pittsburgh, and the Monongahela from thence south to its beginning at Fairmont. The Little Kanawha is navigable by locks and dams from Parkersburg to Creston, Wirt County, and thence at favorable stages by light gasoline boats to Glenville and Burnsville. The Great Kanawha is navigable by locks and dams from the mouth to the town of Montgomery, a distance of ninety miles.

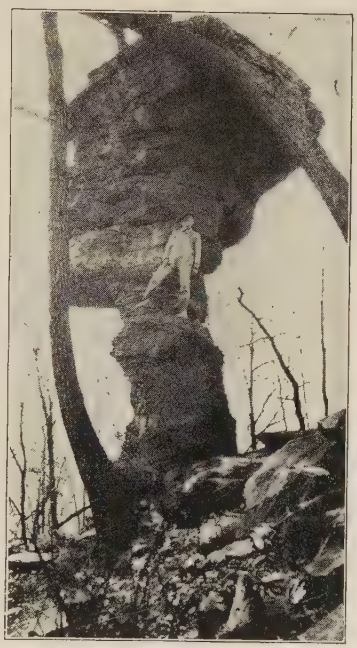
The areas of the principal rivers above enumerated, as taken from United States Government figures, are as follows:

	Total Area Square Miles	Portions in West Virginia Square Miles
Potomac and tributaries	14,500	3,479
Monongahela and tributaries	7,350	4,385
Little Kanawha and tributaries	2,160	2,160
Great Kanawha and tributaries	12,197	8,550
Big Sandy and tributaries	4,140	940

In eastern West Virginia the Potomac cuts squarely across the Appalachian Mountain System and its North Branch actually heads many miles west of the Allegheny Mountain or main watershed. In southern West Virginia the New River, rising in North Carolina and tributary to Great Kanawha at Gauley Bridge, has also preserved its northward channel across the great ranges of Virginia and southern West Virginia, which were evidently uplifted too slowly to interrupt its course. On a smaller scale Cheat River of the Monongahela system has also cut great gorges through Laurel and Chestnut Ridges. Elsewhere in the State the rivers mainly follow the line of least resistance, their channels being intermontane or through low hill country.

Rainfall throughout West Virginia is abundant, varing from 40 to 60 inches a year. Every locality is capable of supplying fresh water by some method, either by rivers or springs or by wells, and there is no arid section. On the contrary, except for insignificant glades, there are no swamps or marshes, and there are no natural lakes.

Origin of the Sedimentary Rocks. It is evident that a discussion of West Virginia geology must deal mainly with the origin, history, and present aspects of the sedimentary rocks. The accumulation of these beds began at an almost inconceivably remote time, following the formation of the first ranges of the Appalachian Mountains which are among the oldest ridges on earth. At this time certain imperfectly known cosmic forces of lateral thrust, acting from the east, crumpled the fairly even crust of the earth into a great mountain near the present location of the Atlantic coast line and at the same time depressed the land farther west until it became an inland sea. Into this comparatively shallow body of water the broken fragments of the mountain were carried by prehistoric rivers and deposited in stratified layers, and this process may have



ODD STONE OVERLOOKING LOGAN

continued until the moving waters no longer had sufficient grade to carry the load.

In later times new mountains farther west were formed by new earth movements, the inland sea was further depressed, and new sediments were deposited. This alternate process of uplift and erosion has continued until the wavelike succession of mountains has formed the present Appalachian and the inland sea has been entirely filled.

At various times there have been periods of quiet when no sands or mud were

in transition. Such times were favorable for the growth of hard-shelled sea organisms in the deeper waters and for the precipitation of calcareous matter to the sea bottom, resulting in the accumulation of limestones, often of wide extent and great thickness.

At other times, after land plants had become abundant, there were extensive and comparatively level swamp areas in which these plants grew, matured and were preserved in the shallow water until suddenly covered by sand or mud. These plant beds have been metamorphosed by heat and pressure into the coal seams which are now mined. Each bed naturally represents an ancient swamp of comparatively brief or of long duration, depending on the thickness of the coal.

The various processes mentioned illustrate the origin and history of the sedimentary mantle covering West Virginia. In the various cycles of uplift and erosion some of the material has been redeposited several times and hence there is often an intergradation of sandstone, muddy shale and limestone in local areas, and there are numerous so-called unconformities or regions where old beds have been unevenly eroded, followed by a later covering of new sand or shale with an irregular base. Such occurrences, together with uneven rates of deposition in various parts of the inland sea, explain to a large extent the irregularities of thickness and character of the successive sediments which compose the known rock strata of the State.

Structural Deformation of the Strata. The great cosmic thrusts from the east which formed the Appalachians, combined with heavy loading of sediments in the interior sea and with other possible causes, have from time to time exerted force far beyond the mountain limits, with the result that the rocks west of the Alleghenies have been gently lifted or depressed along lines approximately parallel to the greater mountain folds. The present result of the movements is a huge arch or anticline passing approximately north and south through Cincinnati, Ohio, along which the younger rocks are now beveled off leaving ancient strata at the surface, and a huge basin known as the Appalachian Geo-Syncline extending from southern New York southwestward to the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania and thence across West Virginia through Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, and Wayne counties, and thence through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In addition to these major structural features the Chestnut Ridge (Warfield) Anticline extends entirely across the State from the Monongalia-Preston County line via Valley Falls, Jackson's Mill, Glenville, Marmet, and Madison to Kermit, Mingo County; and various smaller and less extensive anticlines and synclines also occur. In many of these small anticlines there are abundant accumulations of natural gas and oil is usually found lower down the slopes or in the attendant synclines.

The accompanying table indicates the various standard major divisions of known West Virginia rock, arranged in descending order.

In this table no attempt is made to go beyond established facts. Thicknesses as far down as the base of the Devonian are very well known through surface outcrops and borings. Below the Devonian the range in thicknesses is known in the mountain regions where these lower rocks are exposed and where maximum thicknesses prevail, but many of these strata thin northwestward and hence may be poorly represented or even totally absent along the deep Appalachian Geo-Syncline. The minimum for such of these beds as do not locally disappear at certain known outcrops is therefore indicated as questionable.

The maximum figure of 47,750 feet for the total column is merely a sum of the greatest known figures for the various subdivisions; since it is well known that the greatest thicknesses do not all

STRATIGRAPHIC ROCK COLUMN

Era	Period of System	Series	Group	Thickness Feet Minimum	Thickness Feet Maximum	Total Feet
Quaternary	Recent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pleistocene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paleozoic	Permian	Dunkard	.....	1000	1150	1150
	Pennsylvanian	Monongahela	.....	250	400	1550
		Conemaugh	.....	500	800	2350
		Allegheny	.....	100	350	2700
		Pottsville	Kanawha	250	2100	4800
			New River	25	1030	5830
			Pocahontas	.....	720	6550
	Mississippian	Mauch Chunk	Bluestone	.....	800	7350
			Princeton	.....	50	7400
			Hinton	.....	1350	8750
			Bluefield	.....	1250	10000
		Greenbrier	.....	25	1800	11800
		Maccrady	.....	.....	350	12150
		Pocono	Pinkerton	.....	250	12400
			Myers	.....	850	13250
			Hedges	25	200	13450
			Purslane	25	250	13700
			Rockwell	25	1000	14700
	Devonian: Upper	Catskill	.....	.....	3200	17900
		Chemung	.....	500	3500	21400
		Portage	.....	400	2500	23900
		Genesee	.....	50	300	24200
	Devonian: Middle	Hamilton	.....	.....	1000	25200
		Marcellus	.....	100	800	26000
		Onondaga	.....	.....	50?	26050
	Devonian: Lower	Oriskany	.....	10	250	26300
		Helderberg	.....	.....	600	26900
	Silurian	Salina	Bossardville	.....	400	27300
			Rondout	.....	400	27700
			Bloomsburg	.....	100	27800
		Niagara	.....	.....	400	28200
		Clinton	.....	200?	600	28800
		White Medina	.....	50?	300	29100
		Red Medina	.....	300?	1100	30200
		Gray Medina	.....	.....	250	30450
	Ordovician	Martinsburg	Maysville	200?	500	30950
			Eden	300?	1000	31950
			Trenton	400?	1000	32950
		Moccasin*	.....	200?	500	33450
		Stones River	.....	500?	800	34250
		Beekmantown	.....	2000?	2500	36750
	Cambrian	Conococheague	.....	.....	1800	38550
		Elbrook	.....	1000?	2500	41050
		Waynesboro	.....	1000?	1650	42700
		Tomstown	.....	500?	1000	43700
		Antietam	.....	300?	500	44200
		Harpers	.....	800?	1200	45400
		Weverton	.....	400?	550	45950
		Loudoun	.....	.....	800	46750
Preterozoic	Algonkian	Catoctin	.....	?	1000†	47750

*(Chambersburg?)

occur in the same region it follows that no actual stratigraphic thickness of 47,750 feet could be found at any one point. In certain parts of the State, notably in the Potomac and New River valleys, it is possible to see continuous exposures of 15,000 or 20,000 feet. These long exposures, however, include neither the oldest nor the youngest rocks and hence it appears probable that the maximum thickness at certain points is more than 30,000 feet.

Description of Rocks. Recent Period or System. Recent beds include the mantle of alluvium deposited by rivers and creeks along their valleys. These consist of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders, all derived from the local drainage

basins. Thicknesses vary from a few feet to 40 or 50 feet.

Pleistocene Period or System

Pleistocene beds include accumulations of clay, sand, and gravel which make terraces along the principal river valleys of the State at levels higher than the present flood plains. These are derived from wash in the local drainage areas but represent more ancient levels of the rivers. They are partly, but not wholly, accountable from the huge glaciers which covered northern North America at this time and one of which dammed the northern, or St. Lawrence, drainage outlet of the Ohio River near Beaver, Pennsylvania, and turned it southward toward the Mississippi. Some of the rivers show five or more of these terraces with occasional thicknesses of 40 or 50 feet.

Permian Period or System

Dunkard Series. This series, comprising the recognized Permian rocks of the State, consists of 1,000 to 1,150 feet of gray or brown sandstones, shales that are mostly red, thin limestones, and thin or somewhat impure coals. Of the latter the Washington and Waynesburg are the most important. The limestones containing the shells of minute fresh-water organisms, and plant remains are abundant; but marine life is not known to have existed. In some localities, however, the tracks of amphibian vertebrates have been found. These rocks cover the Appalachian Geo-Syncline from the southwest corner of Pennsylvania southward nearly to Huntington. The Permian rocks are incomparably older than the Pleistocene because of the known absence of the Cenozoic and Mesozoic eras, both of which are present in some other states.

Pennsylvanian Period

Monongahela Series. This series, at the top of the Pennsylvanian, is composed of gray or brown sandstones, red or sandy shales, limestones and coals. Of the latter the Uniontown, Sewickley and Pittsburgh are the most important, the two latter being extensively mined. There are many plant remains in the shales and also minute fresh-water shells in the limestones, but marine fossils are almost entirely, if not wholly, absent. This series varies from 250 to 400 feet in thickness and mainly outcrops along the flanks of the Appalachian Geo-Syncline but also occurs in the North Potomac (Georges Creek) basin.

Conemaugh Series. The Conemaugh Series consists of gray or brown sandstones, red or sandy shales, thin and impure limestones, fire clays, and coals. Of the coals the Elk Lick, Upper Bakerstown, Bakerstown, and Mahoning are the most important, all being mined in the North Potomac basin. The series is less than 500 feet thick along the Ohio River near Wheeling but increases eastward and becomes more than 800 feet thick along the North Potomac. The red shales, which are prominent in the Permian and Upper Pennsylvanian, extend down in the Conemaugh almost to the Mahoning Coal but below this level are not again found in the Pennsylvanian. Marine fossils occur at several thin zones of the lower half of the Conemaugh and plant fossils are general in the roof shales of the coals.

Allegheny Series. The Allegheny Series varies from a thickness of 100 feet on the North Potomac to 350 feet on the Elk River in central West Virginia, being composed of gray sandstones, gray sandy shales, thin limestones and frequent coals. Of the latter, the principal seams are the Upper Freeport, Lower Freeport, Upper Kittanning, Middle Kittanning, Lower Kittanning (No. 5 Block), and Clarion, all of which are frequently mined. In northern West Virginia flinty fire clays, limestones, and iron carbonate ores which are replacements of limestones, occur at several zones and have been frequently mined or quarried but they mostly disappear in passing southwestward across the State. Marine fossils are almost, but not quite

1. Formation near Paw Paw. 2. Caudy's Castle. 3. Bald Knob. 4. Blackwater Falls. 5. Ede's Fort. 6. Devil's Highway below Greenland Gap

entirely, lacking in the Allegheny Series of West Virginia but plant fossils are abundant in the roof shales of the coals.

Pottsville Series. The West Virginia phase of the Pottsville Series, which is the basal part of the Pennsylvanian, has been divided into the Kanawha, New River, and Pocahontas Groups, in descending order. In northern West Virginia the series is composed of portions of the Kanawha and New River Groups, being 200 to 300 feet thick and containing heavy, white, conglomeratic sandstones, gray sandy shales, fine clays, some very thin limestones or iron ores, and occasional rather impure coals. Passing southwestward across the State the series rapidly thickens, the number and quality of coal beds increases, the lower or Pocahontas Group appears beneath the other two, and in the valleys of New River and Tug Fork of the Big Sandy the total thickness approaches 5,000 feet.

The Kanawha Group ranges from 250 feet at the north to 2,100 feet at the south. Its sandstones at the north are usually full of quartz pebbles but in the south these disappear, as do the flint fire clays. Its principal coals, mostly found in the south are the Upper Mercer (Stockton "A"), Lower Mercer (Stockton), Coalburg, Buffalo Creek, Quakertown (Winifrede), Chilton, Hernshaw, Dingess, Williamson, Cedar Grove, Lower Cedar Grove, Alma, Campbell Creek (Peerless and No. 2 Gas), Powellton, Matewan, Eagle, Cedar, Lower War Eagle, Glenalum Tunnel, Gilbert, Douglas, and Lower Douglas. This group abounds with plant remains and also contains several marine fossil horizons.

The New River Group, sometimes entirely absent in northern West Virginia but generally 25 to 50 feet thick in that region, becomes greatly expanded in passing southward and is more than 1,000 feet thick in Fayette and other southern counties. The group contains heavy sandstones, one of which—the Sharon (Upper Raleigh)—extends across the State and usually carries abundant quartz pebbles. The intervening shales are sandy with abundant plant remains and occasional brackish-water fossils and numerous coals. The principal coals are the Hughes Ferry, Sewell (Sharon), Welch, Beckley and Fire Creek. Of these the Sewell is most extensive, reaching northwestward in commercial thickness as far as Tucker County.

The Pocahontas Group is confined entirely to southern West Virginia, its first occurrence being near the Greenbrier-Fayette County line. From this point it thickens rapidly southwestward and reaches more than 700 feet in McDowell County. It contains numerous sandstones, gray or dark sandy shales, and coals, the most prominent of the coals being the No. 6, No. 4, and No. 3 Pocahontas. The group contains abundant plants and a few fresh or brackish-water fossils.

Mississippian Period or System

Mauch Chunk Series. This series occurs beneath the Pottsville from which it is separated by an unconformity of large proportions. It thickens from north to south, being practically absent in the Northern Panhandle, about 300 feet thick in Monongalia and Preston counties and 3,500 feet thick near Bluefield, Mercer County. At the north it consists mostly of red or green, micaceous sandstones and red or green shales with little evidence of plant or marine life and only traces of coal; hence its members can scarcely be distinguished. In the south it is divided into four groups, the Bluestone, Princeton, Hinton, and Bluefield, in descending order.

The Bluestone Group of southern West Virginia, 500 to 800 feet thick, contains mostly red and green sandstones, with red and green shales, with occasional plants and marine fossils and a few insignificant coals.

The Princeton Group, or Princeton Conglomerate, 25 to 50 feet thick, is a heavy, bedded ledge of gray color and

contains abundant quartz pebbles, being of wide extent and probably reaching northeastward to the Maryland line in less prominent form.

The Hinton Group, 1,000 to 1,350 feet thick, is an alteration of red or green sandstones, red or green shales, mostly thin limestones, and thin and worthless coals, being buttressed at its base by a heavy white quartzite (Stony Gap). There are occasional plants and rather abundant marine fossils, the latter occurring in green shales or limestones, of which latter the Avis is most important.

The Bluefield Group, 1,000 to 1,250 feet thick, contains red or green sandstones, red, green, or dark shales, rather abundant limestones and a few thin and virtually worthless coals. There are occasional plants and the green shales and limestones abound in marine fossils.

Greenbrier Series. The Greenbrier Series is composed almost entirely of limestone, with occasional thin sandstones and red or green shales. It thickens from north to south, being mostly absent in the Northern Panhandle, only about 50 feet thick in northwestern Monongalia County, but reaching 1,800 feet at Bluefield. It generally abounds with marine fossils and in the vicinity of Charleston and southwestward its sandy zones often contain great amounts of natural gas. Some of the lower beds in southern West Virginia are cherty but above them is a belt of pure limestone extending northward across the State and being suitable for Portland cement and other purposes.

Maccrady Series. The Maccrady Series, 0 to 350 feet in thickness, is composed mainly of red, purple, or yellow shales, soft sandstone, and yellow impure limestones. It is confined almost entirely to the southern counties, starting in southern Randolph and passing southwestward to Monroe and Mercer. It has little preserved plant life and only occasional marine fossils.

Pocono Series. The Pocono Series, next below the Maccrady when the latter is present but usually just under the Greenbrier on account of unconformity, is predominantly composed of coarse, gray or brown sandstones which often carry quartz pebbles, gray or dark sandy shales, and certain impure coals which are mostly confined to the southeastern border of the State. In Randolph and Tucker counties the series is often only 25 or 50 feet thick but generally in the region west of the Alleghenies it is 400 to 500 feet and in the northwestern half of the State its sands are a prolific source of natural gas and oil. Plants are often found and certain zones carry persistent marine fossils.

In Morgan and Berkeley counties of the Eastern Panhandle the Pocono presents a greatly changed appearance, being there composed of the Pinkerton Sandstone, a heavy quartzite often 250 feet thick, at the top; followed below by the Myers Shale, mostly red and about 850 feet thick; followed below by the Hedges Shale, mostly dark and carbonaceous and about 200 feet thick with seams of semi-anthracite coal which have not yet been successfully mined; followed next below by the Pursland Sandstone, a heavy quartzite, 250 feet thick; and succeeded below by the Rockwell Formation, mostly sandstone and sandy shale with carbonaceous zones, perhaps 1,000 feet thick. In this region the series carries plant remains but no marine fossils have yet been found.

Devonian Period or System

Devonian, constituting the grand division of rocks next below the Mississipian from which it is separated by an unconformity of more or less certain proportions, is usually divided into three portions, the Upper, Middle, and Lower Devonian.

Upper Devonian Period or System

Catskill Series, at the top of Upper Devonian, is mostly composed of red or greenish-brown sandstones separated by abundant shales of the same colors. The

series is almost entirely absent southwest of the Great Kanawha River but thickens northeastward and reaches 3,200 feet in the Eastern Panhandle. In the Allegheny foothills there are rather abundant remains of ferns with occasional silicified stems of trees and with fish remains, but with only rare occurrences of marine shells. In the northwestern portion of the State the sandstones of this series have produced abundant supplies of oil and gas. Only faint traces of coal are found.

Chemung Series. The Chemung Series, coming next below the Catskill and having a thickness that varies from about 500 feet in southwestern West Virginia to 3,500 feet in the northeast, is composed of alternating olive-green, flaggy sandstones and shales of the same color. It has a predominantly marine aspect with vast numbers of shells, principally bi-valves. In some regions, notably in the Tygarts Valley of Randolph County and also in Tucker and Pocahontas, it contains numerous silicified trunks of trees, poorly preserved and with their markings almost entirely obliterated but varying from one to ten feet in diameter and being the largest on record in rocks of such early age. Owing to the absence of upright stumps, and to the worn and macerated condition of the trunks and smaller branches, it is probable that these trees grew in a locality somewhat farther southeast and were carried westward to their present positions by river currents. The foliage of these most ancient trees, little of which can now be distinguished, consisted only of mere straplike shoots much more primitive than the ferns of the Catskill. In northern West Virginia the Chemung sands carry considerable quantities of natural gas but little oil.

Portage Series. The Portage Series, varying in thickness from about 400 feet in the southwestern part of the State to approximately 2,500 feet in northeastern West Virginia, is an assemblage of thin, green flagstones and green sandy shales, much like the Chemung except that it carries very few marine fossils. Like the Chemung, however, it contains fossil trees in the Tygarts Valley, the largest observed being only six or eight inches in diameter. Fucoids (seaweeds) are abundant. Natural gas is occasionally found in this series.

Genesee Series. The Genesee Series, is composed of black, fissile, or platy shale, varying from 50 to 300 feet in thickness and being of rather constant occurrence throughout the State. Except for minute spores, it seems to be almost devoid of plant remains but it carries small marine fossils which aid in its identification. The deep, shale gas horizons of Cabell and other southern counties are partly of Genesee age.

Middle Devonian Period or System

Hamilton Series, next underlying the Genesee and being the upper subdivision of the Middle Devonian, is mainly composed of brown sandy or calcareous shale with occasional beds of dark limestone near the base. In some of the southern counties it is largely absent but it thickens northeastward and is sometimes about 1,000 feet in the Potomac region. It contains abundant marine fossils but is almost, if not entirely, devoid of plant remains. It probably furnishes part of the shale gas of the Huntington region.

Marcellus Series. The Marcellus Series is mainly composed of black, fissile or platy shale, much like the Genesee but differing from the latter because of the presence of dark limestones near the base and on account of earlier types of marine life. Its thickness appears to vary from 100 to 800 feet, from southwest to northeast.

Onondaga Series. The Onondaga Series, mostly composed of dark limestone or dark shale, has been described in West Virginia by certain geologists but its presence is not general and in any case its thickness would seldom ex-

ceed 50 feet. It is quite possible that the true Onondaga of New York State is absent.

Lower Devonian Period or System

Oriskany Series, or Oriskany Sandstone, is composed primarily of coarse sandstone with occasional beds of chert at the top or bottom. It varies from 10 to 250 feet in thickness but so far as known is seldom, if ever, entirely absent from the rock column. Generally it is of brown color due to the presence

—*Ruby Adkins*
MALL ROCK NEAR HAMLIN

of iron which occurs in minable quantity in some of the southern counties but near Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, it is quite pure and is quarried extensively for glass sand. Generally, also, it carries abundant marine fossils. In certain deep borings it has made shows of oil and gas.

Helderberg Series. The Helderberg Series is composed almost entirely of gray limestone and chert. In portions of southwestern West Virginia it is entirely absent but it thickens northeastward and reaches 600 feet in parts of of the Potomac region. In conjunction with the underlying Silurian limestones it makes prominent bluffs along the north Potomac between Keyser and Cumberland and it has been quarried extensively for aggregate and ballast in that region. It contains abundant marine fossils.

Silurian Period or System

Salina Series, or Formation. This, coming at the top of the Silurian, is composed of three groups in West Virginia, the Bossardville, Rondout, and Bloomsburg, in descending order. In some states it is impregnated with rock salt and deposits of this mineral are not impossible in northern West Virginia.

The Bossardville Group is made up almost entirely of gray limestone or calcareous shale. In southern West Virginia it is usually absent but it thickens northeastward and reaches 400 feet in the Potomac drainage. It differs from the overlying Helderberg in its less massive character and in the earlier character and the scarcity of its marine fossils. It has been quarried at Keyser and elsewhere.

The Rondout Group is also gray limestone or calcareous shale, being 200 to 400 feet thick in the Potomac region but thinning out completely in southern West Virginia. Its beds are thin and flaggy and it contains only a few marine fossils. On the Maryland side of the Potomac it has been used as a source of material for natural cement.

The Bloomsburg Group, 50 to 100 feet thick in the Potomac region, but absent in southern West Virginia, is composed of red, green, or purple shale and red or green sandstone. It has few marine fossils, if any, and at its outcrops, at least, has little economic significance.

Niagara Series. The Niagara Series, mostly absent from southern West Virginia, but thickening northeastward until it is 200 to 400 feet in the Potomac region, is mainly composed of thin, flaggy layers of gray limestone, separated by calcareous shale and in rare instances having lenticular sandstone. Marine fossils are abundant.

Clinton Series. The Clinton Series, varying from 200 to 600 feet in thickness, extends across the State along the Allegheny Mountain region. In the oil fields west of the mountains few wells have been drilled through it, and its character there is uncertain. At its outcrop it is generally composed of red and green, ferruginous shales and red, ferruginous sandstones or limestones, some of which carry large quantities of iron, but in southern West Virginia there are also heavy white quartzites. Marine fossils are of common occurrence. In former years the Clinton iron ores were mined in various mountain counties but the discovery of the more extensive deposits of the Great Lakes region has made these workings dormant.

White Medina Series. The White Medina Series, or Sandstone, is a huge white quartzite varying in thickness from 50 feet in a Cabell County drill hole to more than 300 feet in the Potomac region. In the Alleghenies this rock has been compressed into great arches or mountain escarpments visible at many points from Cumberland to Bluefield, including Greenland Gap, Seneca Rock, and numerous others. Evidence of life in this rock is mostly limited to worm borings, seaweeds, and other primitive forms. In Ohio this sandstone is known as the Clinton Oil Sand. In northwestern West Virginia there have been several attempts to drill to it but nearly all have resulted in mechanical failures.

Red Medina Series. The Red Medina Series, is composed of alternating sandstones and shales, generally red but occasionally green. In the known outcrops of the Alleghenies, the thickness varies from 300 feet near Bluefield to 1,100 feet in the Potomac region. A few marine fossils are found but in general little can be seen except seaweeds and worm trails.

Gray Medina Series. The gray Medina Series, composed of gray sandstones and gray, sandy shales with little evidence of animal or vegetable remains, increases in thickness from southwest to northeast, being absent at Bluefield, only two feet thick in the Narrows of the New River, but increasing to 250 feet on the North Potomac. In the oil fields it has not been reached by the drill.

Ordovician Period or System

Martinsburg Series. This series, coming at the top of the Ordovician and varying in thickness from 800 to 2,500 feet, is in general characterized by abundant marine fossils and has been divided into three parts, the Maysville, Eden, and Trenton Groups in descending order.

The Maysville Group is composed of friable brown sandstones and brown shales with great numbers of marine fossils. It thickens from about 200 feet at Bluefield to 500 feet in the Potomac region.

The Eden Group, composed of yellow, calcareous shale and blue, flaggy limestone, with rather abundant marine fossils throughout, varies from 300 to 1,000 feet at the know outcrops between Bluefield and Martinsburg.

The Trenton Group, largely composed of flaggy blue limestone alternating with calcareous shale, and varying from 400 to 1,000 feet at the known outcrops, is noted for its content of trilobites which are primitive forms of marine life. In western Ohio and Indiana this formation produces oil but in the West Virginia fields it has not been reached by the drill.

Moccasin (Chambersburg?) Series. The Moccasin Series of southern West Virginia, which is probably the same as the Chambersburg of the Potomac region, is composed of red earthy limestones in the Bluefield region, where it is almost, if not entirely, devoid of marine life and where its thickness is 200 to 500 thick. In the Potomac region the corresponding Chambersburg is mostly a dark, platy or cobbly limestone with calcareous shale, the thickness being about

500 feet. Here it carries rather abundant marine fossils.

Stones River Series. The Stones River Series is an assemblage of massive or flaggy limestones usually dove-colored and containing scanty marine fossils. The thickness varies from 500 to 800 feet and the known outcrops are in Berkeley and Jefferson counties of the Eastern Panhandle, in Pendleton, and in Monroe and Mercer counties of the south. Some of these limestones are exceedingly pure, forming the basis of a great limestone industry at Martinsburg and having much the same potentialities near Bluefield.

Beekmantown Series. The Beekmantown Series, or Limestone, is a huge mass of dolomite or magnesian limestone with a thickness of 2,000 or 2,500 feet, outcropping in the Eastern Panhandle and in the Monroe-Mercer region. It contains marine fossils and algae but is better characterized by its large proportion of gray chert which weathers into blocky or scoriaceous forms and which, being almost indestructible, usually litters the fields where the limestone itself has weathered away.

Cambrian Period or System

Conococheague Series, or Limestone. This series, which makes the upper part of the Cambrian, has been identified only in the Eastern Panhandle where it is described as composed of thin-bedded limestone alternating with shaly and sandy beds, with a total thickness of about 1,800 feet. Its fossils are mostly worm trails and primitive forms of calcareous algae, mainly visible in the weathered chert.

Elbrook Series. The Elbrook Series, or Limestone, with a thickness of 1,000 to 2,500 feet, outcrops extensively in the Eastern Panhandle and has been somewhat doubtfully identified near Bluefield and the Narrows of the New River. It is usually composed of buff shaly limestone, or dolomite, with an abundance of gray chert but with only scanty marine fossils.

Waynesboro Series. The Waynesboro Series, or Formation, is a mass of siliceous limestone, often dolomitic and having a thickness of 1,000 to 1,650 feet. Its outcrop is confined to the Eastern Panhandle where there are certain areas of pure limestone which have been quarried extensively.

—*Mrs. A. W. Goode*
ROCK ABOVE BUFFALO CREEK

Tomstown Series. The Tomstown Series, or Limestone, having a thickness of 500 to 1,000 feet and outcropping only in the Eastern Panhandle, is described as composed largely of dolomite or blue limestone with some shale and with cherty zones. Fossils have not been noted.

Antietam Series. The Antietam Series, or Sandstone, outcrops only in Jefferson County, being described as 500 feet thick in adjacent Maryland territory but not accurately measured in West Virginia. It is further described as having a slabby or flaggy structure and as being white under cover but weathering red or brown and rapidly disintegrating to sand. It carries fragments

of marine fossils in Pennsylvania but they have not been noted in West Virginia.

Harpers Series. The Harpers Series, or Shale, is described as composed of dull bluish-gray shale, weathering to greenish-gray, with ledges of sandstone and having a thickness of 1,200 feet or less. Its only outcrop in the State is from Harpers Ferry southwestward in Jefferson County. No fossils have been observed.

Weverton Series. The Weverton Series, or Sandstone, is described as siliceous fragments, mostly quartz and feldspar, with a general white color. It outcrops in the Blue Ridge of eastern Jefferson County, where its thickness is noted as 500 to 600 feet. Fossils are not mentioned, being presumably absent.

Loudoun Series. The Loudoun Series, or Formation, is the basal subdivision of the stratified rocks of West Virginia and outcrops only in the Blue Ridge of Jefferson County; it is mostly concealed by rubbish. It is described as a fine dark slate with some limestone and sandstone, varying in thickness from 10 to 800 feet. As far as observed, it is devoid of organic life.

Algonkian Period or System

Catoctin Series, or Schist. This is almost the only outcropping representative of the great complex of igneous rock which presumably underlies all of West Virginia. This formation is visible in certain areas of the Blue Ridge of Jefferson County, being composed of a diabase, or volcanic rock, which has been metamorphosed by pressure into laminated, micaceous, flaky material. In the Catoctin Mountain of Virginia and Maryland it is described as 1,000 feet or more in thickness. Being of igneous origin it is necessarily without remains of organic life.

In southern Pendleton County, a small igneous plug, or intrusion, also occurs but its age, relative to the Catoctin Schist, has not been determined.

(Written by David B. Reger, Assistant Geologist in Charge, West Virginia Geological Survey.)

GEPPERT, WILLIAM L., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Editor. Son of William and Nettie H. (Kilmartin) Geppert. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1882. Wife, Ruth Henkin. Attended elementary and high school. Studied law under the tutorship of Dean C. E. Hogg of West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar in 1911. On staff of Clarksburg *Telegram* since 1901; is now editor and managing director. Author of a number of short stories and newspaper features. Republican. Protestant Episcopalian. Rotary. Clarksburg Country Club. Enraw Athletic Club. Oral Fishing Club.

GIBSON, ALVA JASON, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of George Rhea and Elvira Wheeler Gibson. Born September 1, 1888, in Corley, West Virginia. Wife, Flora Myrtle Lewis. Attended Sutton High School; A.B., West Virginia University; A.M., Columbia University. Taught in the Grafton High School, 1914-16; was principal of the Williamstown High School, 1916-17, and superintendent, 1917-18; was principal of the Elkins High School, 1918-1923; has been principal of the East Fairmont High School since 1923. President of the West Virginia Association of Secondary School Principals, 1923. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Rotary. National Education Association; National Association of Secondary School Principals; West Virginia Education Association; West Virginia Association of Secondary School Principals. Member Fairmont Public Library Commission.

GILBERT, ERNEST HOGE, Morgantown, West Virginia. Coal, gas, and oil operator. Son of Charles Herbert and Armesia (Wilder) Gilbert. Born Octo-

ber 22, 1886, in Red Springs, North Carolina. Wife, Eleanor Mathews. Educated in the public schools of North Carolina and in West Virginia University. Practiced law one year. Organized in 1916 the Davis Coal Company, which is now known as the Gilbert-Davis Coal Company; since that time, has devoted his time to coal, gas, and oil business. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner); Elk; Odd Fellow. International Railway Fuel Association. Member executive committee and general secretary of Allegheny Regional Advisory Board. Organizer and president of Economics Club of Morgantown.

GILMER COUNTY. Population in 1920, 10,668; estimates made by the Federal census bureau as of July 1, 1925, do not materially change population figures. Land area, 342.40 square miles. Lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Little Kanawha River, which passes through it in a westerly direction for a distance of more than thirty miles. Leading Creek, Steer Creek, Cedar Creek, Sand Fork, and Tanner Creek are important tributaries of the Little Kanawha. Lies slightly to the northwest of the center of the State. Bounded on the north by Ritchie and Doddridge counties; on the east by Lewis and Braxton; on the south by Braxton and Calhoun; and on the west by Calhoun and Ritchie. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines touch the extreme eastern section; by State Route 5, which crosses the county at its greatest width, running from Spencer to Weston; by State Route 68 from Glenville to Burnsville; by State Route 11, following the old Parkersburg and Staunton Turnpike from the west to a junction with Route 5 at Linn; and by State Route 18 from Smithton, Doddridge County, to a junction with Route 11 at Troy. The last three routes have not been completed and surfaced.

Glenville is the county seat of Gilmer County and is also its chief town. It has an elevation of 734 feet above sea level. Glenville State Normal School is located here. By road, the town is 93 miles from Charleston, 53 miles from Clarksburg, 226 miles from Bluefield, 234 miles from Martinsburg, and 149 miles from Wheeling. Layopolis, Normantown, and Troy are other important centers.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as shown by the assessment of 1928, is as follows: real estate, $8,280,800; personal property, $3,115,090; public utility property, $4,784,369; total, $16,180,259. The average tax rate in the county for the same year was $2.24 on each $100 valuation. The four magisterial districts of the county are Center, DeKalb, Glenville, and Troy. An independent school district is maintained by the town of Glenville.

No manufacturing plants of any magnitude are located in Gilmer County. The chief industries are development of natural resources and farming. Gilmer is an important oil and gas producing county, and great development has been made in different sections. A large compressing plant and pump station for natural gas is located at Normantown. The timber resources have been depleted and the supply now is restricted to local use. Commercial development of coal has been made in the eastern part; lack of adequate transportation facilities has retarded this industry in other sections, where small wagon mines are in operation. The county has extensive deposits in three workable seams, beginning with the Washington seam above drainage, with considerable coal in the Pittsburgh seams, and extending down to the Bakerstown coal. It is estimated that the coal reserve of Gilmer County amounts to 1,019,245,455 tons. The total production for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 113,472 tons.

The chief wealth of the county lies in its farms and the products of the farm. The soil is clay and loam, enriched with limestone, and is very productive; no part of it is valueless. The surface is rolling and hilly, and the hills are fertile to the crest. The land area comprises ap-

proximately 211,840 acres, of which 192,-968 acres was classified as farm land in 1925. However, of this area, only 30,269 acres was listed as crop land; the remainder was accounted for as pasture and as woodland. A total of 1,544 farms were in operation in 1925, 1,299 of which were cultivated by the owners. Markets for commercial and surplus crops are convenient, the improved highway system permitting easy access to the market centers in the near by industrial areas.

The formation of Gilmer County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed February 3, 1845. The county was taken from parts of Lewis and Kanawha counties. The county government was organized March 24, 1845, at a meeting of the justices of the peace at DeKalb. Although DeKalb had been designated as the seat of justice, after some difficulty Glenville was settled upon as the county seat, and the records removed to that place. The county takes its name from Honorable Thomas Walker Gilmer, a distinguished Virginian, who had served his State as governor and who was killed by the bursting of a gun on a warship on February 28, 1844, just fourteen days after he had been appointed Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Taylor.

GILMER COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in May, 1924. It is held for four days annually at Glenville, the county seat. Two hundred members belong to the organization and it is managed by a board of directors. The approximate annual attendance is five thousand. Approximately five hundred exhibits are shown each year. Prizes are awarded.

GIRL SCOUTS. This organization of girls is similar to and is based upon the organization of the Boy Scouts. It was founded in England by Robert Baden-Powell, the originator of the Boy Scouts, with the assistance of his sister, Agnes Baden-Powell, and Mrs. Juliette Low of America. The name in England has been changed to Girl Guides.

Girls of ten years or more may become scouts. Eight girls form a patrol, and several patrols are placed under the guidance and direction of a captain. The three ranks of membership are tenderfoot, second class, and first class girl scout. Each rank represents a definite grade of attainment.

The badge of a girl scout is a clover leaf, the divisions of which remind her

A TROUT STREAM

of her three promises: to do her duty to God and her country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Girl Scout laws. These laws, as well as the motto, "Be Prepared," are the same as those of the Boy Scouts.

The Girl Scout organization in this State belongs to a regional district composed of Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia, with headquarters at 908 Main Street, Wheeling, West Virginia. At the present time there are in West Virginia five councils and forty lone troops with a membership of about 1500 girls and leaders. The first troops in this State were organized about 1920. The purpose of the organization is to build character and citizenship through recreational

group activities and through training in home-making, health, nature study, handicrafts, and outdoor life.

GLASS, ALEXANDER, Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer and business executive. Son of Andrew and Harriet (Harris) Glass. Born July 24, 1859, in Wheeling. Wife, Sarah Roberts Whitaker. Educated in the Wheeling public schools. Was engaged for over half a century in the steel industry in Wheeling, having started in 1873 at the age of fourteen as a nailer and nail feeder in La Belle Iron Works. Continued in this position until 1881; served as bookkeeper for the Junction Iron Company, 1882-84; was secretary of the Laughlin-Junction Steel Company, 1885-87; was general manager of the Whitaker-Glessner Company, 1887-89; was secretary of the Wheeling Corrugating Company, 1890-1909; was made president of the Whitaker-Glessner Company in 1910, serving until 1920, when it became a unit of the Wheeling Steel Corporation. Made chairman of the board of directors of this corporation in 1920. President of Citizens Mutual Trust Company of Wheeling since 1914, and president of the Wheeling Improvement Association since its organization. Republican. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH GLASSCOCK
THIRTEENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

GLASSCOCK, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, thirteenth governor of West Virginia, was born on a farm in Monongalia County, December 13, 1862, and died in Morgantown, West Virginia, April 13, 1925. He attended country schools and West Virginia University. For a number of years he was engaged in teaching. During 1887-90 he was superintendent of schools of Monongalia County. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began to practice in partnership with his brother, S. F. Glasscock. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1900-8; collector of internal revenue for the district of West Virginia, 1905-8; resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor, after Charles W. Swisher and Arnold P. Scherr had withdrawn. He served from 1909 to 1913. His administration was marked by a serious labor disturbance in the southern West Virginia mine fields and by the passage of a number of progressive laws.

GLASS INDUSTRY. Articles made of glass have existed for more than six thousand years. Glass was extensively used by the Romans for windows, for pavements and for the coating of walls. The ruins of Pompeii reveal that the famous baths had glass windows one-half inch thick.

Glass making is one of the most ancient industries in the world, and yet, in a sense, it is a comparatively new one. It is new in that within recent years inventions have been made which

make it possible to produce articles of glass in such quantities that everyone may buy them. In the mountains of West Virginia, not many years ago, people used greased paper for windows because they were unable to buy glass for that purpose.

Glass is now manufactured in seventeen of the fifty-five counties in West Virginia and the value of the production of ninety-six plants during the year 1923 aggregated $50,000,000. At the time the last Federal census was taken West Virginia was ranked as the second state in the Union in the production of glass. In that year the State was producing 65.7 per cent of the jelly glasses, tumblers, and goblets and 43.7 per cent of the stemware made in the United States. Sheet glass, window glass, tumblers, goblets, jelly glasses, stemware, tableware, illuminating glass, marbles, vases, containers, radio plate, lenses, reflectors, and bottles are some of the diversified products of this industry in which West Virginia is one of the leading states.

Cheap fuel and the presence of glass sands have made West Virginia one of the most favored and attractive states for the manufacture of glass, and within the State are found some of the largest plants in the world. In West Virginia there are 14,000 men and 2,000 women employed in the glass industry.

Harrison County leads the other counties of the State in the production of glass. Approximately 4,000 people are employed in the glass industry that has been developed in that county. At Clarksburg the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company has a plant employing 1,000 persons and the Owens Bottle Company operates a plant employing 775 men. Three other plants in the city employ more than 200 men each and five plants employ in excess of 100 men each. At Salem there are three plants employing more than 100 men each and three additional plants employing many persons. Glass plants are also found at Bridgeport, Lumberport, and Shinnston in Harrison County.

Monongalia, Marion, Ohio, Cabell, and Kanawha counties are among the leading counties in the production of glass. In Morgantown in Monongalia County, there are ten glass plants employing more than 1,200 men, and in Star City there are three firms engaged in the manufacturing of glass.

The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, the Central Glass Works, and the Wheeling Glass and Manufacturing Company are the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of glass in Wheeling, but there are also five other smaller glass firms in the city.

Two of the largest glass plants in West Virginia are located at Kanawha City, a suburb of Charleston. The Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Company employs more than 1,000 persons and the Owens Bottle Company employs 800 men. At Dunbar in Kanawha County are two glass plants, one at St. Albans, one at Glasgow, and one at South Charleston. Two firms in Charleston are engaged in glass manufacturing.

There has also been a large growth in the glass industry in Cabell County in recent years. At Huntington there are eight plants engaged in the manufacture of glass and glass products, including the West Virginia Glass Manufacturing Company, the Interstate Window Glass Company, the Boldt Glass Company, and the American Thermos Bottle Company. Fifteen hundred persons are employed in the glass industry in that county.

In Marion County there are two large glass manufacturing plants. The Monongah Glass Company employs 753 persons and the Owens Bottle Company in Fairmont, which also has large plants at Charleston and Clarksburg, employs 650 persons. The Mountain State Glass Company has a plant at Mannington in the same county.

In Lewis County the Interstate Window Glass Company and the Weston

—*Fostoria Glass Company*
A COMPLETE DINNER SERVICE IN GLASS IS MANUFACTURED IN WEST VIRGINIA

Glass Company have plants that give employment to more than 400 persons.

Glass is manufactured in three other counties of the Northern Panhandle. The Fostoria Glass Company at Moundsville employs 600 persons. There are two glass plants at Cameron in Marshall County; four plants at Wellsburg and Follansbee in Brooke County, employing 200 men; and one in Hancock County, employing 90.

Other counties where glass and glass products are manufactured are: Wood County, four plants, located at Parkersburg and Williamstown, 400 employees; Taylor County, Grafton, three plants, 350 employees; Ritchie County, Pennsboro, two plants, 400 employees; Tyler County, Sistersville, two plants, 260 employees; Wetzel County, Paden City, three plants, 400 employees, and New Martinsville, one plant, 215 employees;

Doddridge County, West Union, two plants, 375 employees; Wirt County, Elizabeth, one plant, 20 employees.

From the above facts it is easy to see why West Virginia has reason to be proud of the great development of the glass industry within her borders. From the pioneer who used greased paper for windows because there was no glass to be had for that purpose, to a State now claiming some of the greatest glass manufacturing industries in the world —this seems more like a vague dream than a stern reality. But today these plants furnish employment for thousands of citizens; they contribute thousands of dollars in taxes for community and State purposes; and they add materially to the general prosperity and welfare of all the citizens in the State.

There seems every reason to believe that within a few years West Virginia will be the leading State in the Union in the production of glass. It has all the factors that are requisite to the successful manufacture of this essential commodity: high-grade sand, natural gas fuel, good climate, and transportation facilities that put the State in close touch with the markets of the world.

(Read and approved by C. B. Roe, President, the Fostoria Glass Company, Moundsville, West Virginia.)

GLASS SAND INDUSTRY. In many sections of West Virginia there are vast deposits of pure, white siliceous sand, which is most admirably adapted to glass making. In the greater number of deposits, no tract of any deleterious coloring matter is contained. Because of the quantity and purity this sand forms a very important element in the mineral wealth of the State.

Deposits of glass sand suitable for making glass and adequate to supply large demands, are scattered throughout the State. At Berkeley Springs, in Morgan County, a high grade of sand suitable for making glass was discovered, and a plant for the preparation of glass sand was erected. Sand from this rock showed it 99.50-99.89 per cent rich in silica and very low in iron oxide. From this source glass manufacturing in West Virginia receives most of its sand supply. As gas is the principal fuel used in "fluxing the batch" into glass, the large factories are naturally located as close as possible to these gas-producing wells, which seemed to center in the vicinity of Clarksburg.

Hauling the sand by railroad over the Allegheny Mountains from Berkeley Springs to Clarksburg and surrounding districts, where the large glass industry was ever reaching larger proportions, entailed a high freight rate. This condition brought about a search for silica sandstone west of the Allegheny Mountains and located more closely to that part of the State where the sand was being used in large quantities. Hence, in 1905 a glass sand operation was opened about three miles east of Terra Alta, in the strata known as the Homewood sandstone, located on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains.

In 1907 a deposit of silica sand rock was discovered nine miles east of Grafton; this stratum is known as the Clarion sandstone. After a thorough test of the sand, a company was formed and a plant built and operated under the name of the Irving Mineral Company. Soon afterward another plant was located nine miles southeast of Morgantown. The most recent plant for the manufacture of glass sand in the State has been located at Imperial, on the Buckhannon River, about twelve miles south of Buckhannon.

A geological investigation shows that West Virginia has all the necessary raw material for glass manufacturing: white silica sand 99 per cent pure, inexhaustible limestone deposits 98 per cent pure, large soda chemical plants, and high-grade gas coals from several hundred mines, and a flow of natural gas from wells covering the major portion of the State.

Within a radius of a few hundred miles fifty million feet of window glass,

or 37 per cent of the total output of the country, is made. In these cities are located 44 per cent of the pressed and blown ware plants, 30 per cent of the bottle and hollow ware plants, 51 per cent of the window glass plants, or 40.5 per cent of all the glass plants in the United States. By fast freight service, railroad facilities connect these glass plants with the principal American markets, and with modern tidewater terminals at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, for export.

(Read and approved by R. C. Ringgold, for many years actively engaged in the sand industry in Berkeley County.)

GLEN ALUM COAL COMPANY, with principal offices in Lynchburg, Virginia, was organized in 1900. One mine is operated in the State at Glen Alum. Coal is mined from the Cedar Grove seam. Average annual production 350,000 tons; 300 employees. Coal is cleaned on picking bands and sized on shaker screens. Is marketed for lake trade and domestic use.

GLENVILLE, county seat of Gilmer County, is situated on the Little Kanawha River ninety-two miles from Charleston and fifty-two miles from Clarksburg. It is served by State Route 5. It has two banks with capital stock and deposits of $1,272,321; two weekly newspapers; one theater; and five churches.

The town has Glenville State Normal School with an enrollment of 400, one senior high school with an enrollment of 60, and one elementary school. The principal streets are paved. City water is supplied by a modern filtration plant. Twenty-four-hour electric service is maintained. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and five councilmen.

Glenville was chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1856, and a new charter was granted by a special act of the Legislature of West Virginia in 1871. The estimated population is 1500.

(Data furnished by E. G. Rohrbough, President Glenville State Normal School.

GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, at Glenville. The Legislature founded this school as a part of the system of normal schools for the training of teachers for the common schools. Its president, E. G. Rohrbough, in the following summary shows how the institution carries out this purpose.

"(1) To provide a thorough groundwork of knowledge in all the subjects taught in the elementary school; (2) To provide training in the methods of teaching the elementary school subjects both by special courses in methods and by observation and practice teaching; (3) To provide a broader fund of information and training in literature, history, mathematics, science and art than that which is actually taught in the elementary schools. The broader the fund of information and the more thorough the training, the better."

The school centers its main efforts about the two-year standard normal course for the training of elementary teachers and makes provision for the completion of a short normal course consisting of forty-eight weeks of approved training above high school grade for those who are obliged to secure certificates before completing the standard course. A few students not definitely preparing to teach are accommodated in academic classes organized for teachers. In 1927 the State Board of Education authorized this normal school, with others of its class, to offer as much as eighty-two semester hours of work of college grade in order to accommodate students who complete the two-year standard normal course before the close of the school year for which they may be registered.

Training School Facilities. The State normal school co-operates with the local board of education of the independent district of Glenville in conducting the

—*Mrs. L. N. McWhorter*

CLIFF OVERLOOKING GREENBRIER RIVER

local schools as a center for observation and directed teaching by the members of the normal school classes. The State gives a small supplement for the salaries of local teachers and provides expert supervision of the training work done in the public schools.

Faculty. This normal school has (1928) a faculty of twenty teachers, ten men and ten women. In training they meet the requirements of the State Board of Education that teachers in the State normal schools shall have as a minimum, training equivalent to that required for a Master's degree. The faculty has always insisted upon hard study and a sound scholarship on the part of the students.

Campus and Buildings. The school is located on a site of twelve acres overlooking the town of Glenville. In addition to this campus the school owns seventy-eight acres near by, purchased in 1919 and used for the production of food for the dormitories and for demonstrations in agriculture.

This normal school is well provided with buildings, as the following list indicates.

Buildings	Approximate Value
Main building composed of old and new units and a large new auditorium	$200,000
Girls' dormitory (capacity 86)	110,000
Boys' dormitory (capacity 60)	75,000
Physical education and gymnasium	40,000
Home for president	20,000

Equipment. The institution has the usual equipment for fundamental courses in the sciences, with some special equipment for the teaching of geography and for instruction in manual arts. The library of 7,500 volumes is somewhat crowded in its present quarters, but answers essential needs of students pursuing the courses offered.

Enrollment. On account of the inability of the local district to provide a standard high school course, Glenville Normal School has been compelled to accommodate some students needing instruction in high school subjects. Enrollment figures are:

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	134	141	275
February, 1929	120	143	263

For several years the school has maintained an itinerant extension teacher for a part of the year. In February, 1929, 78 students were enrolled in regular extension classes and 34 others were given special instruction by correspondence.

Support. By economic management and on account of relatively reasonable rates in the cost of living, this normal school has been able to serve large numbers at reasonable expense to the State. The Legislature made the following appropriations for the year 1930.

Salaries—Officers, Teachers, Employees	$70,000
Current General Expenses	15,000
Repairs and Improvements	15,000
Buildings	25,000

History. February 19, 1872. A branch normal school was established by act of the Legislature, the citizens of the town being required to donate suitable buildings.

January 14, 1873. The normal school was opened to receive students.

1885. The Legislature made an appropriation of $5,000 for a new brick building.

1893. The Legislature appropriated $20,000 to enlarge the main building.

1909. The Legislature provided $35,000 for an additional school building and added $12,000 to provide an auditorium in 1911.

1913. The Legislature appropriated $37,000 to erect a dormitory for girls.

1921 and 1923. Appropriations aggregating $135,000 were made for a boys' dormitory.

Principals and Presidents. A list of the principals and presidents of Glenville

State Normal School with the years each served follows.

T. M. Marshall, Acting Principal	Jan. 1872-	June, 1873
Louis Bennett	1873-	1875
T. M. Marshall	1875-	1881
S. P. Lazear	1881-	1882
R. F. Kidd	1882-	1884
E. J. Hall	1884-	1885
S. B. Brown	1885-	1890
R. W. Tapp	1890-	1891
Verona Mapel, Acting Principal	1891-	Feb. 1892
M. D. Helmick	Feb. 1892-	June, 1895
W. J. Holden	1895-	1901
John C. Shaw	1901-	1908
S. Orestes Bond, Acting Principal	1914-	1915
E. G. Rohrbough	1908-	

Service and Outlook. This normal school has kept pace with the development of teacher-training standards in West Virginia, first offering training on a high school level, later (1912) adding a training course of one year above high school grade, and finally offering a standard two-year collegiate course for the training of elementary teachers, with recent authority to give as much as 82 semester hours of work of a collegiate grade. The institution has been a great educational force in the central part of the State, many sections of which have not been accessible to other institutions. From 80 per cent to 90 per cent of each graduating class takes up teaching or some other phase of educational work.

The coming of permanent improved State roads to Glenville from important centers and the prospects for the immediate rapid development of scientific agriculture and of the coal, oil, and gas industries, point to a rapid growth in the enrollment and opportunities of this State normal school.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by Professor E. G. Rohrbough, President Glenville State Normal School.)

GODDARD, CHARLES A., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Charles A. and Eureka (Kimball) Goddard. Born in Scioto County, Ohio, September 19, 1872. Wife, Eva Becker. Attended the public schools of his home county; graduated from the National Normal University, 1893. Was associate editor of the *Fayette Journal* and the *Fayette Tribune* for a number of years.

A SHADY LANE

Has been editor and proprietor of these papers since 1915. Was postmaster of the town of Fayetteville from 1909 to 1914. Republican. Mason.

GOFF, GUY DESPARD, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer and senator. Son of Nathan and Laura E. (Despard) Goff. Born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, September 13, 1869. Attended the common schools; was graduated from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1888 and from the law department of Harvard University in 1891. Was admitted to the

bar the same year and commenced practice in Boston, Massachusetts. Moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1893 and continued the practice of law; prosecuting attorney of Milwaukee County, in 1895; appointed by President Taft United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin on July 6, 1911, and served until August 4, 1915. Appointed special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States on June 28, 1917, and served until September 15, 1917. During the World War was commissioned a colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department, United States Army, and served in France and Germany as legal adviser to General Pershing, 1918-19; appointed by President Wilson on May 21, 1920, general counsel of the United States Shipping Board, and on November 10, 1920, became a member thereof and served until March 4, 1921, when his term expired. Again appointed special assistant to the Attorney-General on December 2, 1920, and served until December 7, 1921; assistant to the Attorney-General from March 16, 1921, until November 9, 1922, when he resigned; again special assistant to the Attorney-General from November 10, 1922, until his resignation on July 31, 1923. Elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1924 for the term commencing March 4, 1925, and ending March 3, 1931. In 1928 he was a candidate for President of the United States and carried his native State in the presidential primaries. Is a member of the following committees of the United States Senate: Foreign Relations, Interstate Commerce, Mines and Mining, Territories and Insular Possessions, and Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

GOFF, NATHAN, soldier, legislator, and jurist, was born in Clarksburg, February 9, 1843, and died April 23, 1920. He attended Northwestern Academy, Georgetown College, and the University of the City of New York. Shortly after the beginning of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Third Virginia Infantry and received rapid promotion. In 1865, at the age of twenty-three, he was given the rank of brevet brigadier general. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and almost immediately began his long political career.

He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1867 and re-elected the following year. In 1869 he was appointed United States district attorney and held the position until 1880. On January 7 of that year, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy and served until March 3, 1881. He was elected member of Congress in 1882 and served for three terms. In 1888, he was Republican candidate for governor and was elected on the face of the returns, but the Legislature after a contest declared his opponent elected. In 1892, he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court and served until the abolition of court in 1911, when he became a justice of the circuit court of appeals. In 1913, the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate for a full term.

GOHEN, CHARLES MARSH, Huntington, West Virginia. Banker. Son of James A. and Malvina Fenton (Marsh) Gohen. Born September 18, 1875, in Aurora, Indiana. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Emmons. Educated in the Huntington public schools. Started his career in banking at the age of fourteen, as messenger for the Commercial Bank. Was retained as teller when this bank consolidated with the Huntington National Bank. Promoted to assistant cashier and to cashier; since July 1, 1919, has been president of the First Huntington National Bank. Chairman of the Cabell County War Savings Drive during World War. Democrat. Episcopalian. Guyandot Club.

GOLDEN, WILLIAM WOLFE, Elkins, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Raphael and Beile Minde. Born October 15, 1867, in Russia and came to the United States in 1885 and to West Vir-

ginia in 1892. Wife, Sarah Sloane. Educated in private schools and New York University; licensed in West Virginia in 1892; president of West Virginia Medical Association, 1906-7; president of West Virginia Board of Health 1913-15; president of West Virginia Public Health Council, 1915-17; president West Virginia State Anti-Tuberculosis League, 1911-20; chairman of Medical Advisory Board during World War; vice president U. S. Federation of Medical Examining Boards, 1917; superintendent and surgeon in charge of Davis Memorial Hospital since 1903. Author of numerous contributions to medical journals. Republican.

GOLDSBOROUGH, EDMUND LEE, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Charles Worthington and Henrietta (Lee) Goldsborough. Born near Summit Point, Jefferson County, July 22, 1868. Wife, Charlotte Pendleton. Educated in Millersville Normal School, Maryland Agriculture College, and the University of Virginia. Taught school; served with the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.; left this service in 1910 and has since been engaged in raising apples and farming. Author and publisher of several monographs on fish. Democrat. Episcopalian.

GOODE, G. P., Pineville, West Virginia. Clergyman and educator. Son of Lemuel and Tabitha Goode. Born December 26, 1868, in Wyoming County, West Virginia. Married, first, Lizzie Cook; second, Cornelia Vandivort; third, Ada Brooks. Attended public schools; graduated from Concord State Normal School in 1893. Has taught in the Wyoming County schools for forty-three years, in the rural, graded and high schools, and has served as district superintendent. Has been pastor of rural Baptist churches for twenty-eight years, clerk of the Rock Castle Baptist Association for fifteen years, and secretary of the Sunday School Convention for twenty-two years. Is secretary of the Wyoming County Historical Society. Author of a number of local history sketches. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Mason.

GOODMAN, HORACE L., Ronceverte, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of William H. and Sallie P. Goodman. Born at Otter River, Virginia, August 27, 1876. Wife, Mae Jones. Attended public school in Virginia; was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1901; did postgraduate work in surgery in New York City. Was admitted to the practice of medicine in West Virginia in 1902. Engaged as physician and surgeon for the Ephraim Creek Coal and Coke Company in Thayer, West Virginia, 1902; served there fourteen years. Was then made superintendent and surgeon of McKendree Hospital No. 2, McKendree, West Virginia. Superintendent and surgeon of the Greenbrier Valley Hospital, Ronceverte, West Virginia, since 1926. Dr. Goodman is a fellow in the American College of Surgeons. Member of the local board of examiners for Fayette County during World War. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

GOODNIGHT, CLOYD, Bethany, West Virginia. Educator and clergyman. Son of John and Ida M. (Layton) Goodnight. Born December 2, 1881, in Michigantown, Indiana. Wife, Anna Hussey. Attended elementary and high school in Indiana; A.B., Butler College, Indianapolis, 1906, and A.M., 1907; special student in the University of Chicago, 1912. Ordained to the ministry of the Disciples of Christ Church. Pastor of the following churches: Danville, Indiana, 1908 to 1910; Shelbyville, Indiana, 1910 to 1913; Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 1913 to 1919. President of Bethany College since 1919. Republican. Disciples of Christ. Mason.

GOODYKOONTZ, WELLS, Williamson, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of

William M. and Lucinda K. (Woolwine) Goodykoontz. Born near Newbern, Virginia, on June 3, 1872. Wife, Irene Hooper. Was educated in Oxford Academy, Virginia, and Washington and Lee University. Was licensed to practice law in 1893 and located at Williamson in the year following. Was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of West Virginia in 1896 and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1909. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1910. Was sent to the State Senate in 1914; was majority floor leader for two years and later president for two years. Elected to the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses to represent the fifth district of West Virginia. Was Chairman of the State Central Committee of Lawyers assisting registrants in connection with the draft during World War. Author of a legal booklet for use of soldiers and sailors, as to their rights and obligations. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

GORBY, JOHN HENRY, New Martinsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Jesse K. and Mary (Bickerton) Gorby. Born November 20, 1873. Wife, Irene Bucher.

Reared on a farm in Wetzel county; attended the rural schools and high school of Magnolia district; in 1902 was graduated from the West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon, in the normal and scientific courses; attended the West Virginia University; A.B., Wesleyan College, 1917. Taught in the rural and grade schools of Magnolia district; was principal of West Grafton schools, 1904-07; for the last twenty-three years has been superintendent of the New Martinsville schools. Has been active in Y. M. C. A., Four-H Club, and Farm Bureau work. Participated in a number of normal extension schools and was one of the State institute instructors for thirteen years. In 1928 he was a candidate for State superintendent of schools in the Republican primary. Appointed a member of the State Board of Education in 1927; reappointed in 1929. Methodist. Mason. Kiwanis.

GORE, HOWARD MASON, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Seventeenth governor of West Virginia. Son of Solomon D. and Marietta (Rogers) Gore. Born near Clarksburg, West Virginia,

HOWARD MASON GORE
SEVENTEETH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

October 12, 1877. Married Roxilene Corder Bailey (deceased). Attended local rural schools and the Clarksburg High School; was graduated from West Virginia University in 1900. Was interested for a number of years in the agricultural and stock-raising activities of the firm of Gore Brothers. Served at the same time as a member of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus. Assistant food administrator for West Virginia and member of the Council of Defense during World War. Appointed a member of the West Virginia State Board of Education in 1920; served until his election as governor. Went to Wash-

ington in 1921 to engage in special work in the Department of Agriculture; was Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 1923-24. Named Secretary of Agriculture by President Coolidge in November, 1924; served until March, 1925. Governor of West Virginia, 1925 to 1929. Has been active in various business enterprises. Republican. Baptist. Mason; Odd Fellow.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA. The governor, auditor, treasurer, secretary of state, attorney-general, superintendent of free schools, and commissioner of agriculture constitute the executive branch of the government. These seven elective State officers form the Board of Public Works. This board looks after the interests of the State in all internal improvements; fixes the direct State tax, and assesses for taxation all railroads, pipelines, and public utility property. All the officials above named, except the attorney-general, are obliged to reside at the capital. All are elected every four years. Each of the above officials reports in writing to the governor ten days before the meeting of the Legislature.

The governor must have resided in the State five years and must be at least thirty years old. In case of a vacancy in the governorship within the first three years after election, a new election is held. If the remainder of the term is less than one year, the president of the Senate acts as governor, and after him the speaker of the House is eligible. The salaries paid are as follows: governor, $10,000; secretary of state, $7,000; superintendent of free schools, $7,000; treasurer, $7,000; auditor, $7,000; attorney-general, $7,000; and commissioner of agriculture, $7,000.

Other State officials are the tax commissioner, commissioner of banking, commissioner of labor, compensation commissioner, road commissioners (three), chief of the department of mines, health commissioner, game and fish commissioners (three), State geologist, State historian and archivist, State librarian, fire marshal, superintendent of public safety, and adjutant-general. These officials are appointed for definite terms of office by the governor.

The Public Service Commission, composed of three members, is a court of the people in all complaints against public utilities. The Board of Control, composed of three members, has the financial management of all charitable and educational institutions that receive State appropriations. The State Board of Education, composed of six members, three from each dominant party, together with the State superintendent of schools as chairman ex officio, has control of the educational affairs of the normal schools and other State educational institutions, except the State University which is managed by a board of governors.

The election for State officials is held at the time of the presidential election and the new officials take office March 4 of the next year. The Legislature meets biennially in January of the odd-numbered years and may remain in session not more than sixty days. Every two years, half of the senators are elected, and all of the members of the House of Delegates. There are thirty senators, two from each of fifteen senatorial districts, and, by present apportionment, ninety-four delegates. A senator must be at least twenty-five years of age, but only voting qualifications are required of a delegate. The pay is $500 a year and mileage. A simple majority vote of both Houses suffices to override the governor's veto; after five days a bill may become a law without his approval. The Legislature is prohibited from any except general legislation.

The State is divided into six congressional districts. The judiciary is composed of (1) the Supreme Court of Appeals; (2) circuit courts; (3) nine courts of limited jurisdiction; (4) justices of the peace; (5) city courts.

The county court is not a common-law court and not a court of record, but rather an administrative board for county affairs.

Notaries public are appointed by the governor without limit as to number.

The unit of local government is the county under the usual elective county officers, as county commissioners, sheriff, clerks, assessor, surveyor. The township system was adopted in 1863, but did not work satisfactorily; in 1872 it was abolished and the old county system revived.

(Read and approved by Howard B. Lee, Attorney-General of West Virginia.)

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION AT CHARLESTON

GOVERNOR AS HEAD OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. The Executive Department of West Virginia, established by a constitutional provision June 20, 1863, consists of the governor, the secretary of state, the state superintendent of free schools, the auditor, the treasurer, the attorney-general, and the commissioner of agriculture. The term of office of each official is four years, commencing on the fourth day of March next after his election. The salary of the governor is $10,000 a year and that of the other members $7,000 a year. Appropriation for support of the Executive Department, including the salary of the governor and the civil contingent fund, is $46,300. The governor is assisted by a private secretary and a pardon attorney. His office has no special revenue or income.

Returns of every election for the members of the executive department are sealed, transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, and directed to the speaker of the House of Delegates, who opens and publishes them in the presence of a majority of each House of the Legislature. The candidates with the highest number of votes are declared elected. If two or more candidates for the same office have an equal and the highest number of votes, the Legislature by joint vote chooses one for the office. Contested elections for the office of governor are determined by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature.

The governor must have resided in the State five years and must be at least thirty years old. He is not eligible to succeed himself in office.

It is the duty of the governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

GOVERNORS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Names	Residence	Politics	From	To
Arthur Ingram Boreman	Wood	Republican	June 20, 1863	Feb. 26, 1869
Daniel D. T. Farnsworth	Upshur	Republican	Feb. 27, 1869	March 3, 1869
William E. Stevenson	Wood	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John Jeremiah Jacob	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Henry Mason Mathews	Greenbrier	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Jacob Beeson Jackson	Wood	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Emanuel Willis Wilson	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 5, 1890
Aretas Brooks Fleming	Marion	Democrat	Feb. 6, 1890	March 3, 1893
William A. MacCorkle	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
George W. Atkinson	Ohio	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Albert Blakeslee White	Wood	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
William M. O. Dawson	Preston	Republican	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
William E. Glasscock	Monongalia	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1913
Henry Drury Hatfield	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
John Jacob Cornwell	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1921
Ephriam F. Morgan	Marion	Republican	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1925
Howard Mason Gore	Harrison	Republican	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1929
William G. Conley	Kanawha	Republican	March 4, 1929	

By message, at the beginning of each Legislative session, the governor informs the Legislature of the condition of the State and recommends such measures as he deems expedient. He accompanies his message with a statement of all money received and paid out by him from all funds subject to his order, with vouchers therefor, and presents estimates of the amount of money required by taxation for all purposes.

On extraordinary occasions, the governor may convene the Legislature at his own instance. When so convened, the Legislature may enter only upon such business as stated in the proclamation by which it was called together.

The governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints all officers whose offices are established by the constitution or by law and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for. In case of a vacancy, during a recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor fills the vacancy by appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he makes a nomination for the office. The person so nominated, when the nomination is confirmed by the Senate, holds office during the remainder of the term and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

The governor has power, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office, to remove any officer whom he has appointed, to declare the office vacant, and to fill it by other appointment. He may remit fines and penalties under regulations prescribed by law; may commute the sentence of capital punishment; and, except when the prosecution has been conducted by the House of Delegates, may grant reprieves and pardons after conviction. He communicates to the Legislature at each session the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted, and of reprieve or pardon granted, and presents his reasons therefor.

As commander in chief of the military forces of the State, the governor calls out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion, except when the militia is called into service of the United States.

When any State officer has executed his official bond, the governor, for such causes and in such manner as the Legislature directs, requires of the officer reasonable additional security. If the security is not given as required, the office is declared vacant, as provided by law.

Before a bill becomes a law, it is presented to the governor for his approval. Upon his signature, it becomes a law. If he does not approve the bill, he returns it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. The House enters the objections at large upon its journal and proceeds to reconsider the bill. If, after reconsideration, the majority of the

House agrees to pass the bill, it is sent, together with the objections, to the other House, which reconsiders it. If approved by a majority of the second House, the bill becomes a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. Any bill not returned by the governor within five days after its presentation to him, becomes a law as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it is filed with his objections in the office of the secretary of state within five days after adjournment of the Legislature, or it becomes a law.

In the case of any bill making appropriations of money embracing distinct items, the governor communicates his disapproval of the bill or of any item or appropriation, with his reasons therefor, to the House in which the bill originated; all items not disapproved become effective according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item disapproved becomes void unless repassed by a majority of each House.

In case of death, conviction on impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, or other disability of the governor, the president of the Senate acts as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed. If the president of the Senate for any of the above reasons becomes incapable of performing the duties of governor, the duties devolve upon the speaker of the House of Delegates. In all other cases where there is no one to act as governor, one is chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. If a vacancy occurs in the office of governor before the expiration of the first three years of the term, a new election is held.

If a vacancy occurs in the other executive offices, the governor fills the vacancy by appointment, and the appointee holds his office until his successor is elected and qualified according to law. The subordinate officers of the Executive Department and all officers of public institutions of the State keep account of all moneys received or disbursed by them from all sources and for whatever service expended, and makes a semiannual report of such to the governor. Likewise, these two groups of officials, at least ten days before each regular session of the Legislature, report to the governor such information as he may require upon any subject relating to the condition, management, and expense of the respective offices. The governor transmits this information to the Legislature.

(Data furnished by former Governor Howard M. Gore.)

See also Executive Department of West Virginia.

GRAFTON, county seat of Taylor County, is situated twenty-two miles northeast of Clarksburg and one hundred miles southeast of Wheeling. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 50, 6, and 56. It has four banks, one daily newspaper, one weekly newspaper, three theaters, one hospital, a high school and five elementary schools, and churches of practically all denominations. A twenty-acre public park is located about two miles above the city on Tygarts Valley River. A national cemetery is maintained by the Federal Government at Grafton.

Fifteen miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply through a filtration plant municipally owned and operated. Street lights are owned by the city. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and two commissioners. Property valuation is placed at $10,000,000, with a total tax rate, including State, city, and county taxes, of $2.78 on each $100 valuation. The city has bonds approximating $300,000.

The population is about 10,000, having remained practically stationary for several years. Grafton was chartered in 1856 by the General Assembly of Virginia. In 1899 the Legislature of West Virginia amended, re-enacted, and re-

duced into one the several acts incorporating the town of Grafton. The act of 1899 was amended in 1913 and a commission form of government provided for. The charter was again amended in 1921; first election under it was held on first Tuesday after third Monday in March, 1923, elections to be held on the same day every three years thereafter. It was amended in 1923 as to changing corporate boundaries.

(Data furnished by Chamber of Commerce.)

GRAIN MILLS. The development of grain mills in West Virginia, it might be said, is the history of the development of the State, itself. At first the hominy block, upon which the grain was pounded into meal or flour, produced a sufficient supply for the needs of the early pioneers. Soon, however, the population of the new territory grew, settlements became towns, and a swifter and more economical method of crushing grain was necessary.

The hominy block method was then succeeded by the hand mill. It consisted of two round stones, in shape like a grindstone, one above the other, and encased in a hoop to which was attached a spout for the discharge of the meal. To the upper stone was fastened an upright piece of wood, to the end of which was attached a beam so that two persons could work at the same time in turning the mill. Its capacity was about one bushel of meal a day. The meal thus made was coarse, but was eaten in the form of johnny cake, pone, or mush.

In a later day, came the tub mill, propelled by water, the first use made of water power in the State. Many such mills were constructed along the rapid-running streams near the sources of the South Branch, the Cheat, the Monongahela, the Elk, the Gauley, the New, and the Tug rivers. On these mills the first wheat raised in the western part of the country was ground. Sieves were used instead of bolting cloths. They were made of raw-dressed deer skins, which were stretched over a hoop and perforated with a hot wire.

These early mills became the social and news centers of the neighborhoods

—Teresa A. Trissler

OXBOW CURVE NEAR GRAFTON

to which men and boys brought their grist on horseback. "Going to mill" was an event to be eagerly anticipated. Here farmers from all over the district met, and, while they waited their turns, engaged in friendly conversation, traded news of their respective neighborhoods, and discussed local problems and national politics.

The wheat was cut with a sickle, the reaper gathering a grip, as it was called, with his left hand, and cutting it with his right. Four grips generally made a sheaf, of which a good reaper would cut from thirty-five to forty-five dozen a day. The sheaves, when dry, were placed on the floor or on dry hard earth, and the grain beaten out with a flail, an implement made from a small hickory pole ten or twelve feet long and beaten until quite flexible, at a point about three feet from the larger end. An expert hand would flail out from twelve to fifteen bushels in a day. The cleaning of the grain, that is, separating it from the chaff, was done by using a sheet or quilt as a fan.

The windmill came into use about 1825 or 1830. Then the grain was tramped out on wooden floors by horses or oxen, as it had been done in Palestine two thousand years before. About 1840, the first rude threshing machine made its appearance in West Virginia. It was known the region over as a "chaff piler" because grain and chaff were piled together in a heap on the ground. It was driven by four horses and had a capacity of about a hundred bushels a day. The windmill was then used to separate the chaff from the grain and the then famous "Rockaway Windmill" was to be found in the barns of the better-class farmers.

In 1850, appeared Down's "Separator," a threshing machine which separated the grain from the chaff. It soon had a rival in Ralston's "Patent Threshing and Cleaning Machine." The steam thresher did not come into use until about 1880.

The 1920 Federal census shows that of the flour mill and gristmill industry in West Virginia, wheat flour was the product of chief value, forming 50.8 per cent of the total value of the products. The value of feed and offal, which was second in importance, was 15 per cent of the total. The total value of flour mill and gristmill products in 1919 was $14,076,542. This represented more than a half million barrels of flour, valued at more than six and one-half million dollars; more than two and one-half million pounds of buckwheat flour, valued at nearly two hundred thousand dollars;

OLD MILL AT FALLS OF LITTLE KANAWHA, 1840-1925

more than two hundred thousand barrels of corn meal and corn flour, valued at nearly two million dollars; thirty-three thousand tons of bran and middlings, valued at nearly two million dollars; more than thirty-one thousand tons of feed and offal, valued at two million dollars; and other products, valued at one-half million dollars.

There were listed 203 flour mill and gristmill establishments in West Virginia. The number of persons engaged in the industry was 754, and the wages paid totaled $378,000. The cost of materials used amounted to more than $10,500,000.

During the past ten years this industry has grown rapidly in West Virginia. The statistics above do not give a true picture of the present flour mill and gristmill activities in the State.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. This organization is composed of veterans of the Union army who served during the Civil War, 1861-66. It was organized in Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866, by Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, Major B. F. Stephenson, and Captain John S. Phipps. A provisional department was organized for the State of West Virginia on April 9, 1868, with General John S. Witcher, then secretary of state, as commander. Permanent organization was effected on September 12, 1868, with seventeen posts formed. This organization was permitted to languish, and early in 1871 the national organization declared the department disbanded. The second attempt to form an organization in West Virginia was made in 1880, when Post No. 1 was organized in Martinsburg. In November, 1880, Honorable W. H. H. Flick of Martinsburg was appointed commander of a provisional department and H. V. Daniels of Harpers Ferry assistant adjutant general. This organization was made permanent at a convention held at Clarksburg on February 20, 1883, when the eleven posts in existence were represented.

Forty-seven annual conventions have been held by the Department of West Virginia, the last one in Wheeling in June, 1929, when seventy-one veterans were in attendance. The organization in West Virginia has about twenty posts and about 250 members. The ranks of the veterans of the Civil War have been so thinned the past few years that in some communities not enough members are left to provide a quorum for the transaction of business. No surrender will be made, according to official announcement, so long as there are veterans able to attend the meetings. State headquarters are located at the home of the department commander; no permanent office is maintained. No department publication is issued; contact with posts and membership is had by general orders and bulletins published from time to time.

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded and has been perpetuated on the great principles of Friendship, Charity, and Loyalty. Its special object is to care for the interests of the veterans of the Civil War and their dependents and to implant within the people a sense of patriotism and proper appreciation of the glories of the Nation and its Flag. Since its organization, the Grand Army has been one of our most influential patriotic bodies and has wielded great influence in our national life. It has ever been the champion of civil and religious liberty, condemning anarchy and communism. It recognizes no flag but the Stars and Stripes, and believes that loyalty is a virtue and treason is a crime.

GRANT COUNTY. Population, 8,993 in 1920; estimated population on July 1, 1925, 9,674. Land area, 478 square miles. Situated in the eastern part of the State in the Eastern Panhandle. Bounded on the north by Garrett County, Maryland; on the east by Mineral, Hampshire, and Hardy counties; on the south by Pendleton; and on the west by Tucker. The Potomac River, which forms the northern boundary of the entire eastern portion of the State, has its source at the corner of Grant and Tucker counties, from which point the State boundary line passes directly north to the Pennsylvania line. The Potomac forms the northwestern boundary of Grant County, and the county lies wholly within its drainage basin. Stony River and Abraham Creek are leading tributaries in the northwestern part; Patterson Creek and branches of the South Fork of the Potomac furnish drainage for the other parts. The main range of the Allegheny Mountains passes through the center of the county, and, although the county is somewhat mountainous, the valleys are broad and fertile. The county is served by the Western Maryland Railroad, which parallels the Potomac River, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the southern section. It is also served by State Route

28 in the southeastern section, by State Route 44, from Mount Storm to Petersburg, and by United States Route 50, which serves the northern part.

Petersburg is the county seat and is also the principal town of the county. It is located in the southeastern part, on the South Branch of the Potomac, at an elevation of 838 feet above sea level. By road, Petersburg is 274 miles from Charleston, 109 miles from Martinsburg, 187 miles from Wheeling, and 252 miles from Bluefield. Gormania, Bayard, Maysville, and Williamsport are other important centers in the county.

The assessed valuation of property within the county, returned for the purpose of taxation in 1928, was as follows: real estate, $4,218,115; personal property, $1,894,793; public utility property, $689,812; total, $6,802,720. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $1.99 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into three magisterial districts, Grant, Milroy, and Union, two named for distinguished American soldiers and the other for the cause for which they fought.

The development of the natural resources, timber and coal, is the principal industry of the county. It is well adapted to farming, and that pursuit forms the basis of its wealth. A large tannery at Petersburg furnishes employment to a great number of persons and other small manufacturies are carried on.

Grant County has six seams of workable coal in the Pittsburgh, Elk Lick, Harlem, Bakerstown, and Upper Freeport series. These deposits lie along the western edge of the county and disappear along the central and eastern parts where the limestone and Mauch Chunk series occur. Commercial mining has been carried on for some years, the total tonnage for the county for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 63,958.

BLUE ROCKS IN SMOKE HOLE, GRANT COUNTY

The land area of Grant County is approximately 295,040 acres, of which 203,423 acres were classified as farm land in 1925. This area was subdivided into 945 farms, of which 831 were operated by owners. The farm crops are those common to West Virginia. Horticultural products flourish and are a source of profit.

Grant County was created by act of the Legislature of West Virginia, passed February 14, 1866. It was named in honor of General Ulysses Grant, distinguished soldier and eighteenth President of the United States. The territory comprising the county was taken wholly from Hardy County.

GRANTSVILLE, county seat of Calhoun County, is situated on the north bank of the Little Kanawha River, fifty miles from Parkersburg at the junction of State Routes 16 and 35. It has one bank with total resources of $1,206,-145.36; two weekly newspapers; two churches; and one theater.

The town has one elementary school with 6 teachers and 177 students and the Calhoun County High School with 12 teachers and 177 students. Electric power and light are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. A mayor and a council elected in January govern the town. It has property valued at $598,941 with a municipal tax rate of 75 cents on each $100 valuation.

Grantsville was laid out by Simon P. Stump in 1866, and is named for General U. S. Grant. It was established the county seat in 1869 and was chartered in 1896. The population is estimated to be 1,200.

(Data furnished by Boyd B. Stutler.)

GRASSES. Blue grass and white clover lead all the other grasses in their adaptability to the soil and climate of the various counties and localities in West Virginia. These two grasses are found growing in the alluvial soils of the bottom lands and on the rich slopes of the hills in every county of the State, and combine with the wild grasses to afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle. In some portions of the State, however, blue grass grows so luxuriantly as to crowd out other grasses, and in such areas cattle for high-priced export trade are raised for the market. The soils of these areas are composed largely of calcareous formations and sandstone intimately mixed, and, to a high degree, are productive of all kinds of agricultural crops, as well as of the various kinds of grasses. It is better, however, if blue-grass lands are never plowed, for not only is a good blue-grass sod a profitable possession, but it is an excellent soil protector as well. There are blue-grass pastures in the State that have not been disturbed for forty years, on which the annual crop is as luxuriant as ever.

Timothy is the State's chief hay crop, yielding from one to two tons an acre annually under ordinary cultivation. Red top ranks next as a hay crop, and is also a very good pasture crop. It is well adapted to the heavy clay soils that are inclined to be wet.

Orchard grass is well adapted to the woodland soils, being little affected by shade. It remains green throughout the summer, making good pasture, and if properly cut and cured furnishes a nutritious hay. Alsike, or Swedish clover, supposed to be a cross between the white and red clovers, seems to be as well adapted to this climate and soil as is the native white clover. Crimson clover, though not cultivated to any great extent, has been found to thrive well where given the opportunity. Red clover, one of the most extensively cultivated of the grasses, has been proved of high value. It makes a heavy growth and is of great value for either hay or pasture. Japan clover has been found an excellent grass for rough and poor lands where others will not make a crop, and is excellent for restoring waste and neglected land.

Alfalfa has not been cultivated in the State to a very great extent. But where tried, it has proved of great value, and is being more largely planted each year. It will doubtless, before many years, be numbered among the State's largest forage crops.

West Virginia abounds in native grasses, some of which are of great value, and all of more or less usefulness as food for stock. Foremost among these, after blue grass and white clover already mentioned above, is the crab grass. It is usually classed as a weed because it has to be contended with in the cultivation of other crops, but it is a useful and palatable food for stock, and farther south is utilized as hay.

Broomsedge grows on neglected land, and furnishes fairly good pasture while young and tender; sprouting crab grass is an annual with smooth, coarse leaves of considerable value in food properties; wild millet is a perennial that grows in woodlands and along ravines; floating fox-tail, a perennial found in low, wet lands, is excellent for stock; meadow fox-tail, a perennial, is found on moist lands; spear grass, a perennial, grows along woodland streams and on mountain slopes; reed meadow grass, a perennial, is a good pasture grass for wet lands, is well liked by cattle, and yields considerable hay; rattlesnake grass, a tall perennial, grows in marshes and ditches; meadow foscue, an upright perennial, is a valuable hay grass; Hungarian broom grass, introduced, is a strong perennial that has been found valuable for its drought-resisting powers and is excellent as a forage plant on dry, gravelly or sandy uplands; low spear grass, a low tufted annual, grows in waste places; woodland blue grass, a slender, smooth perennial, grows in thickets and open woodlands, and makes fine pasturage for stock of all kinds.

(Read and approved by John W. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

GRAVATT, WILLIAM LOYALL, Charleston, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Dr. John J. and Mary E. Gravatt. Born December 15, 1858, in Port Royal, Virginia. Wife, Sidney S. Peyton. Educated in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Virginia Theological Seminary. D.D., Washington and Lee and University of the South. Assistant rector of St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Virginia, 1885-87; rector of St. Peter's Church, Norfolk, Virginia, 1887-93; rector of Zion Church, Charleston, West Virginia, 1893-99; elected coadjutor bishop of West Virginia in 1899 and bishop of West Virginia in 1916. Protestant Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar, Scottish Rite). Phi Delta Theta.

GRAY, FRED W., Cass, West Virginia. Clergyman and naturalist. Son of J. M. and Mary E. (Gray) Gray. Born January 7, 1878, in Peachland, North Carolina. Wife, Mary Stevens McVay. Attended public schools in North Carolina; A.B., Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia; D.D., Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, West Virginia. Came to West Virginia in 1908;

BLUE GRASS IN GREENBRIER COUNTY

ordained into the Greenbrier Presbytery. Has served as pastor at Muddy Creek and Blue Sulphur Presbyterian churches; was superintendent of home missions in the Greenbrier Presbytery, six years; has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cass for the past ten years; again superintendent of home missions in the Greenbrier Presbytery since May 1, 1929. Has made extensive research in plant life in West Virginia, with special emphasis on ferns. Presbyterian. Mason.

GREAT KANAWHA RIVER. This river was called by the Delaware Indians "Kanawha," meaning "place of the white stone." The Great Kanawha is formed at Gauley Bridge by the confluence of the New River and the Gauley. Strictly speaking, the Great Kanawha is only ninety-five miles in length, that being the distance from Gauley Bridge to its mouth at Point Pleasant. For all practical purposes, however, the New River and the Great Kanawha constitute one river. The New River rises in Watauga County, North Carolina, at an elevation of about 3,700 feet. From its source to its mouth the distance is 427 miles. The river has an extremely rapid fall, particularly in the section of sixty-one miles between Hinton and Gauley Bridge. The total fall of this section is 690 feet. Estimates of the United States Geological Survey have placed the maximum potential water power of the New-Kanawha River at 960,000 horsepower and the minimum of 280,000 horsepower. Only about 40,000 horsepower has been developed, though applications are pending for the utilization of 200,000 horsepower in the near future.

The Great Kanawha River is navigable, through the construction of locks and dams, from its mouth to Montgomery. The first steamboat reached Charleston during a flood in 1819. Even before that time it had been navigated by flatboats built at Kelly's Creek and other places. The principal tributaries of the river are the West, Bluestone, and Coal rivers from the south, and the Greenbrier, Gauley, Elk, and Pocataligo rivers from the north.

GREEN, PERRY C., Kenna, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Smith and Rigolett Green. Born June 10, 1867, in Grass Lick, West Virginia. Wife, Martha B. Crow. Educated in the public schools of Jackson County and Hockingport Academy. Breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle at Kenna since 1899. Organized West Virginia Hereford Breeders Association; was first president of the organization; is now secretary and sales manager. Democrat. Baptist. Mason.

GREENBRIER COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, at Lewisburg. This junior college for young women, offers two years of college preparatory work and two years of standard college work. The purpose of the institution is to give to young women a cultural education. Entrance requirements, courses offered, and other academic requirements are those of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of a group of twenty men and women, possessing thorough training and with proven experience. An academic degree is prerequisite for all members of the faculty, but for those teaching college courses, at least a Master's degree is required.

Campus and Buildings. The campus consists of some thirty acres of ground within the corporate limits of the town of Lewisburg. Upon this are erected:

Carnegie Hall, containing classrooms, laboratories, music studios, and auditorium. This building was erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The original cost of the building was $60,000, not including the furnishings.

Greenbrier Hall, a three-story, fireproof, steel and concrete structure, containing dormitory rooms for students

and teachers, and also the college offices, parlors, library, dining room and kitchen. The building is modern in every respect and thoroughly adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. The cost of this building was $265,000.

The president's home, erected in the year of 1812, but remodeled in 1925-26 through the generosity of Fred C. Prichard of Huntington and some other friends of the institution. The estimated value of this building is $50,000.

The Old Lodge, dating far back in history and said to be the first Masonic building erected west of the Allegheny Mountains. This is a two-story brick structure, which is now being used by the Music Department. The intrinsic value of this building can hardly be estimated, but its historic value is considerable.

The engineer's cottage on the campus is a frame structure with a value of about $3000.

The total estimated value of campus and buildings is $475,000.

Equipment. A library is well housed and equipped in a large room in Greenbrier Hall. It now consists of some 3500 volumes and is being added to annually. Well-equipped laboratories for chemistry, physics, and home economics are in Carnegie Hall.

Enrollment. The total enrollment for the school year 1927-28 was 120.

Support. Greenbrier College is owned and controlled by the Synod of West Virginia of the Presbyterian Church and receives its support through the contributions of the West Virginia Presbyterian Educational Movement and from Stewardship Committees of the Presbyterian Church.

History. Greenbrier College is the successor of Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg Female Institute, and Lewisburg Academy, dating back to 1812 as the year of its establishment. The founder of this school was the Reverend John McElhenney, D.D., a pioneer Presbyterian minister. The academy was originally coeducational, but was changed in 1874 to a school for girls only and chartered as Lewisburg Female Institute. Between 1874 and 1900, the name was changed to Lewisburg Seminary. In 1922 or 1923, the control of the institution passed into the hands of the Synod of West Virginia and this name was changed to Greenbrier College for Women.

The present president of Greenbrier College is French W. Thompson.

Service and Outlook. The Board of Trustees in its report to the Synod of West Virginia states that the outlook for the future for this institution was never so hopeful as it is today. "The change from an elementary and preparatory school to a junior college has not been without serious disturbances to the student enrollment. . . . Since the change has been made, a healthy growth has resulted. . . . The grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and the several buildings are in good repair. A marked improvement has come to the cultural and spiritual atmosphere of the institution and to the personnel of the student body."

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. F. W. Thompson, President Greenbrier College for Women.)

GREENBRIER COUNTY. Population, 26,242 in 1920; estimated population, 27,041 on July 1, 1925. Land area, 998 square miles; second largest in area in the State. Situated in the southeastern part of the State. Bounded on the north by Webster and Pocahontas counties; on the east by Alleghany County, Virginia; on the south by Monroe and Summers counties; and on the west by Summers, Fayette, and Nicholas counties. The eastern border is along the top of the main range of Allegheny Mountains and that section is very high and mountainous. Mountains occur in the western

portion, but the central part of the county—about one-half the entire area—is an elevated plateau, undulating and very fertile and productive. East of the center of the county, dividing the plateau region from the mountains, the Greenbrier River flows from north to south through the entire county. Numerous water courses flow through the county, the more important of which are Anthony's Creek, Clear Creek, Muddy Creek, Spring Creek, the North and the South Forks of Cherry River, and Meadow River. The main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad passes through the southern part of the county from east to west; a branch line of this same system traverses the county north and south from Ronceverte to Durbin, Pocahontas County. The county is served by United States Route 60 (Midland Trail) from east to west and by State Route 24 from north to south, the two routes intersecting at Lewisburg.

Lewisburg is the county seat and is situated in the southwestern section. It has an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea level. By road, it is 110 miles from Charleston, 88 miles from Bluefield, 177 miles from Huntington, 273 miles from Martinsburg, and 255 miles from Wheeling. Greenbrier Military Academy and Greenbrier College for Women are located in Lewisburg, both of which trace their origins back to the academy founded here by Reverend John McElhenney in 1812. Rainelle, Ronceverte, Alderson, White Sulphur Springs, and Falling Springs are other important centers of trade and industry.

—*W. R. Ford*

WINTER ON THE GREENBRIER RIVER

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation in 1928 was: real estate, $16,815,295; personal property, $5,150,295; public utility property, $7,600,655; total, $29,566,245. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.90 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts: Lewisburg, Meadowbluff, Williamsburg, White Sulphur, Fort Spring, Anthony's Creek, Irish Corner, Blue Sulphur, Falling Springs, and Frankford. The town of Lewisburg maintains an independent school district.

Greenbrier County is very fortunate in its store of natural resources, which are both varied and extremely valuable. Extensive lumber operations are carried on at Rainelle, Ronceverte, Spring Creek, and other points. It has a deposit of marble in the northern section of fine quality and capable of a high finish. No commercial development has been made of this deposit. Building stones are abundant in both sand and limestone.

The county has three workable seams of coal, ranging from the Sewell to Pocahontas No. 3, all of which occur in the western section. The production of coal for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 1,658,209 tons, and it is estimated that the reserve of recoverable coal underlying the area amounts to 1,076,000,000 tons.

Greenbrier County is one of the leading agricultural counties of the State. With the removal of the forests, the most magnificent blue grass sprang up in that section and no part of Kentucky can excel the plateau region of Greenbrier in the production of fine blue-grass sod. Its luxuriant growth supplies pasturage for the herds for almost the entire year and has made this section famous for its live stock.

The soil is fertile and productive and crops common to West Virginia are grown. The area of Greenbrier County is approximately 638,720 acres, of which 318,452 are classified as farm land. The farm land is further classified as follows: crop land, 56,430 acres; pasture, 170,975 acres; woodland not pastured, 70,464 acres; and all other lands, 20,583 acres. The area is divided into 2,682 individual farms; 2,609 operated by white farmers and 73 by negro farmers. A total of 2,389 farms are cultivated and operated by the owners; the tenant farmers number 272. Transportation facilities by road and rail furnish easy access to the industrial centers and other centers of population, which furnish good markets for all surplus farm products. This also makes market gardening extremely profitable.

Greenbrier County is also noted for its medicinal and curative springs. White Sulphur Springs, one of the most noted watering resorts in the United States, is located in this county. Numerous other mineral springs, scarcely less well known, are visited annually by thousands.

Greenbrier County was created from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 12, 1778. It takes its name from its principal watercourse, one of the most beautiful streams in the world. The county is rich in historic interest. It was one of the first settled in southern West Virginia and was dotted over with pioneer forts for defense against the Indians. The first settlement was made in 1769 by Colonel John Stuart, Robert McClanachan, Thomas Renick, and William Hamilton at what is now Frankford, ten miles northeast of Lewisburg. General Andrew Lewis rendezvoused his army at Fort Union in 1774, preparatory to the march across the state and the battle of Point Pleasant. Fort Union is now Lewisburg.

GREENBRIER MILITARY SCHOOL, Lewisburg. This well-known school offers standard elementary and high school work from the fourth through the twelfth year and also an additional year of postgraduate work of collegiate grade. Four courses are offered in the secondary field, including a commercial course. Thorough military instruction and drill and character training are emphasized.

Faculty. The teaching force is made up of twenty men, all college graduates, especially trained to serve in this type of institution.

Campus and Buildings. The campus of forty-five acres of high rolling land, is spacious and attractive.

The buildings, which are of modern stone and brick construction, consist of eight dwelling houses, valued at $5,000

to $15,000 each, and one main administration and school building, 461 feet by 162 feet, valued at $600,000.

Equipment. The library of 2,000 volumes and laboratory equipment meet the requirements for standard first-class high schools according to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Enrollment. The enrollment, which represents many of the states in the Union, included 326 boys in 1928-29.

Support. The institution is privately owned and is well supported from tuition and other school fees.

History. The institution from which the present school grew opened its doors as early as 1808 or 1809.

On January 29, 1812, the legislature of Virginia passed an act establishing an academy at Lewisburg.

Presidents and Notes on History. A partial list of principals and important historical notes follow.

1812-24 Dr. John McElhenney
1824- Dr. Francis Dulton
..... Nicholas B. Seabrook

(Note: The list of principals for the period following Dr. Dulton is not available. The academy was closed for a short period before the Civil War.)

1865 Reverend Calvin Barr
..... Walter Creigh Preston
..... Captain Alex F. Mathews
1890 Thomas H. Gilmore

1896 School was known as Lee Military Academy.

1902 School became Greenbrier Academy. It was bought by citizens of Lewisburg.

1902-1906 Reverend M. L. Lacy, D.D.
1906-1920 Colonel H. B. Moore, manager of the school.
1920- Colonel H. B. Moore and his brothers, Joseph M. and David T., purchased the school and are now (1929) in charge of the flourishing institution.

Service and Outlook. Boys are enrolled from twenty-seven states. The school will continue to furnish to large numbers the type of special attention and training sought for boys by many patrons.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by H. B. Moore, President, Greenbrier Military School.)

GREENBRIER RIVER. This river rises in the northern part of Pocahontas County and flows southwestward, emptying into the New River just above Hinton. Its total length is about 200 miles. It drains two-thirds of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, one-half of Monroe County, and a small part of Summers County. The total area of its drainage basin is about 1,600 square miles. The principal tributaries are Deer Creek, Knapp's Creek, Anthony's Creek, and Second Creek.

This river has potential water power worth developing. The elevation at its source is approximately 3,200 feet, and the elevation at its mouth is 1,372 feet. No development has occurred to this time.

The Greenbrier River derives its name from the greenbriers which grow in abundance in the river valley.

GREENBRIER VALLEY FAIR. The fair was founded in 1921. It is held four days annually at Lewisburg. It is managed by a board of directors. One hundred stockholders and nine directors belong to the organization. Approximately seventy thousand people attend annually, and there are approximately three thousand exhibits from about five hundred exhibitors. Prizes are awarded.

GREENLAND GAP in Grant County near Gormania is a beautiful cut in the Allegheny Front Mountain. The place is noted for its rugged scenery. So few settlers dwell in this section of the State, that one may yet be reminded of the scenes that confronted the pioneers in West Virginia. D. A. Burt of Wheeling recently purchased this site and plans to maintain untouched this bit of mountain scenery typical of pioneer days.

GRENADIER SQUAW (Non-hel-e-ma) was a sister of Cornstalk and a Shawnee woman of great influence in her tribe. She was called the Grenadier Squaw by the white settlers because of her unusual height, but was christened Catherine by the missionaries and hence sometimes referred to as Katy. Her town, known as the Grenadier Squaw's Town, was located on Scippo Creek, about half a mile above its junction with Congo Creek, near the present Circleville, Ohio. Cornstalk's Town was located about half a mile north. The Grenadier Squaw became attached to the Americans and frequently brought to them information of the greatest importance. Notwithstanding the treacherous killing of her brother and her nephew by the white settlers at Fort Randolph (Point Pleasant) on November 10, 1777, she abandoned her people soon after that time and with forty-eight head of cattle, some horses, and other property, moved to Fort Randolph and lived with the Virginia garrison. While living there, she was employed as an interpreter. Her greatest service was in May, 1778, when the fort was besieged by Ohio Indians seeking revenge for the death of Cornstalk, Red Hawk, and Ellinipsico. After maintaining the siege for a week and finding that the fort could not be taken by assault or stratagem, the Indians collected all available cattle, horses, and other property and, instead of returning to the Ohio side with their plunder, proceeded up the Kanawha. The Grenadier Squaw ascertained their purpose of making a foray against the Greenbrier settlements, which had been re-established after the raid of Cornstalk in 1763. Captain William McKee, who commanded Fort Randolph, immediately dispatched two messengers to the Greenbrier settlements, but they soon returned with the report that the Indians were traveling in detached parties and were so spread out that it was impossible to get through the lines. Captain McKee called for volunteers "to risk their lives to save the people of Greenbrier." John Pryor and Philip Hammond responded and were taken in charge by the Grenadier Squaw, who dressed and painted them in the Indian fashion. By traveling day and night, they reached the settlements in time to warn the people and to take part in the engagement and the repulse of the Indians at Donnally's Fort.

—*W. R. Ford*

THE GREENBRIER RIVER

Later the Grenadier Squaw moved to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where,

in 1785, she petitioned the Commissioners for Indian Affairs for relief and for a grant on the Scioto where her family had lived and her mother was buried. The petition was referred to Congress, but apparently was never acted upon. She was in the villages on Mad River in 1786, at the time of Colonel Benjamin Logan's Mad River Campaign, and was among the captives. It was from her

SCOTT FALLS NEAR CHEAT RIVER

hand that Major McGary snatched a tomahawk to brain Mo-lun-tha, an unarmed Indian chief who was among the prisoners.

GRIBBLE, WALLACE BRUCE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John M. and Elizabeth A. (Gray) Gribble. Born October 14, 1873, in Oxford, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret Connell Snider. Attended the public schools; studied law in West Virginia University. Besides practicing law, has been clerk of the circuit court of Doddridge County, sheriff of Doddridge County, and State senator. Now general superintendent of the Hope Natural Gas Company, Hope Construction and Refining Company, Reserve Gas Company, and River Gas Company. Republican.

GRIMM, ALVA S., St. Marys, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Jesse and Mary (Fordyce) Grimm. Born August 19, 1857, in Bearsville, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Melcena Jane McGinnis. Graduate of Fairmont Normal School; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland; took graduate work in the New York Post Graduate Medical School, the Metropolitan Medical School, London, England, and University of Berlin, Germany. Admitted to the practice of medicine in West Virginia in 1885. With the exception of the first year's practice at Shiloh, West Virginia, has practiced continuously in St. Marys, West Virginia. Owner and superintendent of Grimm's Hospital, St. Marys. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

GRIMM, CLAUDE E., St. Marys, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Dr. Alva S. and Melcena Jane (McGinnis) Grimm. Born December 28, 1886, in St. Marys, West Virginia. Wife, Audrey L. Thorn. Attended the public schools of St. Marys; graduated from Marshall College in 1906; attended West Virginia University for one year; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1910; served two years' interneship in the General Hospital, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Was admitted to the practice of medicine in West Virginia in 1910 and in Ohio in 1912. Has practiced in St. Marys, West Virginia, since 1912. Member of the Academy of Medicine, Parkersburg, West Virginia; West Virginia State Medical Association; and the Baltimore and Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons. Democrat. Methodist. Sistersville Country Club.

GROSE, LOGAN S., Richwood, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William and Rebecca A. Grose. Born October 11, 1867, in Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Ella G. Brown. Attended public schools in Nicholas County and the West Virginia Conference School at Buckhannon; was graduated from the West Liberty Normal School in 1911; Ph.B., Bethany College, 1914. Taught in the public schools of Nicholas County, for eight years. Joined the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1894. Treasurer of the West Virginia Conference, 1910-14. Has served on the Conference Board of Examiners for eight years. Is now statistical secretary of the conference and member of the faculty of the Summer School of Ministerial Training. Has been pastor of the following charges: Hinton, Mt. Cove, Nicholas, Rosby Rock, Pleasant Valley, Short Creek, West Liberty, and Farmington circuits; Edgwood Park, Wesley, and Zane Street churches, Wheeling, West Virginia; West Main Street Church, Grafton, West Virginia; now serving fifth year in Richwood. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow. Junior Order of American Mechanics.

GROSE, WALTER RICHMOND, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William and Rebecca Ann (Stephenson) Grose. Born October 10, 1877, in Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Maria S. Rader. Attended the schools of his home county. Engaged in farming and stock raising when young. Began teaching in country schools at the age of nineteen. Alternated teaching and college work for some years. A.B., West Virginia Wesleyan College; graduate study in the University of Pittsburgh. Superintendent of schools in Richwood, from 1906 to 1912; superintendent of schools in Buckhannon since 1912. Instructor and director of teacher-training for secondary schools during the summer terms in West Virginia Wesleyan College since 1921, when the department was organized. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Sons of the American Revolution. Rotary.

GROVE, GEORGE W. S., Romney, West Virginia. Clerk of county court. Son of Thomas C. and Susan Virginia (Duvall) Grove. Born August 23, 1885, in Shenandoah Junction, West Virginia. Wife, Mayme C. Leatherman. Attended public schools, Shepherd College for three years, and Massey Business College, Richmond, Virginia. Served as night agent for the Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads when he was nineteen years old. Agent for the Wells Fargo, the American Railway and the United States express companies in Romney, West Virginia, for sixteen years. Elected clerk of the county court in 1926; now serving in that capacity. Democrat. Baptist. Mason.

GRUNDY, FELIX, United States Attorney-General, was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, September 11, 1777, and died in Nashville, Tennessee, December 19, 1840. When he was quite young, his family moved to Kentucky. There he was admitted to the bar, and in 1799, when he was twenty-two years of age, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and immediately afterward to the Kentucky Legislature, in which body he continued until 1806. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of the state, and in 1807 was chief justice. In the winter of that year he resigned his position and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he practiced law. He was a Democrat, and in 1811 was elected a member of Congress by that party, and re-elected two years later. In 1829 he filled an unexpired term in the United States Senate. He was personally favored by Mr. Jackson in 1832, when he was a candidate for the Senate, and was successful. In 1838 Mr. Grundy was appointed Attorney-General by

President Van Buren. He served in that office about a year, when he resigned, and again entered the Senate.

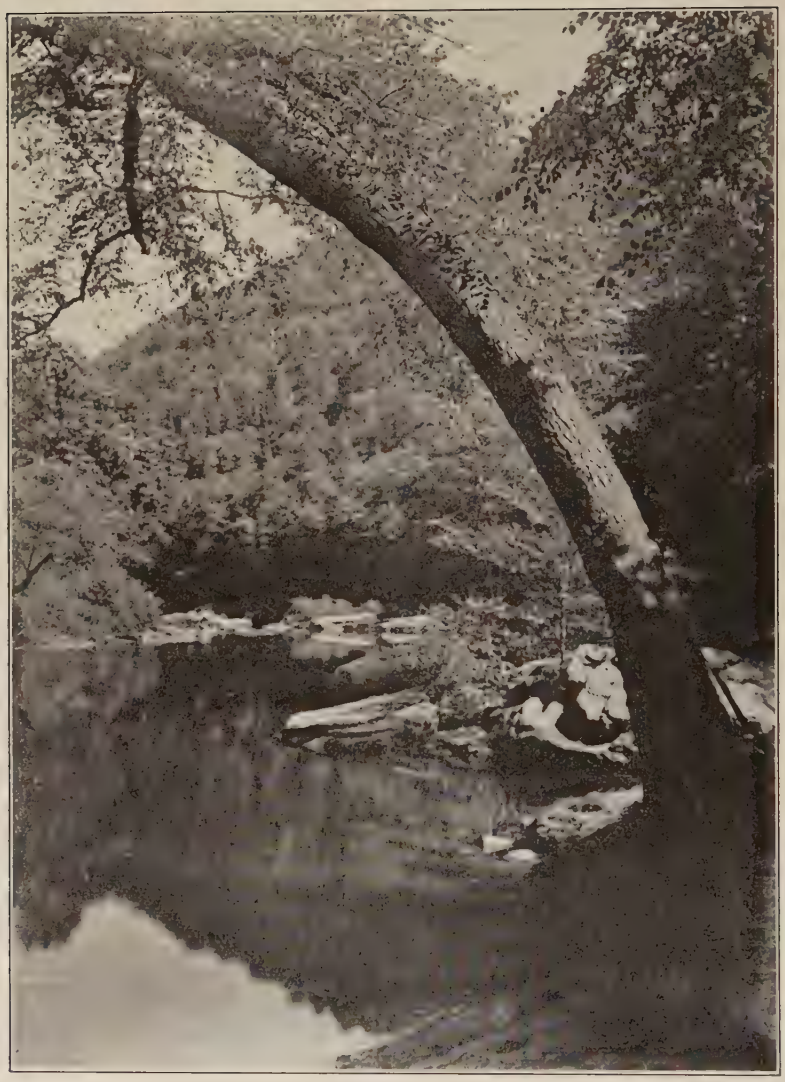
GUIHER, JAMES M., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Dr. H. B. and Maude F. Guiher. Born January 31, 1897, in Smithfield, Pennsylvania; came to West Virginia in 1921. Wife, Ruth Souders. Educated in West Virginia University and Harvard Law School. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1922; member of the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Served three and one-half years as first lieutenant in the army during World War; was severely wounded in action near Consenvoye, Meuse, France, 1918. Member of the House of Delegates from Harrison County in 1927. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Phi Beta Kappa. Scabbard and Blade Society.

GULF SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, Tams, West Virginia, was organized in 1908. Four mines operating in the State at Tams, Hotcoal, Wyco, and Covel. Coal is taken from the Beckley and the Pocahontas No. 3 seams. Average annual production, 1,000,000 tons; 700 employees. Coal is air-cleaned and washed. Supplied to markets in the inland West and to lake and seaboard trade.

GUTHRIE, CHARLES ELLSWORTH, 62 Lancaster Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Clergyman. Son of George E. and Nancy Catherine (Dawson) Guthrie. Born May 26, 1867, in Terra Alta, West Virginia. Wife, Beulah Cowan. Educated in normal schools and at Johns Hopkins University, 1894-8; D.D., Dickinson College, 1911. Ordained a Methodist minister, 1890; pastor, Hancock, Maryland, 1887; Rawlings, Maryland, 1888; Walkersville, Maryland, 1889; Pikesville, Maryland, 1890-2; Baltimore, Maryland, 1893-1907; Washington, D. C., 1908-10; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1911-15; Buffalo, New York, 1916-17; general secretary of the Epworth League, from 1917 to 1924. Pastor, University Church of Syracuse, 1924. Now superintendent of Buffalo District of Methodist Episcopal Church. President Interdenominational Young People's Union; member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church. Member of Council on International Friendship through the Churches, 1927.

GUTHRIE, LEWIS VAN GILDER, Huntington, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Judge Francis Asbury and Clara Elizabeth (Van Gilder) Guthrie. Born January 8, 1868, in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Wife, Lynn English. Studied in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Roanoke College; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1889. Began practice of medicine in 1889 in Point Pleasant. Appointed superintendent of the State Hospital in Spencer, West Virginia, 1898; superintendent of the Huntington State Hospital since 1901. Author of: *Mania; Depressive Psychosis; The Mental Defective in West Virginia as Found by a Recent Survey; Dementia Praecox, Observation and Treatment; The Report of Committee on Nursing; Insanity More Preventable than Curable; Paranoia; Monomania.* Member West Virginia State and Cabell County medical societies. Fellow of the American Medical Society. Fellow of the American Psychiatrist Association; auditor of the association; elected to life membership at the Atlanta meeting, 1929. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree).

GUYANDOT RIVER. This river rises in Raleigh County and flows in a northwesterly direction to Huntington, where it empties into the Ohio River. Its length is about 150 miles. It drains nearly all of Wyoming, Logan, Lincoln, and Cabell counties. The total area of its drainage basin is about 1,800 square miles. The principal tributaries are Clear Fork, Indian Creek, Buffalo Creek, Island Creek, and Mud River.



Cacapon River

H

HACKNEY, H. P., Hinton, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William F. and Fair Helen (Wallace) Hackney. Born August 24, 1881, in Cedar Grove, West Virginia. Wife, Julia Hudspeth. Educated in Broaddus College and Denison University. Has served only one church, his present charge, the Hinton Baptist Church, to which he was called in 1915. President of the Greenbrier Baptist Sunday School Convention since 1916; member of the West Virginia Baptist Board of Missions since 1919; member of the Education Commission of the Baptist State Convention since its organization in 1923. Republican. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

HAGEN, HUGH B., Huntington, West Virginia. Wholesale grocer. Son of William H. and Mary J. (Buffington) Hagen. Born December 7, 1866, in Cabell County, near the present site of Huntington, West Virginia. Wife, Etta Gaines. Completed his study in Marshall College at the age of sixteen. Entered the employ of the First National Bank of Huntington in 1884; soon promoted to the position of paying teller. Aided in the organization of the Harvey, Filler, and Hagen Company, wholesale grocers, in 1887, and since that time has been influential in the growth and development of this firm, which is now known as Hagen, Ratcliff and Company. Is president of the company. Is a director of the First Huntington National Bank. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club.

HAGER, PHILIP, Hamlin, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Philip and Elizabeth Jane Dalton Hager. Born February 23, 1872, near Hamlin, West Virginia. Married, first, Sarah A. Ferrell; second, Yantus Johnson. Attended public school and normal school in Lincoln County; had a course in civil engineering under a special instructor in Columbus, Ohio. Was in the lumber business for twenty years; did civil engineering for a time. Became interested in the gas and coal industries; is president of the Bear Branch Gas Company and owner of Sand Island Coal Company. Is a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Hamlin. Is postmaster of Hamlin. Road engineer for Lincoln County from 1909 to 1913. State senator from the fifth district, 1921 to 1925. Republican. Baptist. Mason (Knight Templar); Odd Fellow.

HALL, GRANT P., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William and Isabelle (Guinn) Hall. Born in Roane County, West Virginia, December 21, 1865. Wife, Anna Steele. Obtained early education in the common schools. Began teaching at the age of sixteen. Attended Marshall College and Ohio Wesleyan University in the intervals of teaching. Elected county superintendent of schools in Kanawha County in 1894 and while in office studied law. Was admitted to the bar in 1895. From 1897 to 1903, served as clerk of the circuit court of Kanawha County. Mayor of Charleston from 1919 to 1923. Appointed State tax commissioner in 1923, in which capacity he served for six years. Now engaged

in the practice of law with his two sons. Republican. Methodist.

HALL, JOHN RUSKIN, Weston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of R. Ad Hall and Ida (Woofter) Hall. Born May 28, 1893, in Weston. Wife, Ethel Snodgrass. Attended West Virginia Wesleyan College; A.B., Otterbein College; A.M., West Virginia University; postgraduate study in University of Michigan, University of Pittsburgh, and Ohio State University. Engaged in journalistic work on the Weston *Independent.* Was teacher of English in Clay County High School, Salem College, and Glenville State Normal School; head of the English department and assistant principal of Weston High School; superintendent of Weston schools since 1928. Saw service overseas as a soldier in the World War. Republican. Protestant. Knight of Pythias. Lion. Beta Theta Pi.

HALL, JOHN SMITH, Williamson, West Virginia. Legislator. Son of William D. and Lucretia Hall. Born March 26, 1883, in Canterbury, West Virginia. Wife, Vinia E. Preece. Educated in the rural schools and Concord State Normal School. Taught school for seven years. Spent eight years in the employ of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Since 1913, has served his town and county as city clerk, city collector, assessor, and sheriff. Has served four consecutive terms as member of the House of Delegates, 1921, 1923, 1925, and 1927. Is secretary of the Williamson Chamber of Commerce. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow; Elk. Eastern Star.

HALL, R. AD, Weston, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of Addison and Sallie (Straley) Hall. Born March 3, 1866, in Freemansburg, West Virginia. Educated in the Classical Academy, Buckhannon, West Virginia, and the law college of University of Michigan. Was postmaster of Weston for sixteen years. Has been editor of the Weston *Independent* for thirty-two years. Author of *Apple Cobbler Pie,* a booklet of verse, and of verse appearing in various publications. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias.

HALL, W. W., Danville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of George W. and Elizabeth Tackett Hall. Born August 5, 1871, in Pike County, Kentucky. Wife, Lagertie Clyde Smoot. Attended rural schools; graduated from Concord State Normal School in 1894; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1896; postgraduate student in West Virginia University and Marshall College. Admitted to the bar in 1896 and practiced for six years. Made principal of Madison Normal School in 1902 and served in that capacity four years. Elected superintendent of the Boone County schools, 1907, and served one term; superintendent of the Logan schools, 1911-17; principal of the Scott District High School in Danville, West Virginia, since 1918. Has been assistant prosecuting attorney of Boone County, justice of the peace, and commissioner in chancery. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Mason. Rotary.

HALLANAN, WALTER S., Charleston, West Virginia. Journalist and public official. Son of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Blake) Hallanan. Born in Huntington, April 29, 1890. Wife, Mary Imogene Burns. Attended the public schools of Huntington; was graduated from Morris Harvey College at Barboursville. Immediately began journalistic work, being employed as a reporter on the Huntington *Herald;* shortly afterwards became editor of the paper; became managing editor of the Huntington *Herald-Dispatch* in 1909, when the *Herald* consolidated with the *Dispatch.* Gave up journalistic work in 1913, when he was appointed private secretary to Governor Henry D. Hatfield. Appointed State tax commissioner in 1917; served six years, his term expiring in 1923. Elected a member of the executive committee of the National Tax Association in 1921; in charge of the Re-

publican State Committee in 1915; presidential elector at large in 1920 on the Harding-Coolidge ticket; elected to the State Senate from the eighth senatorial district in 1928; elected national committeeman for West Virginia in 1928. Is president and director of the Plymouth Oil Company and vice president and director of the Big Lake Oil Company. Republican. Methodist. Elk. Kanawha Country Club; Edgewood Country Club.

HALLER, LOUIS F., Wheeling, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Louis and Bertha Naegele Haller. Born July 17, 1874, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Eda Conrad. Educated in the public schools. Was a traveling salesman for a time; was in the real estate business. In 1916, organized the Citizens Mutual Trust Company, of which he is vice president and cashier. Served on the board of education of Wheeling for six years; on the board of education of Triadelphia District for two years; and on the board of commissioners, Ohio County, for six years. Is at present a member of the Wheeling Park Commission and director of the Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation. Democrat. Lutheran. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Elk. United Commercial Travelers.

HALLOCK, GERARD BENJAMIN FLEET, 10 Livingston Park, Rochester, New York. Clergyman. Son of Homan Benjamin and Adelia (Farnsworth) Hallock. Born January 28, 1856, in Holliday's Cove, West Virginia. Wife, Anna Catherine Cobb. A.B., Princeton University, 1882; graduate, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1885; honorary A.M., Princeton, 1901; D.D., Richmond College, 1896. Ordained Presbyterian minister, 1885. Pastor, Wheatland Church, Scottsville, New York, 1885-9; one of pastors of the Brick Church (one of largest in the denomination in the United States), Rochester, New York, since January, 1890. Trustee, Elmira College. Stated clerk, Presbytery of Rochester, New York. Made an extensive tour in Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, 1902. Editor of the *Expositor* three years. Member of the Sons of Veterans. Commissioner to General Assembly of the United States Presbyterian Church, 1889, 1907, 1920; life member of the American Bible Society. Author of *The Model Prayer, Christ in the Home, God's Whispered Secrets, Journeying in the Land Where Jesus Lived.*

HALLOCK, HENRY GALLOWAY COMINGO, 106 North Szechwan Road, Shanghai, China. Missionary. Son of Homan Benjamin and Adelia (Farnsworth) Hallock. Born March 31, 1870, in Holliday's Cove, West Virginia. Unmarried. A.B., Princeton University, 1893; graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, 1896; honorary Ph.D., Richmond College, 1896. Ordained by the presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio, April 21, 1896, and appointed missionary to China; became a self-supporting missionary, 1905. Assisted Chinese Tract Society, Shanghai, with half time, 1906; acting National Christian Endeavor general secretary for China, 1907-8; honorary secretary of the International Bible Reading Association for the Empire of China, 1906-14; founder and secretary-treasurer of the National Tract Society for China; founder and secretary of the Anti-Cigarette Society of China; secretary of the Metropolitan Mission; engaged in social service work for the Chinese in Shanghai. Author of: *The Chinese Almanac, The Concordance of the Whole Bible.*

HAMILTON, LORENTZ C., Grantsville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John M. and Minnie (Cook) Hamilton. Born January 24, 1887, in Grantsville. Wife, Nelle Dodson. Attended the public schools of Grantsville; was graduated from Glenville State Normal School in 1904 and from the College of Law of West Virginia University in 1908. Admitted to the bar in 1908. Began the practice of law in Glenville. Moved to Grantsville in 1911. Since 1911, has

practiced in the State courts of West Virginia and the district Federal courts. Prosecuting attorney of Calhoun County from 1917 to 1925. Democrat. Mason.

HAMILTON, ROBERT L., Grantsville, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of John M. and Minnie (Cook) Hamilton. Born July 25, 1888, in Grantsville. Wife, Julia Williamson.

SUNSET—HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Attended public school; was graduated from Glenville State Normal School in 1907. Since 1911 has been editor and publisher of the *Calhoun Chronicle*, published at Grantsville. Served as clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1917 and 1923. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason; Elk.

HAMLIN, county seat of Lincoln County, lies on Mud River thirty-five miles west of Charleston and twenty-eight miles southeast of Huntington on State Route 63. It has two banks with combined capital and surplus of $129,899 and deposits of $544,824; four churches; two weekly newspapers; and one theater.

The Carroll District High School, located at Hamlin, has seven teachers instructing 148 students. One elementary school has eight teachers, instructing 243 students. The Hamlin Water, Light, and Fuel Company furnishes the town with light and water. Taxable property is valued at $717,183, with a municipal rate of 42 cents on each $100 valuation.

The town is named for Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, who was Vice President of the United States during the first administration of Lincoln. At the organization of Lincoln County, the site of Hamlin was selected as the proper place for the county seat; the choice was made permanent by act of 1869. It was platted by David S. Latin, and among the first settlers of the community were Jeremiah Witcher, B. F. Curry, Avis Holley and Van S. Sweetland. The town was incorporated in 1908. Hamlin has an estimated population of 1500. Its rapid growth has been due to its situation in the center of an oil and gas field.

(Data furnished by Jacob D. Smith.)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY. Population, 11,713 in 1920; estimates made by the United States Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1925, indicate no material change in this figure. The land area is 641.44 square miles. It is one of the counties of the Eastern Panhandle, and is bounded on the north by the Potomac River, Alleghany County, Maryland, and Morgan County, West Virginia; on the east by Frederick County, Virginia; on the south by Hardy County, West Virginia; and on the west by Mineral County, West Virginia. The topography is hilly and mountainous, yet it has no mountains reaching the heights attained in some of the adjoining counties. The most elevated point in the county is 3,100 feet above sea level, and the lowest point (the bed of the Cacapon River where it crosses the line from Hampshire into Morgan County) is 510 feet.

Hampshire County lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Potomac River. Its principal interior watercourses are the South Branch River, the North River, and the Cacapon River. The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with lines following the general course of the Potomac River, across the northern part, and the South Branch Valley, directly through the western central section. It is also served by United States Route 50, crossing the county from New Creek to the Virginia border; by State Route 54, partially completed from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney; and by State Route 28, from United States Route 60 at Junction south to Moorefield. State Route 9, from Frenchburg to Paw Paw, in Hampshire County, has not been improved.

Romney, the county seat and chief town, has the double distinction of being the oldest county seat in West Virginia and is also one of the oldest organized towns in the State. It is located on the South Branch River at an elevation of 926 feet above sea level. It was laid out in November, 1762, by Lord Fairfax and was by him named Romney, for the town of that name in England. The town was established near old Fort Pearsoll, built in 1756 for defense against the Indians. The West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind are located at Romney. The town is 293 miles from Bluefield; 260 miles from Charleston; 114 miles from Clarksburg; 68 miles from Martinsburg; and 189 miles from Wheeling.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation in Hampshire County for the year 1928 was as follows: real estate, $4,054,130; personal property, $2,142,595; public utility property, $3,262,978; total, $9,459,703. The average tax rate for that year was $1.97 on each $100 valuation. The seven magisterial districts of the county are: Mill Creek, Romney, Springfield, Sherman, Capon, Bloomery, and Gore.

Manufacturing is not highly developed in Hampshire County; the largest plant in operation is a timber-preserving plant operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Green Spring. Apple-packing plants, which furnish employment for a great number of persons, are operated at different points in the county. The chief interests of the county are agricultural and horticultural, and both industries have been brought to a high state of development.

The land area of Hampshire County is approximately 414,720 acres, with a farm area of 316,608 acres in 1924. This farm area is subdivided into 1,766 farms, of which 1,574 were operated by their owners. This is one of the famous fruit-growing counties of the State. For many years large quantities of choice peaches were produced, but in later years the peach industry has largely given way to apple production. Eastern and export markets are relied upon principally for the sale of surplus products.

The formation of Hampshire County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on December 13, 1753, when it was stricken off from the older counties of Frederick and Augusta. During the troublesome days of the French and Indian War, which followed close upon the enactment of the bill providing for the new county, the frontier region was in such state that the formal organization of the county government was not effected until 1757. In his *History of the Valley*, Kercheval tells that Lord Fairfax, in whom, by virtue of a royal grant, was vested title to all the Northern Neck of Virginia, once observed a drove of fine hogs at Winchester. Upon inquiry, he was told that the hogs came from the South Branch of the Potomac. He then remarked that when a new county was formed to the west of Frederick and including the South Branch it should be called Hampshire for the English county famed for its fine hogs.

During the Indian wars Hampshire County was a frontier region with its lines of travel protected by rude forts. Fort Cox, at the mouth of the Little Cacapon, guarded the road along the

Potomac and the trail up the Little Cacapon. Fort Capon, at the fork of Cacapon, guarded what remained of the settlement at the east end of Bloomery Gap and the road toward the important colonial town of Winchester. Fort Pearsoll, half a mile south of the present site of Romney, guarded an important route that had been developed along the South Branch, south toward what is now Hardy and Pendleton counties, and farther west. Each fort thus located also served as a rallying point in case of need. The area had not been subject to Indian attacks prior to the French and Indian War, but during that period the whole section was in a constant state of siege. From 1755 to 1758 the Indians invaded the county and killed settlers as far east as the fork of Cacapon. During that period the county was practically depopulated, the only families remaining being under the protection of Fort Edward at Capon Bridge, and of Fort Pearsoll, near the present town of Romney. Evidence of a considerable population before the Indian uprising is left by George Washington, who, in 1748, made several surveys in that section for Lord Fairfax. He left a note of the "great company of people, men, women and children, who followed us through the woods" and who spoke "Dutch."

HANCOCK COUNTY. Population, 19,975 at the enumeration of 1920; estimated population, July 1, 1925, 25,362. The land area is 86 square miles, the smallest of all the counties in the State. Hancock County is the extreme northern county of the Northern Panhandle, its southern boundary almost paralleling Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is a long narrow strip lying between the state of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River. The principal watercourses of the county are the Ohio River, which forms the western boundary, and its tributaries, the chief of which are Kings Creek and Tomlinsons Creek. The surface of the county is hilly, but smooth and well adapted to farming and fruit growing. The lowest elevation is 666 feet above sea level at the Ohio River and the greatest is 1,337 feet at the summit of a hill near Chester, in the extreme northern end. The county is bounded on the north by the Ohio River and Columbiana County, Ohio; on the east by Beaver and Washington counties, Pennsylvania; on the south by Brooke County, West Virginia; and on the west by the Ohio River and Jefferson County, Ohio.

The county is served by the P. C. C. and St. Louis and the Pennsylvania railroads. It is also served by State Route 2, running from north to south through the western part of the county at its greatest length; by United States Route 30, from Chester to the Pennsylvania line, directly across the northern end; and by United States Route 22, from Weirton to the Pennsylvania line, directly across the southern end. The county roads not under State or Federal maintenance are highly improved.

New Cumberland, situated on the Ohio River, is the county seat and the chief town. It has an altitude of 667 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 1,816. By road, the town is 361 miles from Bluefield; 228 miles from Charleston; 144 miles from Clarksburg; 301 miles from Martinsburg; and 37 miles from Wheeling. It was laid out in 1839 and was first named Vernon. Later the name was changed to New Cumberland. It has engaged in several campaigns to retain its place as the seat of justice of Hancock County against the claims of New Manchester, now Fairview.

The assessed valuation of property in Hancock County listed for the purpose of taxation in 1928 was: real estate, $17,415,090; personal property, $3,884,810; public utility property, $3,126,842; total, $24,426,742. The average tax rate for the same year was $2.75 on each $100 valuation. Although in area it is the smallest county in the State, Hancock stands twenty-sixth in point of assessed valuation of property. The county is

divided into three magisterial districts, Clay, Grant, and Butler.

Hancock is at present almost wholly given over to industry. Large manufacturing plants are located at Chester, New Cumberland, Hollidays Cove, Weirton, and Newell, and their products are many and varied. The plants and the development of the natural resources of the county furnish employment for a great part of the population. The principal manufactured products are iron and steel products, earthenware of various kinds, porcelain and porcelain specialties, granite ware, cord tires, brick, tile, and chemicals.

Hancock County has an abundance of two great natural resources that give to her a commanding position. An almost inexhaustible supply of fire clay extends over practically the entire county and has formed the basis for what has grown to be the largest fire and paving brick industry in the United States. The same

applies to the development of the chinaware industry.

A deposit of coal of the Freeport and Kittaning stratas underlies the county, and the reserve supply is estimated at 500,000,000 tons. No great commercial development of this deposit is carried on; during the year ending December 31, 1928, 39,306 tons of coal were produced. Hancock has had some development of oil and gas, though the return from this resource has greatly dwindled. One of

HANGING ROCKS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

the earliest carbon black plants in the country was located at New Cumberland, and for some years gas was used as fuel in the kilns and potteries.

The land area of Hancock County is 53,120 acres, of which 36,445 acres was classed as farm land in 1924. Of this area, however, only 13,383 acres were under cultivation as crop land. The farm land was divided into 360 farms, of which 315 were operated by their owners. The industrial towns of the county, all of which are easily accessible from any part, provide a ready market for all surplus farm products and make truck farming especially profitable.

The soil is rich and productive and remarkably fine for grazing. In the era before industrial development claimed the attention of the greater part of its people, Hancock was noted as one of the finest agricultural counties of the State. Fruit raising was a very important industry, and the county shared in the general reputation of the Northern Panhandle for the excellence of its sheep and the high quality of the wool marketed.

Hancock County was formed from a part of Brooke County by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 15, 1848, and the county government was organized the same year. It was named in honor of John Hancock, distinguished Massachusetts statesman, president of the Continental Congress of 1776, and first signer of the Declaration of Independence. The first iron furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains was erected on Kings Creek, near Weirton, by Peter Tarr in 1794. The furnace was designed to furnish the people of that community with the necessary iron used on their farms and in their homes, but it was destined to play a more important part in the history of the country. It was at the furnace of Peter Tarr that were cast the cannon balls used by Commodore Perry to batter down the British fleet on Lake Erie during the War of 1812. The heavy balls were conveyed by pack horses through the wilderness to Presque Isle, now Erie, on the lake shore. The site of the old furnace has been appropriately marked by a bronze tablet by the Weirton-Hollidays Cove Post of the American Legion.

HANEN, S. R., Moundsville, West Virginia. Educator and farmer. Son of Samuel and Lucretia (Linville) Hanen. Born in Scioto County, Ohio, October 24, 1839. Came to West Virginia in 1859. Married Elizabeth A. Titus (deceased). Attended school in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and after the Civil War was tutored by J. B. Allison. Has spent

his life in farming, teaching, and newspaper work. Edited and published the Moundsville *Reporter* in 1871 and 1872, and the Moundsville *Herald* in 1884. Was superintendent of the Marshall County schools for four years. Represented his district in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1887, 1891, and 1897; was speaker of the House in the last named session. Gave four years' service in the Union army during the Civil War, resigning as first lieutenant at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Served in the Third West Virginia Infantry and Sixth Cavalry. Served under Pope, Fremont, Milroy, Averill, and Sheridan. Was wounded at Ashley's Gap, Virginia, in 1863. Republican. Christian.

HANGING ROCKS, in Hampshire County. Four miles north of Romney the South Branch River has cut through Mill Creek Mountain, forming an interesting and imposing cliff known as Hanging Rocks. The cliff, more than three hundred feet high, rises almost perpendicular from the river's edge. The rocks are arched like a bended bow, forming what in geology is known as an anticline. The distance through the gap is five-eighths of a mile.

HANIFAN, F. R., Williamson, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John and Susan (Taylor) Hanifan. Born February 1, 1886, in Elkins, West Virginia. Wife, Addie Louise Post. Educated in West Virginia Wesleyan College and West Virginia University. Taught mathematics and coached athletics in Clarksburg High School; was principal of Moundsville High School, principal of Benwood High School, and superintendent of Union District schools, Marshall County. Has been superintendent of the Williamson Public schools since 1923. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

HARDWARE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association was instituted in 1906 for the purpose of making better hardware merchants. There are three local organizations in the State with a total membership of 210. It is a branch of the national organization of the same name with headquarters at 315 Mutual Home Building, Dayton, Ohio. Two publications, the *Hardware Retailer*, sent out from the national office, and the *West Virginia Hardware Exchange*, are distributed to the members.

HARDY COUNTY. Population, 9,601 at the census enumeration of 1920; later estimates by the Census Bureau do not greatly increase the population figures. The land area is 575.52 square miles. It is the second county of the neck of the Eastern Panhandle, and with Grant forms the base of that part of West Virginia which juts out to the east from the main body of the State. It is bounded on the north by Hampshire County; on the east by Shenandoah and Frederick counties, Virginia; on the south by Rockingham County, Virginia, and Pendleton County, West Virginia; and on the west by Grant County, West Virginia. The surface of the county is a succession of parallel mountain ridges and river valleys. The mountains do not attain a height greater than 3,000 feet above sea level. The principal rivers and watercourses of the county are the South Branch of the Potomac, with its South Fork or Moorefield River tributary, and Lost River. The North River, a tributary of the Cacapon, rises in the northern end of the county. Lost River is one of the natural wonders of West Virginia. It has its rise in the southwestern section of the county and flows almost directly north to a point near Wardensville, where it disappears under a mountain. After its emergence, two and a half miles farther down, it is called Cacapon River, a tributary of the Potomac of considerable size.

Hardy County is served by the South Branch Valley line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; by State Route 28, from Petersburg to Romney; and by State Route 23, from Moorefield to the Vir-

ginia line, through the northeastern section. The latter route is incomplete.

Moorefield, the county seat and chief town, is located on the east side of the junction of the South Branch of the Potomac and the Moorefield rivers. It has been built upon a broad flood plain of these two rivers at an elevation of 820 feet above sea level. The town was established by act of the Virginia General Assembly of 1777, when Hardy was still a part of Hampshire, on the lands of Conrad Moore. The town takes its name from the owner of the town site. By road, Moorefield is 264 miles from Bluefield, 275 miles from Charleston, 129 miles from Clarksburg, 97 miles from Martinsburg, 221 miles from Parkersburg, and 211 miles from Wheeling. Wardensville, incorporated, is another important center in Hardy County.

The assessed valuation of property in Hardy County, returned for the purpose of taxation in 1928, was as follows: real estate, $3,293,190; personal property, $1,981,185; public utility property, $423,436; total, $5,697,811. The average tax rate for 1928 was $2.11 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, Capon, Lost River, Moorefield, and South Fork, all named for natural objects within the county.

Manufacturing is not carried on to a considerable extent in Hardy County, the principal industry being located at Moorefield, where a large tannery and lumber-product plants are located. The natural resources are rather limited. Iron ore and fire clay are found in many parts of the county, but have not been developed in recent years.

—*Dr. Harriet B. Jones*

A GAP ON THE POTOMAC, HARDY COUNTY

Hardy is chiefly an agricultural county and possesses some magnificent farms. The three parallel valleys running from north to south through the county have broad bottoms and rich, productive soil. The approximate land area is 367,360 acres, of which 233,262 acres are classified as farm land. This area is divided into 1,266 individual farms, 1,225 of which are cultivated by their owners. The surplus farm crops find ready markets at easily accessible points.

The Reymann Memorial Farms, State-owned experimental farms which were the gift of Anton and Paul O. Reymann, are located just north of Wardensville. On these farms, comprising 930 acres of land on the Cacapon River, is maintained one of the finest herds of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle in the United States. The farm is under the direction of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for experimental work in all phases of agricultural science. Under co-operative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm is primarily used for dairy breeding investigations.

Hardy County was organized as a separate and distinct unit of government in 1786, under authority of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed on December 10, 1785. The area to form the county was taken wholly from Hampshire County, and it took its name from Samuel Hardy, a distinguished Virginia statesman, whose death had occurred a few months prior to the organization of the county. This county, by reason of its accessibility, was settled very early after the wave of white men had broken over the crest of the Alleghenies. The pioneer settlers suffered much from Indian depredations. Within the limits of the county was fought the memorable battle of the Trough, in the spring of 1756. This was just after the defeat and destruction of Braddock's army on the banks of the Monongahela, and the entire western Virginia border was laid open to the raids of hostile Indians. The county was dotted over with pioneer forts and blockhouses, some dating from the very earliest settlement.

HARMAN, GEORGE B., Maysville, West Virginia. Lumberman. Son of David and Ruth (Teter) Harman. Born in 1865 in Pendleton County, West Virginia. Wife, Emma May. Attended the public schools in Grant County, and college two years. Taught school for a time; was editor of a newspaper four years; served as superintendent of schools. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1907 and in 1915, and to the State Senate in 1919. Republican. Lutheran. Odd Fellow.

HARMER, HARVEY W., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of B. Tyson and Margaret J. (Shepler) Harmer. Born July 25, 1865, in Shinnston, West Virginia. Wife, Florence Warden Stemple. Educated in Fairmont State Normal School and West Virginia University. Attorney at law since 1892. Member of the House of Delegates, 1894-96; member of the Board of Regents of State Normal Schools, 1895-1901; referee in bankruptcy, 1898-1900; supervisor of census of the first West Virginia district in 1900 and in 1910; member of the State Senate, 1900-4; mayor of Clarksburg, 1906-7; member of the State Senate, 1918-22, and the House of Delegates, 1928-30. Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, 1908. Author of fourth and fifth editions of *Thompson's Magistrates' Manual*. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

HARPER, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Wheeling, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Henry M. and Marian L. (Williams) Harper. Born April 7, 1874, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Lillie E. Vance. Educated in the public schools and Linsly Institute. Engaged in the wholesale hat business with Harper and Brother until 1908. Is vice president and treasurer of the Consolidated Telephone Company, president of the South Eastern Ohio Railroad Company since 1919 and of the Wheeling Bank and Trust Company. Director in the following companies: Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Central Glass Company, Ohio Valley Industrial Corporation, and National Furniture Company. Is a trustee of Linsly Institute. Served as director of the Bureau Personal, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., 1917-18. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club. Cedar Rock Golf Club. New York Athletic Club.

HARRIS, JOHN T., son of Major General Thomas Maley and Sophia Taylor (Hall) Harris, was born at Harrisville, Ritchie County, West Virginia, April 27, 1851, and died in Parkersburg, West Virginia, June 11, 1928. He obtained his early education in the public schools and the preparatory department of Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson University. He was graduated from the West Virginia University in the class of 1873. Immediately after the close of the Civil War he entered the office of the *Ritchie Press*, at Harrisville, to learn the printing trade, purchased the newspaper and plant in 1867, and changed the name of the paper to the *West Virginia Star*. He disposed of the paper in 1869 to enter Washington College. Upon graduation from the University, he again returned to newspaper work. From 1878 to 1885, he was connected with railway service at Peoria, Illinois, Detroit, Michigan, and Buffalo, New York, as private secretary to general managers. He returned to West Virginia in 1885 to take up court law reporting. He was private secretary to United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins in 1895, and in January of that year was elected clerk of the West Virginia State Senate. He was retained in this position by successive re-elections until his death in 1928, a period of thirty-three years—a record that has never been equaled by any man in a similar position in the United States. In all his years of service as clerk of the Senate he was opposed but once in the organization caucus of his own party, and was elected at fourteen consecutive biennial sessions without opposition from the party opposite to that of his own allegiance. From 1916 until the issue of 1928, the *West Virginia Hand Book and Manual and Official Register*, an indispensable annual compendium of West Virginia government, historical, and industrial facts, was edited and published by Mr. Harris. His wife was Elizabeth M. Lazier. They had one daughter, Mrs. Wood Stewart, of Philadelphia, a vocal artist with private studios in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Harris was a Republican in politics, a Congregationalist in church affiliation, and a member of the B. P. O. Elks.

HARRIS, THOMAS LUTHER, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Sidney T. and Susan (McPherson) Harris. Born December 19, 1876, in Modesto, Illinois. Wife, Georgine Ritland. A.B., University of Illinois; A.M., Ohio State University; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. Instructor in social sciences in Dakota Wesleyan University, 1911-13; assistant professor of sociology, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, 1913-15; professor of sociology, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1915-21; associate professor of sociology, West Virginia University, 1921-23, and professor of sociology since 1923. Appointed rural sociologist, West Virginia College of Agriculture, Experiment Station, in 1926. Author of: "Functions of a Sociology Department in a State University," in the *American Journal of Sociology;* "Science Plus Common Sense in West Virginia" in the *Journal of Social Forces;* "Observations on Rural Life in Norway" in publications of American Sociology Society. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar). Lions. XX Club of Morgantown. Phi Beta Kappa.

HARRIS, THOMAS MALEY, soldier, U. S. A., was born in Wood County, June 17, 1813, and died in Harrisville in 1906. He practiced medicine in Harrisville and Glenville from 1842 until 1861. He recruited the Tenth West Virginia Infantry and was commissioned colonel May 20, 1862. His regiment took a conspicuous part in the operations of the Federal army in West Virginia and Virginia. He was commissioned brigadier general March 29, 1865, for gallant service at the

battle of Middletown, Virginia, and major general April 2, 1865, for gallant conduct in the assault on Petersburg, Virginia.

At the close of the war he was detailed to serve on the commission that tried the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, later covered in his *Assassination of Lincoln, A History of the Great Conspiracy, and Trial of the Conspirators by a Military Commission.* He served in the House of Delegates in 1867, was adjutant general of West Virginia, 1868-1871, and United States pension agent until 1876. Later he resumed the practice of medicine in Harrisville.

HARRISON, WILLIAM A., lawyer and jurist, was born in Prince William County, Virginia, August 27, 1795, and died in Clarksburg, December 31, 1870. He was admitted to the bar in eastern Virginia, and practiced law in Parkersburg, 1819, and in Clarksburg, 1821. Almost from the beginning, he took a leading position in his profession. For a number of years he served as United States district attorney. At the beginning of the Civil War, he became a judge of the circuit court, and, upon the admission of West Virginia into the Union, became one of the three judges and president pro tempore of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

HARRISON COUNTY. Population, in 1920, 74,793; estimated population July 1, 1925, according to the United States Census Bureau, 89,754. The land area is 417.85 square miles. It is located in the north-central part of the State, and is bounded on the north by Marion County; on the east by Taylor and Barbour counties; on the south by Upshur and Lewis counties; and on the west by Doddridge and Wetzel counties. The hills of the county are low and rolling, all suitable for farming and grazing. They attain a somewhat greater height in the western section, but are at no place rugged. While the county has no navigable streams, it is watered by a great number of small watercourses. The West Fork River, the principal stream of the county, flows northward. Its larger tributaries from the east are Shinns Creek, Simpson Creek, Elk Creek, Browns Creek, Lost Creek, Duck Creek, and Hackers Creek. Those flowing in from the west are Bingamon Creek, Jones Creek, Tenmile Creek, Lambert Run, Cobert Creek, Sycamore Creek, Buffalo Creek, Isaacs Creek, and Two Lick Creek.

Harrison County is served by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running from east to west, and also by lines of the same system from New Martinsville and from Richwood. It is also served by United States Route 50, which crosses the county from east to west; by State Route 19, from Weston to Clarksburg and on to Fairmont; by State Route 22, from Clarksburg to Buckhannon. State Route 77, from Bridgeport to Philippi, has been only partially completed. The county maintains an excellent system of improved and hard-surfaced roads.

Clarksburg, the county seat and chief city, is located at the confluence of Elk Creek with the West Fork of the Monongahela River, and has long held a commanding position as the metropolis of central West Virginia. It has a wide range of industrial and manufacturing plants and is supported by a region rich in natural resources and highly developed in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The town was established by the General Assembly of Virginia in October, 1785, and was designated as the county seat upon its organization. The city has a mean elevation of about 1000 feet above sea level. By road it is 232 miles from Bluefield, 146 miles from Charleston, 198 miles from Huntington, 181 miles from Martinsburg, and 106 miles from Wheeling. Salem, Bridgeport, Shinnston, and Lumberport are other important towns in the county.

At the 1928 assessment, the valuation of the several classes of property in Har-

rison County was as follows: real estate, $77,637,350; personal property, $23,326,-710; public utility property, $26,468,009; total, $127,432,069. The average tax rate for the county in 1928 was $2.44 on each $100 valuation. Harrison County stands fourth in the list in valuation of property, and is surpassed only by the counties of Cabell, Kanawha, and Ohio. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts: Clark, Coal, Clay, Eagle, Elk, Grant, Sardis, Simpson, Ten Mile, and Union. Clarksburg, Bridgeport, and Salem maintain independent school districts.

The county may be described as an agricultural-industrial section. Its valuable natural resource has been developed to a high degree, and this has added much to the wealth and opportunity of the people. The principal natural resource is coal. The county has five workable seams ranging from the Washington seam to the Upper Kittaning, and it is estimated that the acreage of coal amounts to 267,424 acres, with a potential coal reserve of 2,172,730,581 tons. The total production for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 6,872,000 tons. Oil and gas fields have been developed in many parts of the county. Deposits of iron ore have been located at several points, but these deposits have not been developed on a commercial scale.

The manufacturing interests of the county are varied. The greater number of manufacturing plants are located at Clarksburg; some are established at Bridgeport, Lumberport, Salem, and Shinnston. Glass and glass products, chemicals, tin plate, vitrified china, and electrical accessories are among the more important manufactured products.

Agriculturally Harrison County is one of the best in the State. It possesses a rich limestone soil that produces the finest kind of blue-glass sod and also brings good farm crops. With this advantage in soil, it is adapted to both farming and grazing. The land area of the county is approximately 266,240 acres, of which 181,357 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This was subdivided into 2,108 farms, of which 1,814 were cultivated and operated by their owners. There is a ready local market for all surplus farm products. Truck farming and small-fruit growing are especially profitable.

The county government was organized in 1784 in conformity to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia adopted on June 4 of that year. The county was stricken off from Monongalia County and, as originally organized, its territory was more than double that of today. It has given territory for the formation, in whole or in part, of the following counties: Randolph, Upshur, Tucker, Wood, Wirt, Pleasants, Lewis, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Clay, Barbour, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge, Preston, and Marion. Monongalia was the great mother county of West Virginia; Harrison was the nurse. The county takes its name from Benjamin Harrison, a distinguished Virginian, signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, father of William Henry Harrison (ninth President of the United States), and great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison (twenty-third President).

The West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, a correctional institution, is located at Salem. Salem College, maintained by the Seven Day Baptists, is also located at the same town.

The first settlement in Harrison County was made by John Simpson, a hunter and trapper, who in 1764 pitched his camp on the bank of the West Fork River, opposite the mouth of Elk Creek, where he remained about one year, using this camp for his headquarters. It was not until 1771 that a party of explorers came to look for a site for permanent homes. On December 31 of that year John Merrick, Samuel Cottrill, Andrew Cottrill, Levi Douglass, and Sotha Hickman encamped on Ann Moore's Run, near Grasselli. On the following day, New Year's Day, they celebrated by killing a bear and several turkeys, and later

—*E. F. Hill*

Snow-clad Hills of Harrison County

established a camp on Elk Creek, where they remained during the winter. Home sites were located and in the following spring the first permanent settlers were established in their cabins. The county was scourged by hostile Indians during the whole period of the border wars, and frontier forts were established as places of refuge in many parts of the county.

HARRISVILLE, county seat of Ritchie County, is situated among the hills, 871 feet above sea level, thirty-seven miles east of Parkersburg. It is served by United States and State Routes 50 and 16. It has one bank with a capital of $50,000 and deposits of $100,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; three churches; and a courthouse.

The town has one elementary school of 8 rooms, with an approximate enrollment of 300 students taught by 8 teachers, and a high school of 13 rooms and an auditorium, with an enrollment of 150 students taught by 8 teachers. It has a municipal water plant, and electricity is furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. A mayor and six councilmen govern the town. The valuation of the taxable property is nearly $1,500,000, with a municipal tax rate of 70 cents on each $100 valuation. The annual expenditure, not including expenditures for public schools, is about $5,000.

Harrisville was first settled in 1822. It is named for John Harris, father of the late General Thomas M. Harris, the town's most distinguished citizen. Until 1892 the post office was known as Ritchie Court House. It was chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1822. A new charter was granted by the West Virginia Legislature in 1869, and amended in 1925. The approximate population is 1200.

(Data furnished by Miss Jessie Tresham.)

HARVEY, H. C., Huntington, West Virginia. Business man. Son of Colonel Robert T. and Anna (Hope) Harvey. Born in 1854 in Putnam County, West Virginia. Wife, Imogene A. Hagen. Educated in Buffalo Academy and Marshall College. Engaged in mercantile business in 1873; founded the first wholesale house in Huntington; helped organize the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and was president for nine years; helped organize the Deep Water Association to lock and dam the Ohio River. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Elk. Rotary.

HARVEY, JAMES M., fourth governor of Kansas (1869-73), was born in Monroe County, West Virginia, September 21, 1833, and died in Riley County, Kansas, April 15, 1894. He moved to Kansas territory in 1859, settling on a farm in Riley County. In 1865 and again in 1866 he was elected to the Kansas Legislature, where his ability and power attracted the attention of the leading men of the new state. In 1867-68 he served as state senator. In 1869 he was inaugurated governor of Kansas and in 1870 was re-elected. The duties of these various offices were discharged with ability and fidelity. In 1874 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate and served until 1877.

HARVEY, L. T., Sutton, West Virginia. Clergyman and legislator. Son of John R. and Annie (Moore) Harvey. Born September 25, 1875, near Center Point, West Virginia. Wife, Georgia Hughes. Educated in the public schools of his county and Glenville State Normal School. Has served as pastor of Baptist churches in the following towns: Rosedale, Dusk Camp, Frametown, Gassaway, Middleville, Harmony Grove, Providence, Bower, Burnsville, Triplet, Middle Run, Elk River, Ivydale, Cutlip, and Sutton. Now serving his seventh year as moderator of the Elk Valley Baptist Association. Represented Braxton County in the West Virginia House of Delegates in the 1917, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1927, and 1929 sessions. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Red Man. Jr. O. U. A. M.

HARVEY, WILLIAM HOPE, Monte Ne, Arkansas. Author. Son of Colonel Robert and Anna M. (Hope) Harvey. Born August 16, 1851, in Buffalo, West Virginia. Married, first, Anna R. Halliday; second, May Ellston Leake. Educated in Buffalo Academy and Marshall College. Practiced law, 1871-84. With Paul's School of Statesmanship, 1924. Builder of pyramid at Monte Ne. Chief executive officer of World's Money Educational League. Author of: *Coin's Financial School; Tale of Two Nations; Coin's Financial School Up to Date; Patriots of America, Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism, The Remedy, Common Sense.*

HENRY DRURY HATFIELD
FOURTEENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

HATCHER, JOHN H., Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of W. C. and Anne (Bulman) Hatcher. Born June 29, 1875, at Bland, Virginia. Came to West Virginia in 1897. Married Leona Lyle Bowman (deceased). Attended Emory and Henry College and West Virginia University. Practiced law, 1899-1921. Served as judge of the tenth judicial circuit, 1921-24. Since 1925, has been judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Served as volunteer in the Spanish-American War. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason. Edgewood Country Club.

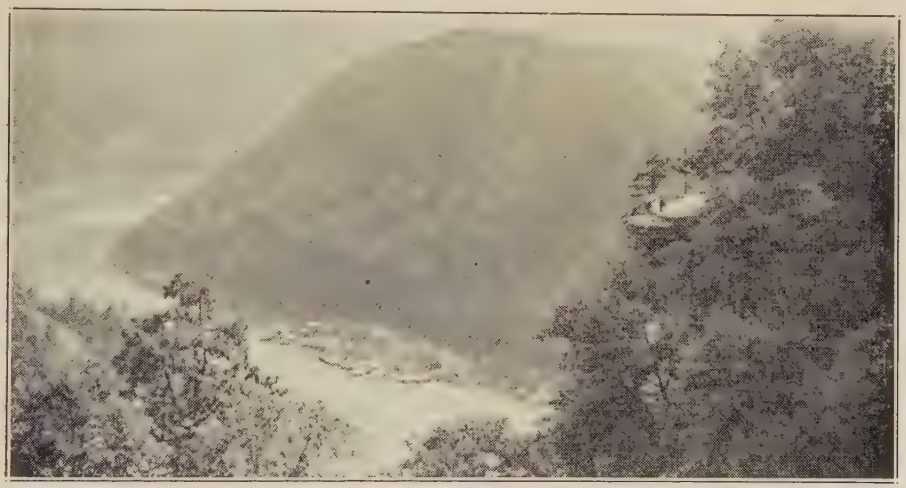
HATFIELD, HENRY DRURY, Huntington, West Virginia. Fourteenth governor of West Virginia. Son of Elias and Elizabeth (Chafin) Hatfield. Born on Mate Creek, Logan County, September 15, 1875. Married Miss S. C. Bronson. Attended the local public schools; was graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, in 1890, and from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1890. Engaged in the practice of medicine in Matewan and Eckman. In 1904, was graduated from New York University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and has since done postgraduate work in numerous medical colleges. From 1895 until 1913, surgeon for the Norfolk and Western Railway and surgeon in chief for West Virginia Miners' Hospital, Number 1, at Welch. State senator from the sixth district, 1908-11; elected president of the Senate in 1911. Governor of West Virginia, 1913 to 1917. Major in the medical corps, U. S. A., March, 1917, to 1919. During this period, became chief of staff of the Kessler-Hatfield Hospital in Huntington, and president and surgeon in chief of the Williamson General Hospital. Elected to the United States Senate, November, 1928. Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Elk.

HAUGHT, THOMAS W., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Benjamin and Catherine Haught. Born November 25, 1871, in Atwood, West Virginia. Wife, Helen Wetmore. Attended Wesleyan Seminary; A.B., West Virginia University, 1896; attended Harvard University 1899-1901; A.M., Wesleyan College, 1916; Johns Hopkins University,

1918. Member of West Virginia Wesleyan College faculty for twenty-eight years, eight years as instructor and twenty years as dean. Republican. Methodist. Rotary. Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce. Sigma Chi.

HAUGHT, W. B., Blacksville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of J. N. and Nancy (Barr) Haught. Born November 14, 1885, in Battelle District, Monongalia County, West Virginia. Wife, Beryl Crim. Attended the public schools of Monongalia County, Bridgewater (Virginia) College, and Ohio Wesleyan University; studied law in the office of James A. Meredith of Fairmont for two years. Entered the employ of the People's National Bank, Fairmont, in 1907, and was later made assistant cashier. Became cashier of the Dunkard Valley Bank, Blacksville, West Virginia, in 1914. Editor of *A Little News*, issued monthly by the Dunkard Valley Bank. Originated and sponsored West Virginia Day, a State holiday, June 20. Republican. Christian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Secretary of the Blacksville Civic Club.

HAWK'S NEST is located seven miles east of Gauley Bridge, on the Midland Trail in Fayette County. At this point the walls of the gorge of the New River rise to an elevation of 585 feet above the river level with an altitude of 1292 feet. The precipice is topped at the apex by a stone formation which gives rise to the name. Prior to 1840 and after 1812, it was called Marshall's Pillar, in honor of Chief Justice John Marshall, who visited the point in 1812 in connection with plans for the canalization of the river. It marks the apex of a gigantic bend in the New River and for a long distance commands a wonderful view of the canyon of the New River, which far below, appears like a ribbon of silver, pouring down over great rocks with a fall of over six hundred feet in less than fifty miles.



—*W. R. Ford*

HAWK'S NEST AND THE NEW RIVER CANYON

HAWSE, E. A., Baker, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John Randolph and Victoria (Hisghman) Hawse. Born November 6, 1883, in Hardy County, West Virginia. Wife, Grace Ellen Miller. Attended rural schools; was graduated from Shepherd College; took special work in West Virginia University. Taught in the elementary schools; was

elected superintendent of the Hardy County schools in 1915 and is now serving his fourth consecutive term in this office. Has conducted a number of teacher-training summer schools; made an educational survey, including buildings, of Hardy County. Has twice served as delegate to the State Convention of the Democratic Party. Chairman of the county council of defense during World War. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow. Eastern Star. Masonic Club of Wheeling, West Virginia. National Education Association; State Education Association; Upper Potomac Education Association.

HAYMOND, GUY D., Grafton, West Virginia. Legislator. Son of Jacob M. and Sarah E. (Barnes) Haymond. Born March 14, 1874, in Philippi, West Virginia. Married Sadie R. Good (deceased). Educated in the public schools of West Virginia. Engaged in furniture and undertaking business, 1896-1906; engaged in music business in Grafton in 1906, where he has since continued. President of Grafton school board, 1921-25. Elected to the House of Delegates for the sessions of 1929-30. Republican. Mason; Knight of Pythias. United Commercial Traveler.

HAYNES, ROBERT A., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Physician. Son of James and Susan E. (Shanklin) Haynes. Born in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, July 22, 1867. Wife, Hattie Gaylord. Attended public and private schools in West Virginia; was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1896. Was president of the Harrison County Medical Association, and president of the staff of Saint Marys Hospital, Clarksburg. Is a member of the surgical staff of Saint Marys Hospital; fellow of American College of Surgeons. Chairman of medical advisory board during World War. Independent Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason.

HAYS, EDWIN L., Arnoldsburg, West Virginia. Merchant and farmer. Son of George Warren and Mary Westcott (Roesing) Hays. Born May 24, 1875, in Arnoldsburg. Wife, Agnes Meadows. Educated in elementary schools and Glenville State Normal School. Has been a merchant, farmer, and stockman. Was land appraiser for Calhoun County in 1905; served for six years on the board of equalization and review for Calhoun County; was reappointed but resigned; chairman of the Republican congressional Committee for the fourth district in 1906; chairman of Calhoun County Republican Executive Committee for last eight years; for the last three years has been in the service of the Internal Revenue Department at Parkersburg, West Virginia, as assistant chief field deputy. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason; Elk; Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M.

HAYS, GEORGE WARREN, Arnoldsburg, West Virginia. Merchant, farmer, and stockman. Son of George Warren and Mary (Roesing) Hays. Born August 5, 1887, at Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County. Wife, Myrtle B. Reading. Educated in the public schools of Calhoun County and Glenville State Normal School. Has been prominent in the affairs of Calhoun County as a merchant, farmer, and stockman. Is operator of a bus line from Glenville to Spencer and from Grantsville to Spencer. Has served as deputy assessor and deputy sheriff of Calhoun County. Member of the House of Delegates in 1929. Member and director of the West Virginia Motor Bus Association. Democrat. Methodist. Elk. Jr. O. U. A. M.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, principal offices in Wheeling, West Virginia, was established in 1901. The company, first known as the Atlas Glass and Metal Company, was formed by the consolidation of the Atlas Glass Company of Washington, Pennsylvania, the Republic Glass Company of Clarksburg, and the

Wheeling Metal Company and the Wheeling Hinge Company of Wheeling. A year later the present company was formed by the combining of the Atlas Glass and Metal Company and the Hazel Glass Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In 1928 the capitalization of the company was $10,026,950. Two plants are operated in the State, at Clarksburg and Grafton. Twenty-eight furnaces are operated. The production in 1928 was 1,147,629,664 pieces or a total of 419,958,397 pounds of glass. Value of the 1928 sales was $25,466,000. At Clarksburg the largest glass tumbler factory in the world is operated.

HAZLETT, ROBERT, Echo Point, Wheeling, West Virginia. Engineer and banker. Son of Dr. Robert W. and Mary Elizabeth (Hobbs) Hazlett. Born December 24, 1863, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Anne M. Cummins. Attended the public schools of Wheeling and Linsly Institute; was graduated in civil engineering from Ohio State University, 1887. Assistant engineer for Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, 1888-91; chief engineer, Washington and Arlington Railway, Washington, D. C., 1891-93; engineer in New York City, 1893-95; firm of Brown and Hazlett, Wheeling, 1896-1903; engineer for Ohio County, West Virginia, 1897-1903; engineer for Panhandle Traction Company and Fairmont and Clarksburg Railway Company, 1901-10. Member first branch Wheeling City Council, 1897-99, and second branch, 1901-3; member West Virginia House of Delegates, 1904-6; member West Virginia Senate, 1907-11; vice president National Rivers and Harbors Congress for West Virginia, 1908-9; postmaster of Wheeling, 1911-14. Elected secretary of the Dollar Savings and Trust Company in 1914; has served as president of this institution since 1925. Is president of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company; vice president of the Greenwood Cemetery; treasurer and trustee of Linsly Institute; treasurer of the Presbyterian Church; director in the following companies: Industrial Savings and Loan Company, Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, Wheeling Traction Company, Fidelity Investment Association, and Palace Furniture Company. Republican. Presbyterian. Elk. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club. Sigma Chi.

HEALTH, STATE DEPARTMENT OF. The Health Department of West Virginia, established by an act of the Legislature June 1, 1915, is under the direction of a commissioner appointed by the governor for a term of four years. His salary is $4,800 a year. The department has thirty-one employees and consists of the following divisions: (1) communicable diseases, (2) child hygiene, (3) sanitary engineering, (4) vital statistics, (5) venereal diseases, (6) public health education, (7) laboratory, and (8) rural sanitation.

The powers and duties of the State Health Department are as follows: to aid each health officer in the performance of his duties; to assist each local health officer to make an annual sanitary survey of the territory within his jurisdiction and maintain therein continuous sanitary supervision; to adjust questions of jurisdiction arising between local health officers within the State; to study the cause of mortality and morbidity from any disease in any portion of the State; to promote efficient registration of births and deaths and notifiable diseases; to inspect, from time to time, the sanitary condition of institutions, schools and schoolhouses, public conveyances, dairies, creameries, slaughter houses, workshops, factories, labor camps, hotels, and places where trades or industries are conducted; to inspect and report sanitary conditions of streams, sources of water supplies and sewerage facilities; to promulgate information to the general public in all matters pertaining to public health.

The department also has authority to enforce all laws of the State concerning public health and takes care to protect

the life and health of inhabitants of the State. To that end, it makes or causes to be made sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting causes of diseases and means of prevention, suppression, or control. In addition, the Public Health Council, consisting of the commissioner of health and six other members, examines all applicants for license for the practice of medicine and surgery in this State, and issues certificates of license to applicants legally entitled to receive them.

The annual appropriation for support of the department for 1929-1931 amounts to $120,000 for salaries and current general expense and $10,000 for vaccine serums, supplemented by an average of $7,000 in fees. Annual expenditures approximate $170,000.

Those who have held the office of commissioner of health since the creation of the department in 1915 are as follows:

S. L. Jepson	1915-1920
R. T. Davis	1920-1921
L. T. Vinson	1921-1921
W. T. Henshaw	1921-

(Read and approved by Dr. W. T. Henshaw, State Health Commissioner.)

HEATER, CLAUDE L., Gassaway, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas and Sarah C. (Mick) Heater. Born December 15, 1884, near Burnsville, West Virginia. Wife, Florence M. Baker. Educated in public schools, Glenville State Normal School, and West Virginia University. Teacher and principal of Gassaway graded school for seventeen years, superintendent of Gassaway schools for four years. Is manager of the Gassaway Insurance Agency, district superintendent of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. Was mayor of Gassaway for two terms and city clerk for three terms. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias.

HEDERICK, SOL K., Parsons, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Solomon and Martha Armstrong Hederick. Born July 31, 1851, at Mouth of Seneca, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Mary Elizabeth Judy. Attended public schools. Engaged in farming at an early age. Has been interested in stock raising. Specializes in raising beef cattle. Progressive Dunkard.

HEDGES, GROVER F., Spencer, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Charles Edwin and Ella J. Hedges. Born April 3, 1885, in Roane County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth DePue. West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1906; LL.B., College of Law, West Virginia University, 1912. Was admitted to the bar of Roane County in 1913. Was postmaster of Spencer from 1914 to 1920; member of the board of education of Spencer Independent District from 1925 to 1928: president of the board in 1927. Elected to the House of Delegates, 1928. Democrat. Religious preference: Methodist Protestant. Mason. Rotary. Chairman board of directors of the Boy Scouts. Phi Sigma Kappa.

HEDRICK, CHARLES EMBURY, Huntington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John A. and Nancy (Boothe) Hedrick. Born April 13, 1881, in Hurricane, West Virginia. Wife, Emma Barnhart. Attended the rural schools of Putnam County; was graduated from Marshall College, Huntington, in 1904; A.B., Lebanon University, Lebanon, Ohio, 1908; A.M., Chicago University, 1915; Ph.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1927. Was principal of elementary and high schools in West Virginia for several years; was vice president and teacher of history in Glenville State Normal School six years; and since 1919 has been professor and head of the Department of History in Marshall College. Author of *The Social and Economic Aspects of Slavery in Trans-Montane Prior to 1850; The Teaching of History in the Secondary Schools;* and *The Teaching of Civics.* During World War, was Gilmer County food administrator, Four-Minute Man, and Y. M. C. A. educational secretary at Camp

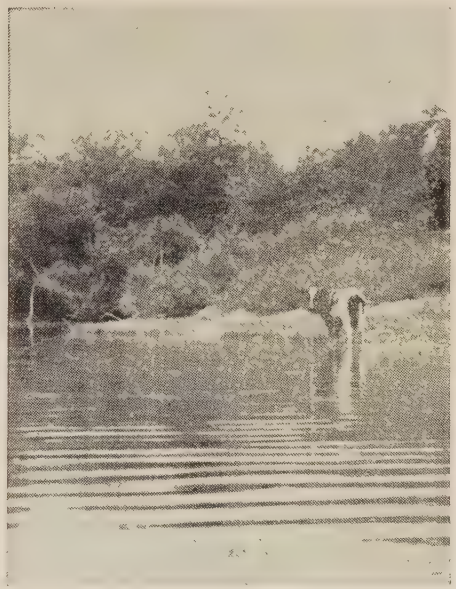
Humphreys. Republican. Baptist. Kappa Delta Pi; Phi Delta Kappa. Kiwanis.

HEINZE, H. ARTHUR, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Dyer. Son of Henry and Isabella (Mayer) Heinze. Born September 14, 1883, in Ashland, Pennsylvania. Wife, Helene Hilton Devore. Educated in the elementary and high schools of Ashland, Pennsylvania. Engaged in mining engineering from 1900 to 1913. Learned the cleaning and dyeing business and organized Heinze and Company, with plants in Clarksburg and Fairmont. Is secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company. Was president of the Eastern States Association of Dyers and Cleaners, 1921-23; president of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, 1926-28. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. Clarksburg Country Club.

HELMICK, A. L., Thomas, West Virginia. Business man and legislator. Son of A. B. and Catherine Helmick. Born August 31, 1864, in Circleville, West Virginia. Married, first, Kate Flynn; second, Fannie Liller. Attended public school and normal school. Has been in business in Thomas many years. Was mayor of Thomas one term; member of county court six years and was president five years; sheriff of Tucker County four years; postmaster of Thomas. Now serving his third term as State senator. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Elk. Fairfax Club. Chamber of Commerce.

HELVETIA COMMUNITY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1918. It is held for three days annually at Helvetia. It has sixty members and is managed by nine directors of the fair association. Approximately 1000 exhibits are shown and 800 people attend annually.

HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON, Bunker Hill, West Virginia. Farmer and legislator. Son of Edwin Smith and Mary Elliott Henshaw. Born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, December 21, 1886. Wife, Mary Virginia Bowen. Educated in the public schools of his county, in Shenandoah Valley Military Academy, and in West Virginia University. Is a farmer and fruit grower. Member of the House of Delegates, representing Berkeley County, 1917-18; is now serving his third term in the State Senate from the fifteenth district. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk.



—*A. Boughner*
MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK

HENSHAW, WILLIAM THORNTON, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of William S. and Annie B. (Snodgrass) Henshaw. Born March 20, 1868, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Georgia I. Burns. Attended West Virginia University, University of Maryland, and University of New York. Graduated in medicine in 1889. Served as surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads and the Blair Limestone Company. Served as health officer of

Berkeley County, 1900-21. Has been State health commissioner since June 1, 1921. Was a major in the medical corps, United States Volunteers, during the Spanish-American War. Was a member of the city council of Martinsburg; mayor of Martinsburg, 1896-1902. Elected to the House of Delegates for the session of 1901. Republican. Kappa Sigma.

HENSON, A. N., Hamlin, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Elbin B. and Emma Henson. Born October 24, 1889, in Midway, Putnam County, West Virginia. Unmarried. Attended the public schools of Buffalo, West Virginia; was graduated from Charleston High School, 1912; studied in Marshall College; M.D., University of Louisville, 1916. Licensed to practice medicine in Kentucky and West Virginia. Had been practicing three months when he was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps. Served in the medical corps from November 11, 1917, to May 30, 1920. Has practiced in Yawkey and Hamlin since his discharge from the army; is county physician and health officer. Republican. Mason. U. C. T. Tri-State, Cabell County, and American medical associations.

HENSON, J. O., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John O'Neal and Annie C. Henson. Born September 4, 1887, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Fay Miller. Attended the public schools, the College of Law, West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar in 1908. Was assistant attorney-general of West Virginia, 1911-13. Is president of the Peoples Trust Company of Martinsburg. Republican. Episcopalian.

HERBERT, JAMES C., Fairmont, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of George D. and Elba (Cassidy) Herbert. Born April 6, 1875, in Sharon, Pennsylvania. Unmarried. Educated in public schools in Pennsylvania. Employed as a reporter on the York, Pennsylvania, *Gazette*, at the age of eighteen; became managing editor in 1895 and continued in this capacity until 1904; news editor on the Harrisburg *Patriot*, 1904-12; became city editor for the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, 1912; editor of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, *News*, 1914-15. Came to West Virginia in 1915, as editor of the *West Virginian* at Fairmont, in which position he served until 1921; editor of the *Exponent*, Clarksburg, 1921-24; editor of the Morgantown *Post*, 1924-26. Has been editor of the *West Virginian* and news editor of the Fairmont *Times* since 1926. Presbyterian. Elk. Rotary. Member of various newspaper organizations.

HEREFORD, FRANK, United States senator, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 4, 1825, and died in Union, West Virginia, December 21, 1891. He was graduated from McKendree College in 1845. In 1849, he went to California, where he practiced law. He was district attorney of Sacramento, 1855-57. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, he returned to the East and established himself at Union. After 1870, he served three times in the House of Representatives, then becoming United States senator. He served in this office until 1881.

HEROLD, ANDERSON C., Sutton, West Virginia. Banker and farmer. Son of L. W. and Laura Belle Herold. Born June 4, 1886, in Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Phoebe Genevieve Lee. Attended the public school and Morris Harvey College at Barboursville. Was a farmer for a number of years. Has served as director, cashier, vice president, and president of banks in Nicholas and Braxton counties. Elected a member of the State Senate from the tenth West Virginia district in 1922; re-elected in 1926; served on important committees. During the 1928 campaign, was manager of West Virginia for Senator James Reed of Missouri, candidate for President. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

HEROLD, J. M., JR., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Charles F. and Laura L. (Hutchinson) Herold. Born April 20, 1885, in Muddlety, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Ida May Miller. Attended public schools; took the business course at Morris Harvey College. Became bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Webster Springs in 1907; advanced to assistant cashier; made cashier in 1915, which position he now holds. Democrat. Methodist. Woodman; Moose; Mason.

HICKMAN, JAMES HOWARD, Charleston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Charles Marshall and Mary Martha (Bartlett) Hickman. Born August 1, 1879, in Auburn, West Virginia. Wife, Bessie Lee Barnsgrove. Was graduated from Glenville State Normal School and West Virginia University; has taken postgraduate work in Columbia University. Has served as city superintendent of schools. Was assistant State superintendent of schools of West Virginia, 1921-24. Is now secretary of the West Virginia State Education Association and editor of the *West Virginia School Journal.* Author of *History of Education in West Virginia* (unpublished). Republican. Baptist. Mason. Rotary (Governor of Twenty-fourth District Rotary International during 1927 and 1928).

HIGHLAND, VIRGIL LEE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John Edgar and Lucy Earle (Patton) Highland. Born August 31, 1870, in Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Gertrude E. Morgan. Studied in Ohio Wesleyan (1890) and Scio College (1898). President and director of the Empire National Bank of Clarksburg. Is also president and director of the following companies: Clarksburg *Telegram* Company, West Chevy Chase Land Company, Union Land Company, and Duncan Land Company. Is director of the following companies: Wilbur Coal and Coke Company, Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, Valley Coal and Coke Company, and Fairmont Big Vein Coal Company. Chairman West Virginia Public Service Commission, 1913. Chairman Republican State Committee, West Virginia, 1912-16. Member Republican National Committee since 1916. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist Episcopal Church. Mason; Odd Fellow; Elk. Rotary. Bankers' Club of New York. National Republican Club of New York. Clarksburg Country Club.

HIGH SCHOOLS, see Schools.

HIGHWAYS, see Road Building; also Scenic Highways.

HILL, ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Charleston, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Arthur E. and Ellen (Middleton) Hill. Born March 23, 1892, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Caroline Quarrier Staunton. Attended the public schools of Charleston, Missouri State Normal School, and the University of Missouri. First business association was with the Roberts, Johnson, and Rand Shoe Company of St. Louis; was teller in the Kanawha National Bank, Charleston; engaged in the automobile business with the Motor Sales Company until 1917. Returned to Charleston after the World War in 1919. Became treasurer of the Charleston Interurban Railroad Company, which position he held until 1926, when he was made vice president and general manager of this company. President and general manager of Blue and Gray Transit Company since 1925. Chairman of the executive committee of the motor bus division of the American Automobile Association and a member of the executive committee of the American Automobile Association; has served two years as president of Southern West Virginia Automobile Association; was president of the West Virginia Motor Transportation Association; has served as president of the Public Utilities Association of West Virginia. Is a director of the Kanawha City Company, the

Kanawha Land Company, and the Viking Gasoline Corporation. Volunteered in the first officers training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison at the outbreak of the World War; served in France as captain; was made assistant chief of staff of the Seventy-seventh Division; and was graduated from Army General Staff College at Langres, France.

HILL, LAWRENCE BENJAMIN, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Waitman T. and Emeline (Fletcher) Hill. Born November 16, 1876, in McKim, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Maude R. Rymer. Attended the rural schools; completed the normal course in Marshall College, 1900; A.B., West Virginia University, 1906; A.M., University of Nebraska, 1907; Ph.D., Teachers College, Columbia, 1922. Teacher in rural schools five years; principal of a ward school in Sistersville one year; principal of the Guyandotte public schools three years; principal of the Tyler County High School four years; president of Concord State Normal School five years; since 1918 professor of education in West Virginia University. Author of *Legislative Control of State Normal Schools.* Republican. Methodist. Phi Delta Kappa; Kappa Delta Pi.

HILL, T. EDWARD, Keystone, West Virginia. Editor and legislator. Son of James D. and Caroline Virginia (Harris) Hill. Born April 23, 1883, in Henry County, Virginia. Wife, Sallie Stuvall. Attended public school in Henry County, Virginia; high school in Washington, D. C.; Howard University in Washington. Came to West Virginia in 1902. Has been part-owner and managing editor of the *McDowell Times* since 1911. Clerk

—*C. M. Coff*

FERTILE FIELDS ON TYGARTS VALLEY RIVER

in the office of the secretary of state, 1917-18; assessor of Keystone, 1918-20; director of the State Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, 1921-27. Is vice president of the Mountain State Building and Loan Association of Charleston; vice president and secretary of Armstend and Company of Beckley; secretary and treasurer of the Odd Fellows Building and Investment Society and treasurer of the Odd Fellow Mutual Endowment Association. Secretary of the McDowell County Republican Executive Committee, 1916-20; alternate delegate to Republican National Convention, 1912, 1916, 1920, and 1924, from the fifth congressional district; manager of Colored Voters Division of the State Republican Headquarters, 1920, 1922, and 1928. Elected to the House of Delegates for the 1929 session. Four-Minute Man, assistant county food administrator, and manager of State campaign among negroes in the United War Work during World War drives. Republican. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason. Secretary, Negro Bar Association of West Virginia.

HILL, T. P., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Lycurgus and Louisa (Lantz) Hill. Born August 14, 1873, in McKim, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Cora L. Allen. Attended public and private schools in his county, Glenville State Normal School, and West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1904; since that time has been engaged in the practice of law and in educational work. County superintendent of schools in Tyler County, 1895-99. Member of the House of Delegates, 1902-4; elected to the State Senate from the second senatorial district, 1904 and 1920. Assistant State superintendent of rural schools, 1923-24; assistant State superintendent of schools since 1924. Was in charge of the speakers' bureau in the State political campaign, 1924; was acting secretary and manager of campaign in 1926; was secretary of State Republican Executive Committee in 1928. Editor of *Educational News*, a publication of the State Department of Education. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

HINER, R. M., Franklin, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of B. H. and Maude (McClung) Hiner. Born December 25, 1896, in Franklin, West Virginia. Wife, Rebecca Hedrick. Attended Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Virginia; was graduated from Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1921. Admitted to the bar and began practice in Moorefield in 1921; now practicing in Franklin. Elected to the House of Delegates, 1928. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Elk.

HINES, JOHN L., Presidio of San Francisco, California. Major general, United States army. Son of Edward and Mary (Leonard) Hines. Born May 21, 1868, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Rita Wherry. Attended public school in West Virginia; was graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1891. Now holds the commission of major general. Has been in the service of his country since his graduation from West Point. Has seen service in all the important engagements of the army in the Spanish-American War, the Cuban Occupation, the Philippine Campaign, and the Mexican Punitive Expedition, and in the World War in the battles of Montdidier-Noyon, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne. Received the following decorations for bravery and extraordinary service: Distinguished Service Medal; Distinguished Service Cross; Commander, Legion of Honor; Croix de Guerre with Palm; Commander, Order of Leopold; Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George; Order of the Crown; and the Medal of Solidaridad. Deputy chief of staff of the United States army, 1922-24; chief of staff, 1924-26. Elk. Society of Santiago de Cuba. American Legion.

HINES, WILLIAM B., White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Banker. Son of

Edward and Mary (Leonard) Hines. Born August 21, 1878, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Norah Cahill. Attended the public schools of White Sulphur Springs and Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia. Assisted in the organization of the Bank of White Sulphur Springs; has served as its cashier and vice president; is now president. Engaged for a time in the theater business. Conducts a real estate business in White Sulphur Springs. Postmaster of the town for fifteen years. Republican. Religious preference: Catholic. Elk.

HINES, WILLIAM E., Sutton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joseph P. and Lucy (Alderson) Hines. Born March 1, 1859, in Monroe County. Wife, Lula Lynch. Educated in public schools and West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1896. Has practiced law at Sutton for thirty-seven years, first under the firm name Hines and Kelly, now Hines, Hall, and Hines. Democrat. Baptist. Mason. Rotary.

HINTON, county seat of Summers County, is situated at the confluence of the Greenbrier and New rivers, one hundred miles southeast of Charleston and forty-three miles north of Bluefield. The city occupies an area of approximately five square miles, has eighteen miles of paved and improved streets, and twenty-one miles of first-class sidewalks. The city owns and maintains a motorized fire department, a motorized street and trash department, and a large garbage-disposal plant. The form of government is the city manager plan. A steady increase in building and population is in progress. Hinton is the division terminal of the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and has ample terminal facilities in all departments, including two yards.

The city has ten churches; six public schools, employing a teaching staff of 61 for a student enrollment of 350 in the high school and 1400 in the elementary grades; one public library; three banks, with a capital stock and deposits of $4,250,000; a modern and adequate water supply; a new electric plant; one daily and two weekly newspapers; a Y. M. C. A.; two hospitals; five acres of city parks; a Union Mission; a recently enlarged courthouse; and a new Federal building housing the post office. One National and three State highways converge within the city. There are one suburban and two intercity bus systems. Assessed property valuation is $6,500,000, with a tax rate of 81 cents on $100. The bonded indebtedness is $220,000, and the budget for 1928, $42,000.

Hinton was founded by John Hinton in 1831, and was incorporated in 1891. It now has a population of 8,500, having consolidated with the suburbs of Avis and Bellepoint in 1927.

(Data furnished by Hume K. Nowlan, City Manager.)

HINTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The board was organized in November, 1928, for the purpose of bringing about co-operation among the business men of the city. It is governed by a board of five directors. It was instrumental in the elimination of a grade crossing in the heart of the city. It maintains a bureau for tourist information and is sponsoring a movement for industrial growth.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WEST VIRGINIA. The society is non-partisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of one person in each county interested in the preservation of the historic. They are appointed by the governor for an indefinite term. They are not salaried. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The society is authorized to receive and hold funds and real estate not exceeding one million dollars in value and to publish and preserve a written history of the State. It elects its own officers.

HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA. The recorded history of West Virginia begins with the first explorations by white men. It continues through a painful period of occupation by white settlers who had to contend with stubborn forces of nature and the hostility of wandering Indian tribes, supplied by the enemy governments first of France and then of England. After the close of the Indian wars it records a period of expansion of settlements and a steady growth in population, in industry, and in the peaceful arts. Coincident with this development came a demand for equality of rights within the original state, which culminated in disruption and the formation of a new state. The most recent phase covers a period of great industrial development, the adjustment of laws to this development, and the change from a primarily agricultural economy to a complex industrial system.

I. The Period of Exploration. It is well known that one of the objects in settling the first colony at Jamestown was to afford a base from which the discovery of a short route to the Pacific Ocean might be made. After a short period of development this object was supplemented by the urge to extend the range of operations of Virginia fur traders. In 1669-70 Governor Berkeley, who was heavily interested in the fur trade, sent John Lederer on three expeditions westward. In two of these expeditions Lederer claimed that he climbed the summits of the Blue Ridge and saw, across the Shenandoah Valley, the Alleghenies, which form the present boundary between Virginia and West Virginia. It was not long until a rival fur trader set on foot expeditions more important, both for a knowledge of the West and for the extension of British power in America. This man was Abraham Wood, who operated a fur-trading post at the present site of Petersburg, Virginia.

In 1671 Wood sent Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam to discover the point on the western side of the mountains where the tide ebbed and flowed. Pressing westward amid hardships of sickness and hunger, they discovered the New River, and, in the name of King Charles II of England, laid claim to all the lands drained by the western waters. They pursued their way westward to the point where there was a great fall in the river, after which it became much wider and another great river emptied into it. The description indicates that they had found the mouth of the Gauley River and Kanawha Falls. Being very hungry, they persuaded themselves somehow that the tide of the river ebbed at that point, and returned home.

Two years later Wood sent James Needham, a gentleman, and Gabriel Arthur, an illiterate but clever lad, to find out more about the West. They went southwestward, and finally reached a Cherokee village in what is now the state of Tennessee. The Indians were friendly, and Needham after taking careful notes turned back to report, leaving Arthur to learn the Indian language. Needham reached Petersburg in safety, and within ten days turned westward again to find Arthur. On his way, he was murdered by a tribe of unfriendly Indians.

News traveled quickly in the Indian country, and it was not long until the murder of Needham was known in the Cherokee village. A few irresponsible savages determined to kill Arthur also. They tied him to a stake and heaped brushwood around him. But just at this point, the chief of the town returned and rescued him. For his safety the chief sent him on long expeditions, first against a Spanish post in Florida and then to attack an Indian village on the Atlantic coast in South Carolina. Returning, he accompanied the chief on a visit to the Indian village of Moneton on the Great Kanawha River about a day's journey from the Ohio. The location of this village is not known, but it must have been one hundred miles below the point reached by Batts and Fallam. After resting, the party pursued its way through the Teays Valley on a three

days' journey to make a raid on the Shawnees. They were repulsed, and Arthur, twice wounded by arrows, was captured. The Shawnees recognized from his long hair that he was no Cherokee. They scrubbed him, found him white, and made much of him. By signs, Arthur explained to them the possibilities of trading furs for knives and other articles, presented his own knife and hatchet to the chief, and then was sent on his way back to the Cherokees. In 1674 he reached Petersburg after a series of journeys unparalleled among English colonists up to that time. As a result of his journey we may set down the testimony of the French commander at Detroit that English fur traders had appeared on the Ohio River with their packs before 1700.

A long time after the journeys of Batts and Fallam and of Arthur, we have records of explorations in the northern part of the Valley of Virginia. In 1716 Governor Spotswood led a party of elegant gentlemen to the Shenandoah River, where healths were drunk in a variety of costly wines. The records of the expedition are somewhat confused. Either the party did, or did not, climb the summit of the Alleghenies, whence they thought the waters of Lake Erie could be seen on a clear day.

The party returned to Williamsburg and gave out glowing accounts of the western lands they had seen. It is said that to commemorate the expedition Governor Spotswood established the "Transmontaine Order of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," and gave to each member of his expedition a miniature horseshoe bearing the inscription *Sic jurat transcendere montes*. The order was also conferred upon all those who promised to cross the mountains for the purpose of making settlements. Governor Spotswood's interest in western settlements was due to his desire to forestall the French who were threatening to hem in the English colonies to a narrow strip between the coast and the mountains. As a further inducement to settlement, he journeyed to New York in 1722 and purchased from the Iroquois Indians the title to all lands between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies. This treaty was carefully observed by the Indians—a fact that facilitated the rapid development of the region.

The next important exploration was made about 1724 by John Van Meter, a fur trader from New York. He followed the South Branch from its mouth nearly to its source, and made notes of the country. On his return to New York, he advised his sons to make their homes in the valley, saying that it contained the best lands he had seen.

Meanwhile, the King of England in 1681 had granted the Northern Neck of Virginia between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers to a number of favorites. The title descended to Lord Fairfax, who was anxious to develop his estate. In order to find out its extent, in 1735 he sent William Mayo with a surveying party along the North Branch of the Potomac. They located the head spring of the North Branch, where they marked a corner stone, and members of the party viewed rivers flowing westward. From a map made by Mayo on the basis of his own and other surveys, it is obvious that the region was already well known. The Savage River in Garrett County, Maryland, was marked with the addition "also North Fork," making it apparent that the stream had already been visited and named. Eight miles above Harpers Ferry the map shows a "wagon road to Philadelphia," a surprising development for that period. The South Branch is shown on the same map as the Wappacoma, its Indian name. Three other streams, labeled "Opeckon Creek," "Cacapehon River," and "Little Cacapehon River," still bear these names with slight changes in spelling.

The western margin of West Virginia had also been explored by a representative of another nation. In 1669, the very year that John Lederer climbed the Blue Ridge, La Salle, one of the most eminent French explorers of the New World, de-

Virgin Forest along Williams River, Webster County

scended the Allegheny and Ohio rivers as far as the falls at the present site of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1749 the French, resolving to perfect their title to the river, sent Bienville de Celeron to bury leaden plates along its banks. One of these plates was found in 1846 by a small boy within the limits of Point Pleasant.

Other noteworthy explorations were made by John Peter Salley and Christopher Gist. The former, with four other persons, left New River in 1742, crossed the mountains to another stream which they named Coal River from the abundance of coal on its course, built boats, and descended the stream to its mouth. Gist in 1750 went down the Ohio Valley, observing the lands on the northern bank of the river. The next year he went up the Monongahela Valley and crossed the divide between it and the Great Kanawha. Much detailed information still needed to be filled in on the maps; it was gradually furnished by obscurer home seekers and scouts who became permanent settlers of West Virginia.

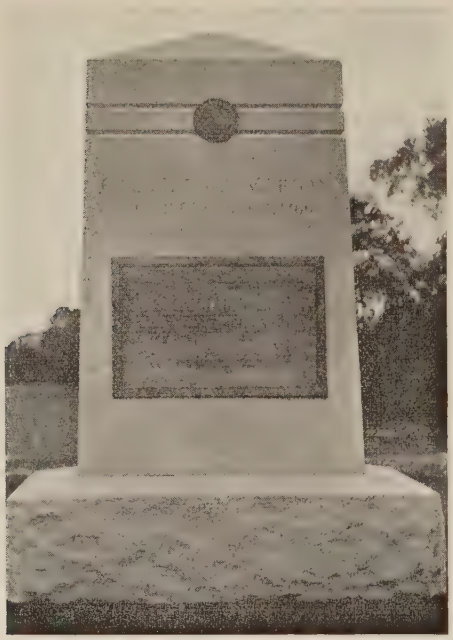
II. The First Settlements in West Virginia. The settlement of West Virginia depended upon the development of adjoining regions. The settled area of Virginia, expanding slowly from the tidewater, reached the eastern base of the Blue Ridge all along its line by about 1730. The Maryland settlements, having a shorter distance to traverse, had been extended to the upper Potomac by 1715, the Shepherds having built their homes at the mouth of Antietam Creek in that year. In 1681 the King of England granted Pennsylvania to William Penn, and the proprietor, by methods of high-pressure advertising and salesmanship, secured a more rapid emigration to his colony than had come to any other colony in America. First came the Quakers, who settled around Philadelphia; then his agents induced thousands of Germans from the Rhine to come to America and settle behind the Quakers; finally his agents brought to America many dissatisfied Englishmen and Scotchmen who had settled in northern Ireland. They settled on the frontier just beyond the Germans. All of them prospered as long as the original proprietor lived; but the aim of Penn's sons was to make money out of the colony. The titles which they gave to the settlers were unsatisfactory, and the natural restlessness of the Scotch-Irish caused them, under these circumstances, to seek other homes. Farther to the North, the same feeling existed among the colonists who had been induced to settle in New York.

It happened that the settlements in both Pennsylvania and New York had progressed into the depression between the ridges which formed a continuation of the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge. Southwestward through this valley came the settlers, first to the Potomac, then to the New, and by 1763 they had established homes in South Carolina and Georgia. When they found a valley leading off to the west, they naturally spread into it. That is the explanation for the early settlement of the South Branch, and that also accounts for the presence of Daniel Boone, a Pennsylvanian, in Kentucky by 1763.

In character these emigrants were well qualified to settle a new country. The Scotch-Irish were bold, enterprising, and fearless. The Germans and Dutch were methodical, painstaking, and eager to develop their farms. The combination of these races, with settlers of similar stock who crossed the Blue Ridge from eastern Virginia, was capable of performing the task to which they set themselves—that of carving out an empire in the West.

The first permanent settler within the present limits of West Virginia of whom there is any adequate record, was Morgan Morgan, who built his home on the site of Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, in 1726. He was followed almost immediately by others. The next year a settlement sprang up at the old Pack-

horse Ford of the Potomac on the later site of Shepherdstown. The newcomers were Germans, and they named their settlement New Mecklenberg. By 1730 there were settlers in the lower Potomac Valley bearing the names of Cookus, Kephart, Mentzin, Harper, Forester, Van Swearinger, Stroop, Shepherd, Van Meter, Buckles, Forman, Hite, and Lucas. In 1732 Joist Hite led a considerable colony from York, Pennsylvania, to the



MORGAN MONUMENT ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN THE STATE

region of Winchester, and almost immediately there began the great lawsuit between him and Lord Fairfax for the possession of the lands. This suit dragged on for years and greatly retarded the settlement of the district.

Farther up the Potomac and its tributaries settlement also began very early. In 1730 and the following years homes were built on Opequon Creek, Back Creek, and the Cacapon River. The South Branch in the vicinity of Romney was settled in 1735 by a group of Scotch-Irish families. Among them were such names as Cobun, Howard, Walker, and Rutledge. The next year a group of four families settled farther up the river in the vicinity of Moorefield. In 1748 George Washington, surveying lands for Lord Fairfax, found families, many of whom spoke only German, on the Great Cacapon, Lost, and Little Cacapon rivers. He classified them as English, Scotch, German, and Dutch. On the South Branch, he enumerated a number of heads of families sufficient to account for a total population of two hundred.

Thus far there had been little difficulty in securing titles to land. A thrifty farmer, by giving his steers human names, secured a farm in the name of each one. The scanty records available show that by 1765 settlements had progressed far into what is now Pendleton County and that the lower South Branch had become fairly well developed. A wagon road had been constructed up the valley. Small herds of cattle and hogs were owned by some settlers. German missionaries made trips into the valley and wrote in their diaries of their work. It was not long until the South Branch became the center for the dispersal of settlers into the Monongahela Valley.

The progress of settlement into the Eastern Panhandle made it necessary for the Virginia House of Burgesses to establish local governments there. In 1743 Frederick County was organized, including in its northern half the present counties of Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. In 1754 the Burgesses established Hampshire County, embracing nearly all of the remaining area of the Eastern Panhandle. The first court was held near the present site of Romney on June 11, 1755, at the time that General Braddock's army was passing on its way to attack the French on the Ohio.

Meanwhile, the course of settlement had progressed far up the Shenandoah Valley and into the New River territory. It was natural that some adventurous pioneers would cross the

Alleghenies from this region. The first recorded settlement west of the Alleghenies was made near the site of Marlinton in 1749 by Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell. These men, apparently the best of friends in other respects, soon came to have serious differences on the question of religion, and Sewell left the cabin which they had erected, and lived in a hollow sycamore tree near by. There—Marlin in his cabin and Sewell in his tree—Andrew Lewis found them when he came to survey lands in 1751. Sewell later parted company with Marlin, and in 1756 he was murdered by Indians in a cave not far from Marlinton. In 1753 Andrew Culbertson settled on Crump's Bottom, within the present limits of Summers County.

In the same year the tide of settlement in the South Branch Valley spilled over the divide. Robert Files and David Tygart built cabins within three miles of each other in the vicinity of the present town of Beverly. The first gave his name to Files Creek; the second, his name to the Tygarts Valley River. This settlement, being on the Seneca Trail where it could hardly escape the observation of Indians, was soon broken up. Files was murdered, and Tygart barely made his escape into the South Branch Valley.

About three years after the settlement on the Tygarts Valley, three men named Echarly settled on the Cheat River in the present county of Preston at a place now known as Dunkard's Bottom. They were Dunkards, who had fled to the wilderness because of their conscientious objection to performing military service. This settlement was soon discovered by the Indians, and two of the men were killed. The third escaped death only because he had gone east of the mountains to obtain supplies.

Home of Morgan Morgan
Built in 1726 on the Site of Bunker Hill

Interest in the development of the trans-Allegheny region was soon manifested in eastern Virginia. Governor Robert Dinwiddie was fully alive to the necessity of planting permanent settlements in the district if the English were to maintain their claims against the threatening encroachments of the French. He aided a number of citizens of Augusta County to organize the Greenbrier Land Company and to secure a patent for 100,000 acres of land in the Greenbrier Valley. In 1749 the Ohio Company was organized and given a

grant of 500,000 acres on the Ohio between the Monongahela and Great Kanawha rivers. It was while in the employ of this company that Christopher Gist made his exploration, which we have before noticed. The company agreed to settle the territory and to defend it from attack. It made plans to move two hundred Germans from Pennsylvania to the region; but various obstacles, such as the religious establishment in Virginia and later the outbreak of the Indian wars, prevented any settlement from being made. In 1752 the Virginia House of Burgesses passed an act exempting Protestants who should settle west of the Alleghenies from all taxes for a period of ten years. The exemption was later extended to fifteen years; but the outbreak of the Indian wars prevented all but a few settlers from taking advantage of it.

III. The French and Indian War. This war was part of a world-wide contest which in Europe revolved around the possession of the Austrian throne and in India and America around the respective colonial ambitions of France and England. It was important in the history of West Virginia because it resulted in Indian raids which delayed the progress of development, broke up all the trans-Allegheny settlements, and threatened to drive all the pioneers from the South Branch.

The French had settled Quebec in 1608, only a year after the English had settled at Jamestown. They had quickly explored the region drained by the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes and had penetrated down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. By right of prior discovery, they laid claim to the whole basin drained by these rivers. In 1753 they sought to make good their claim by commencing to build a chain of forts along the headwaters of the Allegheny River in northwestern Pennsylvania. The district was then claimed as part of Virginia, and Governor Dinwiddie was determined that at least it should become English. He therefore sent George Washington to remonstrate with the French commander against the building of the fort at Venango. The French gave him no satisfaction. The same year Governor Dinwiddie sent Captain William Trent to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The fort was begun, but Trent was compelled to surrender the position to the French, who rebuilt the stockade and named it Fort Duquesne. In 1754 Governor Dinwiddie sent Washington to relieve Trent. He marched to the vicinity of Fort Duquesne and defeated a small French force, but finding that the French were being reinforced, he retreated to the Great Meadows and hastily constructed Fort Necessity, so named for obvious reasons. The French followed him and compelled him to surrender.

The incident meant war, and the English began to prepare for it by building a number of strong forts all along the frontier from Lake Champlain to the Carolinas. Fort Cumberland, now in the city of Cumberland, Maryland, was one of them. Besides these important strongholds, a large number of smaller forts were hastily built for the defense of the settlers. Fort Ohio, Seller's Fort, and Ashby's Fort were built within the present limits of Mineral County. Along the South Branch, from its mouth nearly to its source, a chain of forts was built. Williams' Fort, Furman's Fort, and Fort Pearsall were in Hampshire County; Fort Buttermilk and Fort Pleasant were in Hardy County; Fort Hopewell, George's Fort, and Fort Pearson were in Grant County; and Fort Upper Tract and Fort Seybert were in Pendleton County. Fort Cox was at the mouth of the Little Cacapon. On the Lost River and on the Great Cacapon were Riddle's Fort, Fort Warden, Fort Capon, Edwards' Fort, and Fort Maidstone. Farther east, Hedges' Fort was built on Back Creek, Fort Evans was two miles south of Martinsburg, and Fort Neally was on Opequon Creek.

Governor Dinwiddie had already appealed to England for aid, and in March, 1755, General Braddock arrived at Alexandria with two regiments (five hundred men each) of Irish regulars. About the middle of April he started westward through Frederick, Maryland; then, in order to travel on a better road he crossed the Potomac and marched to Winchester. From that point he proceeded along the road to Hampshire County and, crossing the Potomac at the mouth of the Little Cacapon, he continued to Fort Cumberland. From that point he found it necessary to build a road into the almost unbroken wilderness. Progress was slow, and the army was able to advance no more than an average of five miles a day. It was July 8 before he reached Turtle Creek, eight miles from Fort Duquesne.

At this point, while the army was passing through a deep ravine, the French and Indians, hiding behind trees and logs, poured a murderous fire into the column. Braddock's army was unable to make an effective resistance; and after 714 men had been killed or badly wounded, Washington succeeded in extricating the survivors from the ravine. He immediately began a retreat toward Fort Cumberland, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. At Great Meadows, Braddock, who had been mortally wounded, died and was buried near Fort Necessity. The retreat continued as rapidly as possible, the troops throwing away valuable stores along the road. Finally the army reached Fort Cumberland. It was fortunate that the French and Indians returned to Fort Duquesne after the battle and did not pursue the fleeing army at once.

Colonel Thomas Dunbar, who succeeded to the command of the army, did not stop at Fort Cumberland to prepare for another expedition against Fort Duquesne or even to defend the frontier. He hastened on to Philadelphia. The protection of the settlers then devolved upon Washington and the men whom the Virginia authorities raised for the service. The blockhouses were strengthened, and companies of scouts were sent out to aid the settlers against expected attacks from the French and Indians.

Late in 1755 the Virginia authorities made an ambitious attempt to carry the war into the Shawnee country on the Scioto River and thus force the Indians to withdraw their braves from the service of the French. Major Andrew Lewis with 235 Virginia soldiers and 130 Cherokees left New River, crossed the divide to the headwaters of the Tug River, and descended that stream halfway to its mouth. Food supplies ran short and snow and mud delayed the column. Several boats that had been hastily built capsized in the "Roughs of Tug" with great loss of ammunition and equipment. Unable to surmount the obstacles, the expedition turned back. It was broken up by desertions before it returned to the settlements, and it is thought that many of its members perished from cold and hunger.

Shortly after Braddock's defeat, the French at Fort Duquesne sent out Indians in small parties to harry the English settlers. By the end of 1755 they had destroyed all the settlements in the trans-Allegheny region. We have already noticed some of the massacres in the fate that befell Sewell, Files, and the Echarlys. The next year they crossed the divide into the South Branch Valley. Captain Jeremiah Smith with twenty men defeated a much larger force of Indians on the Lost River in the present county of Hardy, killing five Indians and a Frenchman who accompanied the expedition. Later in the same year depredations occurred as far east as the vicinity of Martinsburg. A conflict fought in the "Trough" in Hardy County resulted in a severe defeat for the Virginia frontiersmen.

The next year greater disasters occurred. Captain Killbuck, an Indian chief possessed of uncommon patience and elusiveness, hung about the settlements with a strong party of sixty or seventy braves. His force was too strong for the settlers to attempt to fight in the open;

consequently they were cooped in their forts most of the time. An exception occurred when a party of Indians appeared before Edwards' Fort in Hampshire County. They were pursued by Captain Hugh Mercer, who fell into a cleverly devised ambuscade. His company was almost annihilated before the remnant regained safety.

In 1758 Killbuck invaded the upper South Branch section and destroyed a small fort at Upper Tract in what is now Pendleton County. Not a settler escaped. He then crossed to the Moorefield River, where Fort Seybert had been erected for the safety of the settlement. Warning had come of the danger, and the settlers had gathered within the stockade. The fort might have been safely defended, but for some reason only one shot was fired from it. That shot mortally wounded one of the Indians. Killbuck promised the garrison that, if they would surrender, their lives would be spared; if not, he would burn the place to the ground and murder all those found in it. In spite of protests from some of his men, the commander ordered the gates opened. The Indians swarmed in and carried the garrison a short distance where all were tomahawked except a boy who attracted their attention by his skill in running. Only he and a girl who had hidden herself behind a door lived to tell of the massacre.

A continuation in detail of the story of depredations in the South Branch Valley would require a great deal of space. Suffice it to say that of all the settlements and the forts on the upper Potomac, only Fort Pearsoll in the vicinity of Romney and Edwards' Fort

1. WATER POWER MILL IN HARDY COUNTY. 2. BARK HUT. 3. RUINS OF A LOG TAVERN ON STAUNTON AND PARKERSBURG TURNPIKE. 4. HOME OF THE PIONEER

near the forks of the Cacapon River held out. These forts appear to have been garrisoned by soldiers. The remaining forts were either destroyed by the Indians or were abandoned through fear that they could not resist assault. Even Fort Neally on Opequon Creek was carried by storm with the loss of nearly all the settlers within its walls.

From the first, Washington had been of the opinion that it was useless for the Virginians to sit within their isolated frontier forts and try to defend them when attacked. He unremittingly urged another expedition against Fort Duquesne, the center from which the Indians received supplies and encouragement. Finally in 1758 Colonel Joseph Forbes with 1200 Scotch Highlanders and 4800 provincials set out on an expedition against the fort. The French had been greatly weakened by the attacks of English armies in New York and elsewhere, and on the approach of Washington with the advance guard of the army they blew up the magazine and set out for Illinois. The colonial troops reached the ruins of the fort just in time to see the last boatload of Frenchmen disappearing down the Ohio.

The victory was decisive in saving the settlements from further ravages. The Indians who had formerly hung about the fort disappeared from the region, and though the French continued the contest in Canada for two or three years longer, they were not a danger to the settlements. A new and vigorous movement of settlement at once began, only to be rudely halted by Pontiac's conspiracy, 1763. The frontier was again harried. A few settlements which had been made in the Greenbrier Valley were again broken up by an Indian force under Cornstalk. Five hundred families sought refuge at Winchester. Some depredations on the South Branch occurred again. But the vigorous efforts of the English and colonial forces and the lack of support from the French soon resulted in the collapse of the conspiracy.

IV. The Advance of the Frontier. With the closing of the Indian wars the settlers resumed their homes on the South Branch and a new and powerful advance of settlement was begun. As an indication of progress it may be noted that in November, 1762, two towns, Romney and New Mecklenberg, were laid out in what is now West Virginia. The former was named after a seaport in England and the latter retained the name given by early German immigrants. Its name was soon changed to Shepherdstown. That year the House of Burgesses established an agricultural and mechanical fair to be held twice a year in Shepherdstown for the purchase and sale of produce and supplies.

The development of the trans-Allegheny region was retarded somewhat by a proclamation of the King of England, 1763, which prohibited settlements in that region. Though the colony of Virginia had used its efforts to secure settlements in 1749 and 1752, the King apparently now decided that the region should be left a wilderness owned and occupied only by the Indians. The boldest spirits among the frontiersmen thought otherwise and, in defiance of the laws, set their courses across the divide into the upper Monongahela, the Greenbrier, and the Kanawha valleys.

Their way was rendered less difficult through the existence of the roads which Braddock's and Forbes' expeditions had built and through important Indian trails. One of these ran westward from the South Branch over the route later followed by the Northwestern Turnpike; a second crossed the mountains from Highland County, Virginia, and generally followed the course of the later Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike; a third crossed the mountains near White Sulphur Springs and ran westward on the route now followed by the Midland trail; and a fourth, the Seneca warpath, connected the headwaters of the Monongahela and Greenbrier rivers. Other trails led from them into as yet unexplored territory.

In 1758, while the Indians were still a danger on the frontier, Thomas Decker led a party of settlers to the mouth of Decker's Creek and settled on the present site of Morgantown. The settlement was broken up by Indians the next year, and most of the settlers lost their lives. In 1768 Zackwell Morgan journeyed to the same spot and established a permanent settlement. John and Samuel Pringle in 1761 deserted from the garrison at Fort Pitt and lived in the glades for three years, finally making their way to the valley of the Buckhannon River about 1764. Here they lived in a hollow sycamore tree until in 1767 they learned that the Indian wars had closed. They then led a party of settlers from the South Branch to the Buckhannon Valley. About the same time that the Pringles came to the Buckhannon, John Simpson, a trapper, took up his abode on a spot supposed to be within the present city of Clarksburg. The early records of Monongalia County show that seven tomahawk claims dating from 1766 were made in the county as it existed at its formation. These claims were widely scattered. One was in the present county of Monongalia, two in Marion, one in Tucker, one in Preston, one in Harrison, and one in Gilmer on the Little Kanawha River. A large number of settlers went to Pennsylvania over the military roads.

The Iroquois Indians complained bitterly of the encroachment on their lands, and the governor of Virginia spoke harshly of those who had disobeyed the laws by settling there. In 1768 the English government finally changed its policy and determined to open up the West for settlement. By the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, October 24, the Indians, for a consideration, gave up all claim to lands between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River. The result was an immediate stimulation of settlement in the West. The tomahawk rights in the original county of Monongalia increased in number from four in 1768 to twenty-two in 1769 and to ninety-one in 1770. In all, nearly twelve hundred such claims were made in this county up to 1777. In 1769 the Zanes and others planted a settlement at Wheeling, and within a short time the vicinity had two or three hundred people.

A similar rapid expansion occurred at the same time in the Great Kanawha Valley. In 1769 Colonel John Stuart, Robert McClanachan, Thomas Renick, and William Hamilton—all good Scotch-Irish names—became the first permanent settlers in the Greenbrier Valley. The same year the Woods family settled within the present limits of Monroe County. The following year they were joined by about a dozen families who dispersed themselves over the rich lands of Second Creek and the vicinity. On the site of Lewisburg the old Savannah fort was built in 1770. "Westward the course of empire"—and in the same year the present site of Montgomery was taken up by Lewis Morris; Charleston by Thomas Bullitt in 1773; and Kelly's Creek by Walter Kelly in 1774. Washington, acting under a grant to soldiers of the French and Indian War, had already, in 1770, observed lands near the mouths of the Little Kanawha and the Great Kanawha, which were later surveyed for him. By the end of 1774 the line of farthest settlements in West Virginia stretched in a great crescent from Wheeling through Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Buckhannon, the upper Tygarts Valley, the Greenbrier Valley, and down the Great Kanawha to its mouth.

V. Lord Dunmore's War. The rapid expansion which has been roughly outlined was rudely interrupted in 1774 by a renewal of Indian hostilities. The causes of the war were partly the result of friction between the frontiersmen and the Indians, partly of the fear of the Indians that the settlers would soon cross the Ohio River and deprive them of the land on which they lived. In the fall of 1773 several murders were committed on the Ohio River, and it was evident that the Indians were in a hostile frame of

mind. The frontiersmen believed that war was inevitable, and they lost few opportunities to hasten its coming.

In April, 1774, a large canoe filled with white men was fired into by Indians near Wheeling, and one white man was killed. Dr. John Connelly, who represented himself as the agent of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, soon afterward issued a proclamation that the frontiersmen should hold themselves in readiness to repel attacks by the Indians. Many hundreds of settlers abandoned their clearings and fled over the mountains. Those who remained in the Monongahela and Ohio valleys hastily constructed forts and moved their families into them. In the ever present danger of Indian attacks, the settlers found it impossible to tend their crops, and there was grave danger of famine throughout the frontier region.

The active spirits on the border determined to kill off Indians at every opportunity. On April 30, a party of men enticed some Indians from the town of the friendly Chief Logan to the Virginia side of the Ohio River and murdered them in cold blood. Among the victims were Logan's brother and sister. The chief immediately took the warpath in order to gain revenge, swearing that he would kill ten white people for every one of the Indians murdered. He ranged the woods in the Monongahela Valley, killing indiscriminately until he had made good his threat. In all, he made seven expeditions, one of them into southern West Virginia.

The news soon reached Williamsburg, and the energetic governor made preparations for war. Perhaps he was actuated partly by the feeling that an active campaign against the Indians would take the minds of the colonists off their growing resentment against the mother country. He sent Colonel Angus McDonald westward with a force of four hundred men, which had been raised in the South Branch. They rendezvoused at Wheeling, and by canoes and on foot penetrated with trifling losses as far as the present site of Coshocton, Ohio. Here they destroyed several miserable Indian villages, cut down seventy acres of green corn, and destroyed several hundred bushels of old corn in order that the Indians might not have sufficient supplies for incursions against the settlements. The expedition only led to greater activities among the Indians.

Meanwhile, the governor was making plans for a far more extensive campaign. Two expeditions of about fifteen hundred men each were to march into the Indian country, one from the upper New River Valley under General Andrew Lewis and the other from the vicinity of Pittsburgh under the personal command of Lord Dunmore. It was planned that the two armies should form a junction at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. The northern army had as a nucleus the four hundred men in McDonald's command, to which Lord Dunmore added eight hundred men raised on the South Branch and in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. For some reason never satisfactorily explained, the governor changed his plans and did not unite with the southern army. He descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Hockhocking, then proceeded up that river and overland to within four miles of the Indian town of Old Chillicothe. Here he fortified his camp and sent orders for General Lewis's expedition to join him.

The southern expedition under General Lewis left Fort Union (now Lewisburg), September 8, with 1,110 men, and reached Charleston September 21, after a fatiguing march over the Indian trail. From that point the supplies and part of the men went to the mouth of the Great Kanawha in boats, and the remainder of the men marched overland. On October 6 the army encamped at Point Pleasant. Three days later a message was received from Lord Dunmore to join him on the Scioto, and plans were made to break camp the following morning.

In his letter of instructions Lord Dunmore had warned Lewis that the whole Indian force might be concentrated

against him, and that is exactly what happened. During the night the Indian chief Cornstalk ferried about a thousand of his braves across the Ohio River to a position just north of the Virginia army, and at the same time posted sharpshooters on the south bank of the Great Kanawha and on the west bank of the Ohio to pick off any white men who should try to escape from the field by swimming. At dawn he began his attack, and for a time pushed back the Virginians. But they rallied and in turn forced the Indians to give way. Most of the fighting was hand to hand over a front of about a mile, and the lines were never more than twenty yards apart. The Indians fought with great determination, and many attempts were made to rush the Virginian line. They inflicted severe losses, and for a time General Lewis felt compelled to set a portion of his force to the task of constructing a breastwork of logs to be used for defense as a last resort. Finally, about one o'clock the Indian lines began slowly to give way under the impetus of a threatened flank attack, and firing practically ceased. Some time later the Indians retreated to their rafts and returned unmolested across the Ohio River. The victory cost Lewis's army forty-six men killed and eighty wounded.

A week after the battle Lewis crossed the river and marched to join Lord Dunmore. When within six miles of his camp he received a message from the governor that the Indians were ready for peace. Their defeat had been costly, and they saw no hope of successfully continuing the war. By the terms of the treaty they were compelled to give up all prisoners and property taken and to agree that they would not in the future hunt on the eastern side of the Ohio River.

Though the Battle of Point Pleasant cannot be called the first battle of the Revolution, it had important results for that struggle. It provided organization and some military training for the frontiersmen and taught them that they were more than a match for the Indians.

VI. West Virginia in the Revolution. Though the grievance of the colonies against Great Britain—taxation and interference with commerce—scarcely affected the frontiersmen, their sympathies were almost wholly with their brethren east of the mountains. A number of soldiers of Dunmore's War, while still in the Ohio wilderness, met and passed resolutions that they would resist English acts of aggression. Lord Dunmore, anxious to weaken the colony of Virginia as much as he could, ordered the garrisons at Fort Dunmore (Pittsburgh) and Fort Blair (Point Pleasant) removed. It is said that his last official act which was obeyed in the colony was the evacuation of Fort Blair. It was almost immediately burned by the Indians, but was rebuilt in 1775 and named Fort Randolph.

From the beginning of the conflict British agents tried to stir up the Indians to attack the settlements. Connolly, the governor's agent at Pittsburgh, formed a conspiracy to attack the settlers from Detroit and then march to Alexandria. Nothing came of it for he was soon captured by Virginia forces. Colonial authorities began making efforts to secure the neutrality of the Indians. They sent James Wood into the wilderness to invite the Indian chiefs to a conference at Pittsburgh. Though the Indians had already been stirred up by the British, their chiefs attended the conference and agreed to remain neutral. For nearly two years afterward there was peace on the border.

The breathing space was of great value to the West. It enabled the region to send several companies of men, some of whom saw service at the siege of Boston, to fight with the armies of Washington. It allowed a further development of the region, the consolidation of settlements, and the building of forts and places of refuge. The progress of settlement had already been so rapid that in 1772 Berkeley County was created. About the same time the "District of West Augusta" had been set up as a separate

area, with boundaries extending from the Alleghenies westward to the Ohio River and northward to Pittsburgh. In 1776 this district was subdivided into three counties, two of which—Ohio and Monongalia—were in what is now West Virginia. A year later Greenbrier County was established. From the location of forts it is evident that the greater part of the Northern Panhandle, the Valley of the West Fork, and rich lands along the Greenbrier River, with some of the intervening territory, had been occupied.

By the end of 1776 it became evident that the British agents had finally succeeded in having their way with many of the western Indians. They showed signs of restlessness, and a few isolated cases of their ravages occurred. The next year—"the bloody year of the three 7's"—the storm broke in all its fury upon the settlements west of the mountains. It would be impossible to enumerate all the instances of Indian ravages. Let it suffice to say that during every year from that time until the close of the Revolution, attacks were made on frontier communities. Men were murdered as they tilled their fields or as they attempted to defend their cabins. Women and children were butchered or carried off into captivity. Whole settlements were laid waste, cornfields were destroyed, and cattle were killed or driven off. Many pioneers left their clearings and fled over the mountains. Those who remained were forced to live in constant

—*Point Studio*

Tu-Endie-Wei Park on the Site of the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774

fear in the near vicinity of places of refuge, where because of the constant presence of lurking Indians it was often impossible to cultivate their crops. Hunger was thus added to the perils of the wilderness and the savage. It is a tribute to the sterling qualities of the American frontiersmen that so many stayed and that enough more came westward in this troubled period to more than make good the losses from desertion and death at the hands of the savage foe.

At first the attacks on the settlements seem to have been made principally by Indians living in northern Ohio and Pennsylvania. Cornstalk, the chieftain who had gained the white men's respect by his able generalship at the battle of Point Pleasant, refused to listen to the British emissaries, and counseled that his people, the Shawnees, should continue to remain neutral. In order more effectively to hold the Shawnees, the garrison of Fort Randolph retained him and his son as hostages after they had voluntarily come to the fort on a peaceful mission. In 1777, after two white men from the fort had been killed by the Indians, an infuriated group of soldiers set upon Cornstalk and the other Indians within the fort and killed them all. The act aroused the Shawnees to vengeance, and they became the most tireless and implacable of all the tribes in their acts of fury against exposed settlements.

For defense, the settlers built about a hundred small forts within the present boundaries of the State and organized military companies and bodies of scouts. Appeals went over the mountains for men, for food and salt, and for powder and lead. In some cases the settlers declared that they had but three rounds of powder. The Virginia authorities, hard pressed in their efforts to keep troops in the field with Washington, were unable most of the time to give much help. It appears that they maintained about two hundred men each in Fort Randolph and Fort Pitt, and fifty men in Fort Henry (Wheeling), with at times a smaller force at the mouth of the Little Kanawha. Besides, small companies were sent to the West Fork, to the Greenbrier, and to the Tygarts Valley. A boatload of powder which was procured at New Orleans in 1776 probably was instrumental in saving hundreds of lives.

More effective work was done by tireless scouts like Lewis Wetzel, Jesse Hughes, and George Jackson. It is said that Wetzel killed one hundred Indians in the course of the conflict. Hughes was a poor shot, but unerring in following a trail and unexcelled in a hand-to-hand conflict. After various exploits Jackson raised a company of a hundred men from the hard-pressed region of the West Fork and took them to Louisville to engage with George Rogers Clark in an expedition against Detroit. The activities of these and unnumbered other scouts broke up many small parties of marauders and made the conflict costly for the savages. The expedition of George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country in 1779 made the Indians tremble for the safety of their villages and doubtless prevented many raids upon the settlers in West Virginia and Kentucky.

The Indians appeared in forces large enough to be called armies only four times in the course of the Revolution. In 1777 they set an ambuscade near Fort Henry, into which Captain Samuel Mason with fourteen men was enticed. All but three of the fourteen were killed. Captain Joseph Ogle with twelve men went to the rescue, but fell into the same trap, and only four of his men escaped. There were then left in the fort only a dozen men, none of whom were soldiers. These, with the help of the women, who handled rifles like men, for two days successfully withstood the assaults made by three hundred Indians. On the third day, while the Indians were feasting from the cattle they had killed, Colonel Van Swearingen with fourteen men succeeded in landing from the river and entering the fort. Shortly afterward Major Samuel McCulloch arrived with forty men. The Indians attempted to cut them off, but after a sharp conflict all but the

leader succeeded in entering the fort. He, cut off entirely from human assistance, spurred his horse down a precipitous hill two hundred feet to safety. The Indians then raised the siege after having lost one-tenth of their number in killed. A little while afterward, on September 28, 1777, either that party or another large party of Indians killed Captain William Forman and twenty-one Hampshire County militia in the Grave Creek narrows south of Wheeling.

In 1778 a party of Shawnees, estimated to number two hundred, appeared before Fort Randolph and attempted to draw the garrison into an ambuscade. The commander was wary and sent no parties out. The Indians then threw off all disguise and settled down to conduct a regular siege of the fort. At the end of a week, they moved off; but instead of recrossing the Ohio, they moved in the direction of the Greenbrier Valley. Scouts were immediately sent to warn the settlers, and they arrived in time to gather all the people into two strongholds, Donnally's Fort and Fort Savannah. The Indians, presuming that Donnally's Fort was the weaker, directed their attack against it. They attempted to rush the door, to crawl under the floor and raise the puncheons, and to scale the fort at the corners, all the while warning those within that powder was scarce. There was sufficient powder, however, for the defenders to kill seventeen of the Indians so close to the walls that the remainder dared not approach to remove the bodies. In the afternoon, a force of sixty-six men came to their relief from Fort Savannah, and the Indians fled.

In 1778 General Lachlin McIntosh, who had been placed in command of the Western Department, gathered a force of a thousand men from western Pennsylvania and western Virginia and marched into the Ohio wilderness. In what is now Tuscarawas County, Ohio, he built Fort Laurens and left a garrison of 150 men. The fort was soon besieged by British and Indians, who inflicted severe losses on the defenders. The commander, deeming the fort impossible to defend, soon afterward abandoned it. In 1781 another expedition was led by Colonel Daniel Broadhead against the Delawares in Ohio. It destroyed several towns and did much damage.

In 1782 Simon Girty, a Tory, led two large forces of Indians to attack Fort Henry. The first reached the vicinity of the fort, but, hearing a false report that George Rogers Clark was preparing to attack their homes, they dispersed. Later in the same year 50 English soldiers and 230 Indians appeared suddenly in the vicinity of the fort. There was barely time for the people to gain safety within its walls. Having learned that it was futile to attempt to storm the log palisades, the Indians remained out of sight until dark, and then during the night made twenty or more attempts to burn the fort. All of these failed. Girty several times summoned the garrison to surrender, but without success. The assailants finally attempted to batter down the gate with an improvised cannon made from a hollow maple log bound tightly with chains from the neighboring blacksmith shop. At the first discharge, the log burst, and many of the Indians standing near it were wounded by splinters. The party then raised the siege and with greater success attacked Rice's Fort, a small place of refuge near by.

Though the settlers were practically unanimous in supporting the American cause, some exceptions remain to be noticed. Simon Girty, a skillful scout, deserted from the Continental service at Fort Pitt, entered the service of the British, and later harried the frontier in company with Indians. In 1777 rumors of danger from Tories in the Monongahela Valley reached Fort Pitt, and Colonel Thomas Gaddis was sent out with one hundred men against them. Later Colonel Zackwell Morgan with five hundred men was engaged in hunting them down. His efforts were completely successful, and the Tory sentiment was overawed with the loss of but one life.

A more formidable group made its presence manifest along the upper South Branch in 1781, at the time of Cornwallis's invasion of Virginia. The settlers, under the leadership of John Brake, at first refused to pay taxes. Captain John Van Meter with a small force moved against them, but they proved too numerous to be put down by him. Flushed with the success of their resistance the Tories then raised a company to join Cornwallis's army. General Daniel Morgan, who was then at Winchester, heard of the disaffection and marched into the region with five hundred men. He encountered little difficulty in suppressing the uprising.

During the Revolution, a number of changes took place which indicate steady improvement. Shepherdstown became a busy point in the manufacture of supplies for the army and in commerce. Bath (now Berkeley Springs) was made a town in 1776, and Martinsburg was created in 1778. In 1779 the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania finally settled their boundary line, and a temporary survey extended Mason and Dixon's line westward. A permanent survey followed three years later. At the county seats of Ohio, Monongalia, and Greenbrier counties the civil authorities were busily engaged in administrative and judicial work. In the Cheat Valley and along the upper New River new settlements were planted by pioneers who had confidence enough in the new country to bring with them horses, cows, and pigs. In most of the regions already settled, there was evidence of increase of population during the war, and also of the steady enlargement of clearings.

VII. Expansion and Consolidation. With the signing of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the problems of the pioneers were by no means over. The British commander at Detroit called the Indian chiefs together and informed them that peace had been made, but they received the news sullenly. Indian expeditions to the settlements continued, though not now equipped with arms and ammunition by the British. During the next twelve years many raids were made into the West Fork and Tygarts valleys and into the region of the Great Kanawha; many outlying settlers were surprised and killed and their families carried off into the wilderness.

The state of Virginia, impoverished by its efforts against the British armies, failed to give the western settlers the men or supplies they asked for to defend themselves, with the result that the settlers were forced to get along as best they could. The state of their feeling toward the Virginia authorities is well shown in their attitude toward the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. While the delegates from the Piedmont were struggling to prevent ratification, the delegates from counties in the West with but few exceptions voted in favor of a stronger governmental organization. They had despaired of receiving adequate help from the state authorities. They hoped that a strong national government would send troops to the West to drive off the Indian marauders. They hoped, too, that it would open the Mississippi to navigation so that they could send their produce to market at New Orleans.

The National Government did open the Mississippi, first by a treaty with Spain in 1795 and then by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803. But it seemed to the settlers a long time before the government finally curbed the Indians. One great obstacle was that the British still held Detroit and continued to give the savages encouragement. It was not until the signing of Jay's treaty in 1794 that the British withdrew. In the same year General Anthony Wayne inflicted a decisive defeat on the Indians at the battle of Fallen Timbers. They at once sued for peace. By the terms of the treaty they were restricted to a narrow strip of land on Lake Erie far from the Ohio River. All the captives were returned, and many West Virginians re-

1. Hotel at Old Sweet Springs, a Popular Resort for More than a Hundred Years. 2. Old Indian Trail at Marlinton. 3. Oldest Corner Tree in Mississippi Valley, at Marlinton. 4. Organ Cave

ceived back their children whom they had not seen for perhaps ten or fifteen years.

Not all that the National Government did, however, was pleasing to the settlers. They disliked intensely its policy of internal taxation, which was especially onerous to the distillers of whiskey and which indirectly hampered the exportation of manufactured rye and corn from the region. In 1792 the people of western Pennsylvania became rebellious, and Monongalia County, Virginia, also showed signs of disaffection. Two years later the condition of affairs approached that of rebellion. President Washington called out the militia of several states and sent fifteen thousand men to the region. Commanding the Virginia troops was General Daniel Morgan who assembled a part of his force at Moorefield. The show of force by the National Government resulted in a cessation of rebellious activities.

The flaming of resentment against the National Government was doubtless due in part to the feeling of the settlers that the older governments were not sufficiently aware of their interests. Already several proposals had been made for the erection of a trans-Allegheny state. In 1771 a proposal was made to create the province of Vandalia, embracing nearly all of western Virginia and eastern Kentucky, with its capital at Point Pleasant. The proposal was favorably received in England and might have resulted in the creation of a fourteenth colony but for the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1776 it was proposed to create the state of Westsylvania from the western part of Pennsylvania and the northern part of Virginia. At about the same time the people of the Kentucky settlements proposed to create Transylvania, with boundaries extending westward from the Great Kanawha; but they received no encouragement, and still remained a part of Virginia. Their agitation continued, and in 1792 Virginia gave permission for the erection of the state of Kentucky from its territory. Already she had ceded to the National Government all her territory northwest of the Ohio. Many settlers in the trans-Allegheny region hoped that another part of Virginia might be cut off and made a separate state—a hope that never completely was relinquished, and was realized only in 1863.

Notwithstanding the continuance of the Indian wars and other difficulties, the people showed great faith in the future of the region. Shepherdstown continued to grow rapidly, and for a time had hopes of being designated as the national capital. In 1794 the National Government authorized the establishment of an arsenal and gun factory at Harpers Ferry, which were built in 1799. Morgantown and Wheeling by 1794 had attained sufficient importance to be designated as post offices. In the same year Charleston was laid off as a town. In 1797 the manufacture of salt, which had long been carried on by the Indians and the early white settlers, was put on a commercial basis by the erection of furnaces. The use of wood as fuel completely stripped the mountain sides in the vicinity of the salt works.

One of the obstacles that prevented an even more rapid development was the lack of adequate facilities for transportation. Shortly after the close of the Revolution the people of Greenbrier County cut a road over the mountains to the head of navigation on the Kanawha River. Flatboats were built on this river and on the headwaters of the Monongahela; but as they could transport produce only toward New Orleans the possibility of exportation from the region was limited. The need for better facilities to send bulk produce over the mountains was keenly felt. Washington, who had formerly defended the frontier against the Indians and the French and who owned much land in the trans-Allegheny section, was keenly desirous of opening it to a more rapid development. In 1784 he made a journey westward for the purpose of determining whether or not a canal could profitably be constructed

from the headwaters of the Potomac to the Cheat River. The people of Morgantown told him that the Cheat could be navigated and that the valley was wide enough for a canal along one bank, both of which were overoptimistic assertions. The next year Washington secured the passage of an act by the Virginia legislature creating the Potomac Company to build such a canal. At about the same time he and others procured the incorporation of a company to connect the James and New rivers by a canal. In the same year James Rumsey at Shepherdstown completed the first practicable steamboat.

Men of capital early became interested in the future possibilities of western Virginia lands. Robert Morris took over from Wilson Cary Nicholas and others a vast tract of eight million acres lying south of the Great Kanawha. Other tracts ranging from half a million to a mere five thousand acres were located in various other sections. In some cases the surveys overlapped each other, besides overlapping the tomahawk claims of actual settlers. There was much confusion in early land titles, a condition which led many western Virginians to seek more favorable opportunities west of the Ohio River.

Because of the continued Indian hostilities, the settlement of desirable outlying districts was long delayed. The lands at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River were first permanently settled in 1783, and it was not until 1799 that a sufficient number of settlers came into the region to justify the creation of Wood County. The first settlement in what is now Wirt County was made in 1796. Daniel Boone reported in 1791 that along the Great Kanawha Valley from its mouth to the mouth of Elk River, not a single cabin existed. There may have been a few cabins on the Ohio between Parkersburg and Point Pleasant at this time, though it is doubtful. These most desirable lands in the state were jealously defended by the Indians, who quickly broke up all attempts to encroach upon them. It was 1796 before the first permanent settlement was made in Cabell County, and 1799 before the first settlements in Putnam and Lincoln. Congress had admitted Ohio to the Union as a state before Virginia thought it worth while to create a county on the Ohio River south of Wood.

In the older sections of the state population increased rapidly. The first Federal census of 1790 enumerated 55,873 people living in counties now in West Virginia. The second census in 1800 showed that the population had increased to 78,592. The rapid increase had made necessary the division of the original counties. In 1784 Harrison County was formed from the southern part of Monongalia, and in 1787 it was in turn divided by the formation of Randolph, which included the settlements on the Tygarts Valley. In 1799 the western part was erected into Wood County. In 1789 the western part of Greenbrier with a part of Montgomery became Kanawha County; and ten years later the southern part of Greenbrier was cut off to form Monroe. The county seat, Union was made a town in the same year. In 1797 Brooke County was formed by the division of Ohio County. Hardy County was formed in 1786, and Pendleton in 1788.

Social development kept pace with the progress of population. As an indication of the increase in wealth, the early census figures on slave population may be set down. There were 4,668 slaves in West Virginia counties in 1790 and 7,172 in 1800. The homes of the pioneers, at first crudely built of logs notched near the ends, soon became hewn-log structures, and in some cases were covered over with weatherboarding. In the Eastern Panhandle frame and even brick and stone structures were not uncommon. Where the danger from wolves had ceased, it was possible to bring sheep into settlements to supplement the supply of flax for clothing. Horses, cows, and pigs became common on nearly all the farms. In many cases, herds were

allowed to roam the woods, foraging from a fairly plentiful supply of wild pea vines.

Schools and churches followed closely upon the development of settlements. In 1747 a Quaker congregation built a church on Opequon Creek, and other denominations were not slow in entering the territory. In the trans-Allegheny section the Baptists and Methodists were active at an early period. Bishop Asbury made several journeys into the section beginning in 1788, and his journals are a valuable source of information on conditions that existed at the time. At Charlestown (now Wellsburg) in 1778, a school was established, which in 1799 became Brooke Academy. The first institution of higher learning west of the Alleghenies seems to have been located at Clarksburg where Randolph Academy was established in 1785 by act of the General Assembly. Charlestown Academy in Jefferson County was incorporated in 1797. An academy existed at Shepherdstown at a much earlier date. By the year 1800 three newspapers had been established in West Virginia, all of them in the Eastern Panhandle.

VIII. The Beginning of a New Century. By 1801 settlements had been made along almost the whole course of the Tygarts Valley, West Fork, Ohio, and Great Kanawha rivers, and these settlements gradually became compact. With the establishment of peace a new type of immigrant appeared. Many pioneersmen moved westward where they could "find more room." Their clearings were bought out by emigrants from the East who came with a greater supply of worldly goods and who possessed far more of the comforts of life than the pioneers. Among men of this class may be mentioned Harman Blennerhassett, who purchased the island in the Ohio River which bears his name, and who built on it a magnificent mansion. In 1806 he became involved in Burr's conspiracy, was arrested by the state authorities, and never returned to his estate. Other men of means, more fortunate, remained to begin business enterprises, acquire great holdings of lands, and establish families which are still prominent.

It was a long time, however, before homes were built in considerable numbers in the interior regions. Permanent settlements were first made in Calhoun County in 1811 and in Roane County in 1812. In the great region along the headwaters of the Elk, Little Kanawha, and Gauley rivers the population grew slowly, and even in 1860, it was sparsely settled. A similar retardation occurred in the vast area south of the Great Kanawha River where the lands were rough and where means of transportation were almost entirely lacking.

In the older districts development was greatly stimulated by the provision for roads and water transportation. A state road was completed to the Ohio River along the route now followed by the Midland Trail, and though it was steep, narrow, and muddy, it allowed stout wagons and other vehicles to cross. In 1808 the National Government began the construction of the National, or Cumberland Road, which was completed to Wheeling by about 1818. The road was well built. It was twenty feet wide with a stone base eighteen inches thick in the center and twelve inches thick at the sides. Over it came a constant stream of covered wagons, bearing thousands of emigrants to the West. And over it ran stage lines which formed the best means of travel between the Ohio River and the East.

The development of river transportation kept pace with the building of roads. Flatboats, built in increasing numbers on the tributaries of the Monongahela, on the Ohio, and on the Great Kanawha, had a monopoly of the traffic until in 1811 an event occurred which was to revolutionize traffic on the western rivers. This was the building of the first steamboat on the Ohio River. Its successful trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans encouraged the building of other boats on

the western waters. By 1818 fifteen steamboats were in operation on the Ohio River. The Great Kanawha River was first ascended in 1819 as far as Red House shoals, and shortly thereafter improvements made in the river enabled other boats to reach Charleston. The first steamboat to reach Morgantown came up the Monongahela in 1826.

One of the immediate results of better facilities for transportation was the rapid development of towns. Wheeling, when first laid out in 1793, contained only twelve houses. In 1802 there were seventy, with fifteen or twenty stores. By 1807 the number of houses had increased to 120. In that year the first newspaper, the Wheeling *Repository*, was established. Three years later the census showed that 914 people were living in the town. By 1820, there were 1,567, and by 1830, 5,221. The first bank in the town was established by act of the General Assembly in 1817, and was probably open for business the next year. In that period Wheeling was regarded as the leading rival of Pittsburgh and there were great hopes for its development.

A little farther up the river the people of Wellsburg were actively making plans for a great future. For a time they believed that their town would become the terminus of the National Road, and they made preparations accordingly. By 1813 they had a bank in operation. Below Wheeling, Elizabethtown (Moundsville) was created in 1803. Parkersburg and Point Pleasant had a disappointingly slow growth, considering the effects of steamboat traffic. The probable reason was that both lacked a well-developed interior territory from which they might draw products for exportation. Guyandotte was first created by act of the General Assembly in 1810. Other towns created early in the century were Middlebourne, in 1810; Kingwood, in 1811; Barboursville, in 1813; Bridgeport and Buckhannon, in 1816; Weston, in 1818; Summersville and Fairmont, in 1820; Huntersville, in 1821; and Harrisville, in

MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI
HOME OF THE PIONEER

1822. White Sulphur Springs first became a national resort in 1818.

IX. Early Industries. The economy of the pioneers was exceedingly simple; for a long time it consisted in wringing from nature the barest necessities. Most of the food supply came from animals killed in the forest, from pigs, and from small patches of corn grown in the clearings. Small mills sprang up in every community for the grinding of corn. Sometimes they were operated by water power, but in the beginning in most cases they depended on hand or foot power. The clothing came from flax which was grown, retted, hackled, spun, and woven by the settlers and their wives on their own clearings. For the remainder of the necessities of life and the few luxuries, the people were compelled to make long trips on pack horses to older communities like Winchester and Staunton, where they purchased guns, powder, lead, and salt, and occasionally, if they could afford it, a little calico. In exchange they gave the skins of animals and perhaps rare medicinal roots and herbs.

With the opening of commerce on the western rivers, it became possible to export corn and wheat, though the settlers suffered from the competition of Ohio and Kentucky for this trade. They very early turned to crude manufacturing. Even before the close of the eighteenth century some corn and rye were distilled into whiskey and carried over the mountains. The industry later developed into considerable importance, though none of the distilleries were large. Millstones were cut in Monongalia County and sent to Ohio. Salt, early manufactured in a small way at Bulltown and at the Kanawha licks, later came to have great importance when wells were drilled and large furnaces erected, which used coal for fuel. Later, in drilling deeper wells, a quantity of natural gas was found, which supplanted coal. Kanawha salt soon monopolized the trade as far east as the Blue Ridge and as far west as Louisville. The packing industry in the Ohio Valley preferred it to any other salt because of its curative qualities.

The manufacture of iron, beginning in a small way at the Tarr furnace in Hancock County before the end of the eighteenth century, received a considerable development. Cannon balls cast in this furnace were used in the battle of Lake Erie. This furnace and an early one in Monongalia County made stoves and a variety of other articles. Mines were opened in Hardy County from which the ore was transported down the South Branch and the Potomac to Georgetown, and furnaces were erected, one of which continued in operation until 1880. On the Tygarts Valley and the Cheat rivers other furnaces were built, which had an output more than sufficient to supply local demands. Charcoal was used for fuel, though in one case the furnace was built directly over a good vein of coal. The first iron mill in Wheeling was established in 1834. It prospered greatly, and about ten years later it was converted into a factory for the making of nails. Wheeling has since held the supremacy in this branch of the industry.

Boat building was carried on at Wheeling, at Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Kelly's Creek on the Great Kanawha River, and perhaps at other places. In 1820 the manufacture of glass was begun in Wheeling, and ten years later pottery was being made in considerable quantities in Morgantown. To supply local needs, sawmills were established in many places, generally in conjunction with grist mills.

X. Historic Turnpikes. For a long time the problem of securing adequate facilities for transportation to the East remained the most important that the people of western Virginia had to face. The early efforts of Washington to construct canals via the Potomac and the James River routes had come to nothing. In 1819 the legislature made a new effort on the latter route, purchasing the James River Company and planning

to push to completion its proposed work of connecting the James with the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha. Until the work should be completed, it authorized the building of a turnpike paralleling the proposed route. Many thousands of dollars were spent in building the canal in eastern Virginia as against a mere pittance spent on works to improve navigation on the Great Kanawha and transportation over the turnpike. By 1832, however, the turnpike was completed, though the canal never was. A stage line had already begun to make weekly trips over the route. The road was well built, with bridges crossing the Greenbrier, Gauley, and Coal rivers, besides the smaller streams. An immediate result was the decrease of game along the route, the coming of many immigrants to the Great Kanawha Valley, improvements in markets, and the introduction of many conveniences of which the people had previously been deprived. Great herds of hogs and cattle were driven over the turnpike, resulting in an increase of the acreage devoted to corn along the route. For the accommodation of passengers from the West and the East, many fine taverns were constructed. Later, the utility of the turnpike being proved, several lateral turnpikes were constructed as feeders.

In 1823 the legislature directed that surveys be made for another turnpike from Staunton to the mouth of the Little Kanawha River. This was the beginning of the Staunton and Parkersburg road. At first the legislature offered only to duplicate the appropriations made by the counties through which the road passed, but it later made greater appropriations. The principal streams were bridged and much of the route was macadamized. Its completion resulted in settling tracts of land that had previously been wilderness. Many Irish and German laborers employed in grading the road purchased lands and settled on territory that was later to be the center of a great oil and gas development.

A third important thoroughfare was the Northwestern Turnpike, which was incorporated in 1827, to be built from Winchester to Parkersburg. It is supposed that the incentive for its construction was a desire to compete with the National Road by offering a shorter route to the West. The state engineers, disregarding large towns, laid out the road in a direction almost due west. It was completed to Clarksburg and Parkersburg in 1838 at a cost of about $400,000. Later the principal streams were bridged and the surface was macadamized from the Tygarts Valley River to Parkersburg.

Western Virginia still lacked a good road leading from north to south. In 1827 the legislature authorized the survey of a route from Gauley Bridge to Salem, but apparently nothing resulted from the act. Finally in 1851 a group of business men of Weston secured a charter incorporating the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike. The maximum grade of the road was to be five per cent, and its width, thirty feet. The work of construction was begun immediately, and in all $65,000 was expended in grading, building bridges, and graveling its surface. It opened a poorly developed interior region and later was a strategic highway over which large armies marched in the Civil War campaigns.

XI. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1827 the people of Baltimore, desiring a direct route to the West, secured the incorporation of a railroad to build a line from Baltimore to some point on the Ohio River. Along the Great Kanawha, the people hailed the act of incorporation with delight and made strenuous efforts to secure the location of the route through their section. They had not counted, however, on the commercial jealousy of the eastern Virginia legislators, who refused to allow the road to be built to any point below the mouth of the Little Kanawha. Later they attempted to repeal the act of incorporation and prevent the road from crossing the state at all.

The preliminary surveys completed in 1828 showed the feasibility of a route crossing the mountains, and work of construction was begun. In 1830 it had been constructed to Ellicott's Mills, and in 1834 to Harpers Ferry. At that time the Virginia legislature interposed obstacles which delayed further work for several years; but after overcoming its opposition, the directors succeeded in completing the road to Cumberland in 1842. Difficulties in securing credit further handicapped the company, and when those were disposed of, the Virginia legislature again interposed to deny to the road permission to construct its line to Parkersburg, substituting Wheeling as the western terminus in the state. In 1848 the work of construction was again pushed forward over the most difficult route yet followed by an internal improvement in the United States. In 1851 the road was completed as far as Piedmont. Then westward, crawling up the slopes of mountains, tunneling hills, crossing ravines on high trestlework, and bridging the Cheat and Monongahela rivers, the work of construction proceeded. On January 22, 1852, the road was completed to Fairmont. Meanwhile, the work of construction was proceeding westward from that place and eastward from Wheeling, and on Christmas Eve, 1852, the last spike was driven at Rosby's Rock. The first train from the East entered Wheeling on New Year's Day, 1853, and ten days later at the formal opening of the road, the people of the city held a great celebration. Theirs was the first point on the Ohio River to have railway connection with the East.

The directors of the road would much rather have had Parkersburg as the western terminus, believing that it was the real head of navigation of the Ohio River. Besides, it was the projected eastern terminus of a railroad leading westward through Ohio. The people of the town were even more eager to secure a railroad. After the failure of their efforts to have the General Assembly authorize Parkersburg as the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio, they secured a charter in 1851 for the Northwestern Virginia Railroad to connect with the older line at Grafton. Though the newly projected road was ostensibly supported by local capital, it is evident that the Baltimore and Ohio company was behind the project. The route was selected by its engineers, and the completion of the line was made possible by a loan of $210,000 by its directors. The road when completed in 1857 passed under the management of the Baltimore and Ohio, and formed a link in a through railroad system connecting Baltimore with St. Louis.

The effect of the building of the railroad was immediately apparent in the quickening of industry. It was now possible to develop the vast resources of timber on the Cheat, the Tygarts Valley, and the West Fork rivers. Logs were cut and floated down these streams to points on the railroad where they were sawed and loaded on cars bound for the seacoast. The larger towns along the lines doubled and trebled in population, and many places, hitherto waste lands, became thriving villages. A number of coal mines were also opened, particularly in Hampshire (now Mineral) County. Before the opening of the Civil War, Palatine, opposite Fairmont, became a thriving industrial center through the manufacture of McCormick reapers. The commercial position of Wheeling as the rival of Pittsburgh was for a time greatly strengthened through the business which developed from the transfer of goods from steamboats to the railroad and vice versa. Two new packet lines began running from Wheeling to points farther down the Ohio River, and it was expected that the trade of Kentucky and other sections would soon have their center in the city. Other lines soon connected Wheeling with Marietta, with Cleveland, and with Philadelphia.

XII. Social Development. In general, the early travelers who left records of their journeys through western Virginia

spoke rather contemptuously of the conditions under which the people were living. The inhabitants of Point Pleasant were described as being greatly afflicted by ague. Those of Wheeling were addicted to Sabbath-breaking, profane swearing, and gambling. Malden, the center of the salt industry, was regarded as a den of iniquity. The dwellings of

—*W. D. Sell*
THE MOUNTAIN SQUIRE

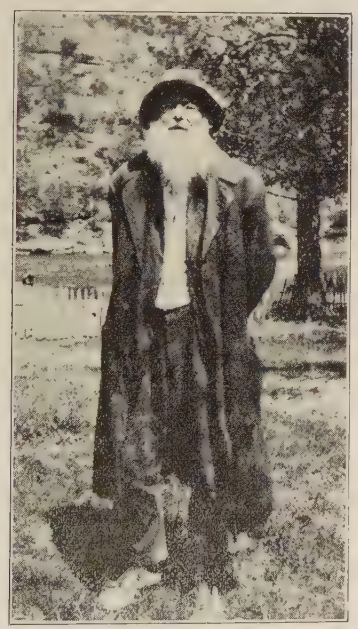
the people west of the mountains were not highly regarded until about 1835, when it was reported that many mansions of brick and stone had been built in the towns. With the passage of time, such undesirable conditions gradually disappeared. By 1803 Point Pleasant had a physician whose practice extended from Lewisburg to Chillicothe, Ohio. Many preachers came into the towns and through numerous revival meetings slowly developed a greater respect for religion and morals. With the accumulation of wealth the people were able to abandon their hewn-log houses and move into more commodious dwellings, furnished with the best work of cabinet makers in the eastern cities. Pianos and sewing machines appeared in considerable numbers by 1850.

Not only were the comforts of life being obtained in greater quantities, but better implements of husbandry were introduced. The primitive sickle began to give way to the grain cradle about 1820; and the flail was superseded first by the chaff piler about 1840 and later by the separator thresher in 1850.

In the beginning the laws were harsh. The death penalty was meted out for such offenses as forgery. The whipping post was a regular institution in nearly every county seat until the late thirties. Such offenses as swearing, drunkenness, tale-bearing, and gossip were freely punished. But gradually a more humane feeling became predominant and the old laws were superseded by others. The early county courts made strict provisions as to the prices that might be charged at inns for meals, for wines, and for the keeping of horses; but with the development of competition these regulations were quietly forgotten.

XIII. Slavery in Western Virginia. The number of slaves was never large on account of the rugged nature of the country and the lack of a staple crop. There were no large slaveholders, such as lived east of the mountains and in the South. A few men made a business of raising slaves to be sold "down the river," but for the most part they were kept to assist the farmer in clearing land, cultivating crops, and doing more or less skilled work around the villages, salt works, and boat yards. An actual decrease in the slave population occurred in the decade from 1850 to 1860. In the latter year only Jefferson County had a number of slaves sufficient to account for twenty per cent of its population. Kanawha County had more than two thousand slaves, and of the other counties, only Berkeley, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, and Monroe had more than a thousand each. In a third of the counties slaves made up less than one per cent of the population.

Not only were there few slaves, but the general opinion of the people seems to have been opposed to the institution of slavery. In 1832 the General Assembly, influenced greatly by members from the western portion of Virginia, came near abolishing slavery in the state. The opposition continued until after 1850 when, by overstating the facts, the abolitionist agitation of the North caused a reaction. In the decade before the Civil War some cases occurred in which attempts were made to punish the circulation of Northern literature. William E. Stevenson of Wood County was indicted for circulating a book which declared that the South must soon adopt a free labor economy; and Horace Greeley was indicted in Harrison County for certain statements appearing in the New York *Tribune*. The better-known case of John Brown at Harpers Ferry created excitement not only because of a threatened slave insurrection, but because of opposition to antislavery measures. The reaction, however, was by no means sufficiently great to allay all opposition to slavery. In 1860 there were many people who desired to see the end of the institution because they considered that its narrowing influence on Eastern slaveholders was blighting the prospects of the western section of the State.



—*W. D. Sell*
THE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT RIDER

XIV. Religious Development. The circuit rider who followed the earliest settlers to their communities west of the mountains became an important civilizing agent. His meetings afforded a respectable center for social intercourse, improved morality, and resulted in the establishment of churches in every part of the trans-Allegheny region. The Methodist congregations were the most numerous and the most widely distributed. In 1860 there were nearly five hundred of their churches within the present limits of the State. Wherever there was a Northern Methodist church there was an antislavery community and one that could be counted on to resist the dismemberment of the Union. After the Methodists, the Baptists were the most numerous and the most widely distributed, followed in order by the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Catholics, and the Christians. The Catholics were established at a comparatively late date, their churches being formed among Irish and German immigrants who came to the section mainly to build public works.

The Christian Church is interesting because of the close connection of its origin and formative period with the Northern Panhandle. In 1809 it was founded in Washington County, Pennsylvania, by Thomas Campbell, and a year later his famous son, Alexander, began to preach. The original church was moved to Bethany in 1827, and from that period the gradual expansion of the denomination began. Alexander Campbell established at Bethany a college of which he became president, and through his teaching and writings shaped the doctrines of the new church. In 1860 the

denomination had eighteen church buildings in what is now West Virginia, besides many others scattered over various parts of the country.

XV. Educational Development. The colony of Virginia, unlike most of the other colonies, was not greatly concerned with the education of the youth. Schools, where they existed, were conducted either by the established church or by private organizations of people who paid for the instruction of their children. The Episcopal Church was not the one to which the great majority of the early pioneers of West Virginia adhered; hence they were cut off from its educational benefits. Whatever schools there were in the West were conducted by the communities. When the Episcopal Church was disestablished in Virginia, some charity schools were established in the East, though they do not appear to have been in existence in the trans-Allegheny section.

The first legislation affecting elementary schools west of the mountains appears to have been the law of 1796 which provided for a state subsidy sufficient to give each child three years of schooling. If the parents desired to have their children receive more, it was then necessary that they should pay. The schools established under this act had the stigma of pauperism attached to them, and the pioneers were usually too proud to have their children attend them. They preferred either to establish private schools or else to allow their children to have no schooling at all rather than to endure the stigma. This law was substantially repealed in 1817. In 1809 the legislature established the Literary Fund from the proceeds of public land sales, but the fund appears to have been devoted to the aid of academies and other institutions of higher education rather than to elementary schools.

East and west of the mountains public opinion as to the value of free schools greatly differed. The people of eastern Virginia were averse to the establishment of free schools in any section. The people of the West, having been nurtured in more liberal atmosphere, demanded constantly that state aid be given to schools with no stigma of pauperism attached to them. In particular they proposed that a portion of the Literary Fund be diverted to the support of the common elementary schools. The East had control of the legislature and either defeated the Western proposals outright or else enacted legislation practically impossible of execution. Such an act was that of 1829, which offered state aid sufficient to pay two-fifths of the cost of building schoolhouses, provided that the people of a community would subscribe the remaining three-fifths. Few counties took advantage of the provision, the people preferring to use log houses already built, for school purposes. Another act, 1845, provided that, on petition of one-third of the citizens, followed by an election in which the favorable majority was two-thirds, schools might be established in a county in which teachers would be paid from the proceeds of public taxation. The law proved unworkable. In most counties it was found impossible to carry out all the detailed provisions. By 1860 only three counties in western Virginia had established free schools under the act.

From the failure of legislation it must not be concluded that there was no elementary education in western Virginia. The citizens of communities banded together to employ teachers, to repair "old-field" houses (abandoned cabins), and to erect rough log houses for the schools. They paid teachers by boarding them around among the patrons, by giving them clothing, and by cash grants. Though the extent of education secured under such conditions could not have been great, the arrangements at least gave most of the people fundamental training in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The census reports of 1850 show that only about fifteen per cent of the adult population could neither read nor

write. In the same year statistics reveal that about 25,000 pupils were enrolled in schools.

Not only was great attention given to elementary schools, but in most places of importance provision was made for higher education. Between 1776 and 1860 no less than sixty-two academies and colleges located in what is now West Virginia were chartered by the General Assembly. Twelve of them were in the Eastern Panhandle, seventeen in the Monongahela Valley, twenty-one in the Ohio Valley, and twelve along the Greenbrier and Kanawha rivers. Among the most influential may be mentioned: Bethany College at Bethany, Rector College at Pruntytown, Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, Linsly Institute at Wheeling, Lewisburg Academy at Lewisburg, Mercer Academy at Charleston, and Marshall College in Cabell County. The first two had rather large libraries for that time, and gave instruction that compared favorably with that of colleges in other states.

XVI. Western Virginians in Foreign Wars. In 1812 when war was declared against Great Britain, the people of West Virginia loyally supported the government. After the surrender of Detroit by the American army, the citizens of Brooke County, fearing an Indian invasion, raised two hundred men for defense. They were later incorporated into the regular army. About fifteen hundred volunteers from counties now included in West Virginia served in the western armies, and twenty-one hundred men went east of the mountains. At the Tarr furnace in Hancock County, were cast the cannon balls used by Commodore O. H. Perry in the naval battle of Lake Erie.

In the Mexican War, President Polk requested Virginia to furnish only one regiment. It was commanded by Colonel John F. Hamtramck of Jefferson County, and two companies of the regiment were raised in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. The people west of the mountains who desired to see service enlisted in newly organized regiments of the regular army. A company of seventy-five men from the vicinity of Guyandotte was incorporated bodily into the Eleventh Infantry; and a smaller company of thirty-two men from Monongalia County became part of the Thirteenth Infantry.

XVII. Western Virginia in National and State Politics. The early residents of the section showed great discontent with the fact that there was no effective national government under the Articles of Confederation. In the Virginia ratifying convention they voted almost unanimously for the approval of the Constitution of the United States. They expected a more aggressive policy to be inaugurated against the Indians in the Northwest Territory and better provisions for the navigation of the Mississippi. In these matters they were not disappointed. But they early showed themselves to be out of sympathy with the financial policies of Hamilton. In the elections of 1793 they sent opposition, or Democratic-Republican representatives, to Congress, and in later years they generally adhered to the party of Jefferson.

Toward the end of the "Era of Good Feeling," when the Federalist Party had disappeared, they showed unmistakable nationalist tendencies. Their representatives voted for measures of internal improvement by the National Government, and were much chagrined by Monroe's vetoes of road bills. Desiring protection for their salt, wool, and other products, they early gave their adherence to the "American System," which was sponsored by Clay, Adams, and Calhoun, and which was supposed to have the approval of Jackson.

The magnetic personality of Jackson gained for him a great hold on the sentiments of the people of the West, and many citizens continued to vote for him and for the party that he represented after he had vetoed a number of internal improvement bills and showed only a lukewarm approval of the tariff. They

liked his stern measures in putting down nullification in South Carolina, and they thoroughly approved of his militant nationalism. From his administration until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Democratic Party generally had majorities in practically all the northern counties of what is now West Virginia.

The Democratic Party was, however, not without vigorous opposition. Henry Clay marshaled the Whigs into a strong party favoring internal improvements, the protective tariff, and a national banking system, the first two of which were always popular in western Virginia. In state elections the two parties divided along similar lines, the Whigs favoring the early completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal and other public works, and the Democrats generally adopting obstructive tactics. The result was that the Kanawha Valley, through which the proposed canal would run, was as much inclined toward the Whig Party as the Northwest was toward the Democratic Party. In the eastern part of the state the Whigs were great planters, and they and those dependent upon them dominated the tidewater section; the Democrats were more often small farmers and they dominated the Piedmont. The existence of this peculiar sectional alignment was of great importance in the later history of the state up to the time of the Civil War.

Most matters of purely state politics resulted in a sectional alignment in the General Assembly. From the beginning, the people of the trans-Allegheny region were greatly dissatisfied because of the fact that they did not have representation in proportion to their numbers. They also desired a greater proportion of the revenues appropriated among them for the development of their section, a demand which the East persistently refused to grant. Finally in 1829, after long agitation, the people of the West acting with those of the Valley secured the calling of a constitutional convention. They hoped to obtain equal manhood suffrage in place of a freehold qualification; representation based upon white population instead of upon a basis of property; the reform of the county court system to provide an elective set of county officials; a more responsible state executive.

The delegates to the convention were elected on the old basis, and, of course, the eastern part of the state sent a great majority of them. Most of the time of the convention was spent in debating the question of apportionment, those from the West standing as a unit for representation in proportion to white population, the Easterners proposing a mixed basis of population and wealth. If slavery had been evenly distributed throughout the State, they might have accepted the proposals of the West; but as conditions were, they refused to give way and doggedly insisted that slave property should count in determining the number of delegates a county might send. Finally the convention made an arbitrary apportionment which gave the section east of the Blue Ridge control of the legislature, though that section had less than half the voters of the state.

The question of manhood suffrage met a similar determined opposition, resulting finally in a compromise by which the requirements were reduced and the suffrage given to tenants who paid taxes. The proposal to elect the governor by direct popular vote, favored by delegates from the West, was voted down, though most of the states were then electing their governors in that way. The Easterners also rejected the proposals for free public education and for the election of sheriffs by the people. On every question, therefore, the West was completely routed in spite of the most determined efforts of Philip Doddridge, Alexander Campbell, and other powerful debaters. On the vote for the final adoption of the new constitution, every delegate but one from the present State of West Virginia opposed it; that one was too ill to attend.

In the popular vote which followed, the people of the West were almost unanimously opposed to ratifying the constitution. Many times in the course of the

proceedings there were well-substantiated rumors that delegates from the West were on the point of withdrawing from the convention and going home. Leaders of the East made many arguments against the disruption of the state, but from that time the agitation for the creation of a new State received increasing impetus in the western counties. Their section received no public buildings and had no United States senators elected from it. It was denied, in 1831, a railroad through the Kanawha Valley.

Ten years later representatives of the West in the General Assembly tried in vain to secure a reapportionment. They recorded a resolution of protest and immediately began to agitate the calling of a new constitutional convention with its membership based on white population. The eastern section, seeing that the demands would be continued, determined to call a new convention, which, like the preceding one, could be controlled by themselves. Those from the West opposed this trick, but were voted down, and a new convention was called in 1850.

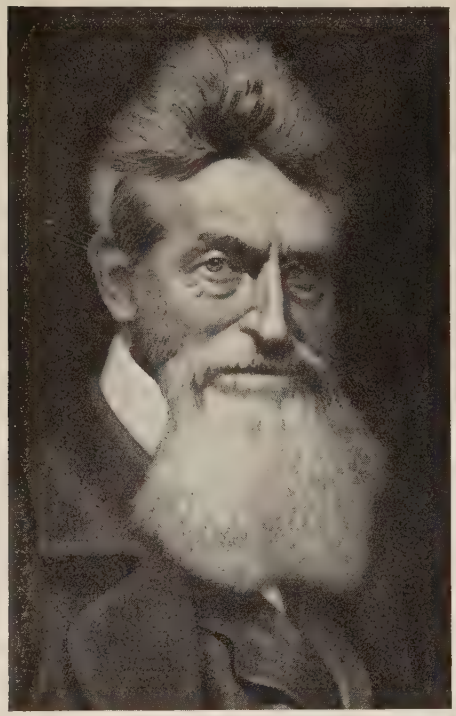
In the elections for the convention almost the sole question at issue was the basis of apportionment. The result was that every Westerner elected had pledged himself to favor the white basis, and every Easterner, except one, had recorded himself as opposed to it. In the convention, although the Easterners had sufficient votes to adopt their basis, they did not dare to do so because they feared that the Westerners would secede from the convention. They gave way and effected a compromise by which the white basis should determine the representation in the lower house, and an arbitrary basis, which was greatly favorable to the East, was fixed for representation in the Senate. Other reforms, including manhood suffrage, for which the West had long striven, were incorporated in the new constitution. The convention even agreed that the western section might have one governor. But on a relatively new sectional question, the West suffered a humiliating defeat. The convention decreed that all property except slaves was to be assessed at its actual value. All slaves over twelve years of age were to be arbitrarily assessed at $300 each and all slave children under that age were to be exempt from taxation. The Westerners, though they protested vigorously, could do nothing. The East intended to remain in control.

In 1850 there began in most parts of the South an active movement looking toward secession. In eastern Virginia most leaders of both political parties seem to have been in sympathy with it, though in the West the proposal was disapproved at every opportunity that came before the people. Daniel Webster, noting the expressions of opinion, warned the Southern leaders that if Virginia should secede from the Union, the people west of the Blue Ridge would secede from Virginia and set up a separate state within the Union. The leaders apparently heeded the warning, for they began immediately to pass legislation designed to appease the western section and create a "united Virginia."

It was realized that the antislavery Northwest held the balance of power between the parties, and since the people were largely Democrats the principal efforts to secure their adhesion were made by proslavery leaders in that party. Henry A. Wise, who alone of all the Easterners had sided with the West in the convention of 1850, became the candidate for governor in 1855 and was elected by the votes of the West. During his administration his efforts were devoted to securing better feeling between the sections. New and important appropriations were made for the construction of turnpikes and other improvements in the section. Western men were urged to send their children to Virginia schools. And the state made great financial efforts to provide for the construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad through the Kanawha Valley. This latter scheme, however, was not pleasing to the people of the Northwest, who, having already secured the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road, did not want to be taxed to build a line elsewhere. In that section the feeling of antagonism, far from being allayed, seems rather to have been increased.

An evidence of the feeling is shown in the gubernatorial campaign of 1859. The candidates were Brockenbrough, an out-and-out proslavery man, and Letcher,



JOHN BROWN

who had formerly been active in opposing slavery and who had only recently announced his conversion. The people of the West contributed the votes necessary to elect Letcher, because of his former record. How he repaid them when the crisis came, we shall soon see.

The clouds of Civil War had gathered fast, largely because of events in Kansas, the Dred Scott decision, the rise of the Republican party, and John Brown's raid. Brown had been a militant free-soiler in Kansas, and had fought pitched battles with the proslavery element in the territory. After it had apparently been made safely free-soil he turned his attention to means of freeing the slaves in the South. He planned to fortify places along the Alleghenies where runaway slaves could seek refuge and be passed along from one post to another until they gained their freedom. As a first step, in 1859 he seized the arsenal at Harpers Ferry. This act was regarded as a riot against both the United States and Virginia. He was besieged by marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee, was captured, tried by the court at Charles Town, and executed. The incident created great excitement and welded the opposing forces more closely.

A year later in the presidential election the Democratic Party split, the Northern wing nominating Stephen A. Douglas and the Southern wing, John C. Breckinridge. There were besides in the field, Lincoln, the Republican candidate, and John Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union party. This party was a Southern remnant of the old Whig Party, and though the members professed a desire to save the Union, most of them were soon actively supporting the Confederate States. The old national party ties prevailed over the real issues of the campaign, and Breckinridge received the support of the antislavery Northwest. Bell was successful in the Kanawha Valley. Douglas had a considerable vote, but nothing in comparison to the vote he would have received if the people had felt that the South really intended to secede. The large vote for Breckinridge in the Northwest was probably a great source of encouragement to the leaders in eastern Virginia who desired secession.

XVIII. The Secession of Virginia. News of the election had hardly reached South Carolina, when the legislature called a convention. This convention quickly passed an ordinance of secession. In most of the other Southern states the governors called special sessions of the legislatures, which in turn called con-

ventions. Before Lincoln was inaugurated seven states had left the Union and had formed themselves into the Confederate States of America. Governor Letcher, who had been elected largely because of his antislavery views promptly called a special session of the General Assembly, ostensibly to ratify the sale of some state bonds, though everyone was well aware of his real purpose. The legislature called a convention, mentioning, among other reasons, that the constitution was in need of amendment; and in this case many people in the western part of the State were deceived. They desired constitutional reforms, particularly on such questions as representation and taxation; and their representatives were, therefore, divided on the question of calling the convention.

Many expressions of opinion occurring in northwestern Virginia should have caused the secessionist leaders to consider the possibilities of the disruption of the state. A mass meeting in Preston County, following the secession of South Carolina, declared that the act was treason. Many other meetings expressed a devotion to the Union and a desire to resist all efforts of the leaders of the State to precipitate them into the Confederacy. In the election of delegates, the voters demanded from the candidates pledges that they would oppose all efforts at secession and all attempts to have the convention go into secret session. A strongly Union group of delegates was sent from the trans-Allegheny region.

The convention sat in Richmond, a city which was overwhelmingly in favor of the South and which brought every sort of pressure against the delegates to induce them to pass an ordinance of secession. From the galleries the citizens hissed speakers who dared to defend the Union, and they applauded loudly those who spoke against it. It is even said that the secessionists spit in the faces of Union men when they passed them in the street. Under such circumstances, it was perhaps natural that some of the lukewarm delegates would go over to the other side, especially since the Union men in the convention were not united on any definite policy. Under the pretext of hearing a secret message from President Lincoln, the secessionist leaders secured the passage of a resolution to have the convention go into secret session; and in the period of excitement which followed the attack on Fort Sumter they finally passed an ordinance of secession. Governor Letcher had called out the militia to capture the arsenal at Harpers Ferry and the Norfolk navy yard, and Henry A. Wise indulged in inflammatory oratory on the floor of the convention. The final vote was eighty-eight for secession to fifty-five against it. Not many delegates of the West were led into voting for the ordinance. Of those from counties later included in West Virginia twenty-nine were against it, nine were for it, seven were absent, and one was excused from voting.

Though the ordinance would not be valid until it was ratified by the people, the convention made an alliance with the Confederate States, raised an army and a naval force and welcomed Southern troops into the state. They also provided that no one in the State might act under the authority of the United States.

XIX. The Resistance of the Northwest. As soon as the ordinance of secession was passed, some members from the West met in caucus to decide what they should do. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that they should secede from the convention and go home. They made their way over the mountains and reported to their constituents what had occurred in the secret session. In Wheeling and Wellsburg, Chester D. Hubbard and Campbell Tarr recommended that the people should regard the ordinance as void and prepare to resist it. The people were heartily in sympathy with their views and provided for the raising of men and the obtaining of arms from the War Department. When Governor

Letcher sent officers to seize the Customs House at Wheeling, the people prevented the orders from being carried into execution.

In many other counties north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the people held great mass meetings which denounced secession and expressed a determination to adhere to the Union. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* was active on the side of the Union and gave much space to agitating the question. The Wheeling *Union,* which belied its name in taking the other side, was soon forced to suspend publication and close its offices. With so widespread a feeling, it is not surprising that very soon preparations would be made for a general convention of the people of the section. On April 22 a great meeting in Harrison County under the guidance of John S. Carlile called such a convention to meet in Wheeling on May 13. It was provided that each county should send at least five citizens as delegates.

In other sections of what is now West Virginia the sentiments of the people were mixed. There is no doubt that Mason and Jackson counties were for the Union from the beginning, but in the interior the people seem to have acquiesced in the acts of the convention. Volunteers were raised for the state troops, and the Confederate flag was displayed in many counties. It was obvious that if the people were to be turned toward the Union, some positive action was necessary at once.

XX. The First Wheeling Convention. On May 13, delegates representing twenty-five counties met in Wheeling. They had been chosen by county and district mass meetings or in secret assemblages of a few citizens. The number present from the counties varied greatly. Wood County chartered a steamboat and sent seventy of her leading citizens as delegates. Ohio and Monongalia counties had almost as many. But the other counties kept within the terms of the call, and limited their delegations. The total number of delegates present exceeded four hundred, and the convention had in its membership practically all the leading men in the section.

As soon as the session opened John S. Carlile proposed that a committee on credentials should be appointed, in order that the convention would be a truly representative body which could logically claim to be the rightful successor of the convention at Richmond. As soon as that was done he proposed that an ordinance should be adopted which would sever the connection between the western counties and the remainder of the state of Virginia and set up the state of "New Virginia." The convention ought then, in his opinion, to frame a constitution and apply to Congress for admission to the Union.

Though Carlile had been the leading spirit in having the convention called, it does not appear that he imparted his full intentions as to the scope of the convention to the other leaders. The proposal therefore surprised them a great deal. Waitman T. Willey of Monongalia County and General John J. Jackson of Wood County brought up legal difficulties and opposed the measure as premature. Jackson believed that the convention ought to confine itself to devising ways and means to defeat the ordinance of secession when it was presented to the people for ratification. Francis H. Pierpont spoke to the same effect. After an exciting session Carlile gave way and withdrew his resolution. The committee on State and Federal Relations then presented a report which declared that the people should use their efforts to defeat the ordinance of secession; but if it passed, the people should hold special elections for delegates to a second convention which would attempt to form a new state. The convention also created a Central Committee to defeat the ordinance, if possible, and to correspond with the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the election which followed, the ordinance was ratified through the over-

Arthur I. Boreman
G. W. Stuttleworth
Nathan H. Tapp
Joe C. Gist
W. J. Boreman
Chapman J. Stewart
Daniel D. Johnson
Jos. A. Foley
Geo. M. C. Porter
J. H. Atkinson of Hancock
W. L. Crawford
Geo. S. Carlile
Solomon S. Fleming
Lot Bowen
B. F. Shuttleworth
Daniel Frost
J. F. Scott
A. Flesher
P. M. Hale
J. A. J. Lightburn
Richard Hart
J. H. Smith
Francis H. Pierpoint
John S. Burns
A. F. Ritchie
Jas. Allison
Remembrance Swan
C. C. Caldwell
Thos. Morris
Lewis Wetzel
Chas. B. Waggener
D. Polsley
Leroy Pressnell
Joseph Snider
R. L. Butcher
William Price
James Evans
D. B. Dorsey
Thos. H. Logan
Andrew Wilson
Daniel Lamb
J. M. Paxton

Geo. Harrison
C. D. Hubbard
James W. Williamson
G. W. Smith
Wm. Langlass
Chas. Hooton
Wm. B. Zinn
Wm. B. Crane
John Howard
H. Hagans
Jno. J. Brown
S. Parsons
Samuel Crane
J. A. Roberts
L. E. Davidson
Jno. J. Pendleton
Samuel D. Lodd
D. D. T. Farnsworth
Wm. A. Brumfield
Wm. H. Copley
Jas. G. West sen.
Reuben Martin
Jas. P. Farrell
Leroy Newman
E. T. Graham
J. M. Moss
P. G. Van Winkle
Wyles Allcock
James Titus Close
John Hauxhurst
Eben E. Mason
James Carskadon
O. D. Devinney
Geo. W. Brooks
J. H. Brown
Jos. L. Barnett
H. W. Crothers
John D. Nicholls
Campbell Tarr
Peter Love
Henry H. Withers
Henry C. Moore
William Ratcliff
Greenbury Slack

FACSIMILE OF SIGNATURES TO THE WEST VIRGINIA BILL OF RIGHTS

whelming vote cast in its favor in eastern Virginia. The northwestern counties voted decisively against the ordinance, sixteen of them piling up an unfavorable majority of nearly twenty thousand. On the other hand, Jefferson, Fayette, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Monroe, and Mercer counties gave large majorities for secession. The complete returns from most of the other counties now included in West Virginia have been lost.

The leaders of the Northwest soon made it clear that they did not intend to accept the result of the vote. They hurried forward preparations to get a military force ready for the field, and they sought the aid of other states in expelling the Virginia troops from their section.

XXI. The Confederate Troops Expelled. The state authorities had sent officers into western Virginia in April to raise volunteers to defend it against a possible invasion of United States troops, but few companies were raised in the Northwest. Colonel George A. Porterfield was instructed to make his base of operations at Grafton, whence he could move by rail either to Parkersburg or to Wheeling. After considerable difficulty he succeeded in concentrating about 550 men at Grafton; but toward the end of May he felt obliged to abandon the town and move southward to Philippi.

The immediate occasion for his movement was the approach of the advance guard of an army of thirty thousand Ohio and Indiana troops under General George B. McClellan, who crossed the Ohio River soon after the results of the election were known. McClellan was anxious to make the movement appear to be a rebellion of Virginians against the state authorities, and he therefore sent Colonel B. F. Kelley with the First Virginia Provisional Regiment to act as the advance guard. He reached Grafton May 30, and four days later began a night march to Philippi, arriving before Porterfield's camp at dawn. The Confederates were surprised and routed with slight loss on either side. They fled to the headwaters of the Tygarts Valley River and sent hurried requests to Richmond for reinforcements.

Two weeks later General Robert S. Garnett, a capable officer, arrived and took command of the Confederate force, which soon numbered about four thousand. He fortified Laurel Hill to prevent the Federals from moving up the valley from Philippi, and Rich Mountain to prevent their approach on Beverly from the direction of Clarksburg and Buckhannon. McClellan determined to attack Rich Mountain, which was the weaker position, and thus get in the rear of the main Confederate force on Laurel Hill. He was completely successful in routing the Confederates. Garnett retreated with the main body, but was pursued and overtaken at Corrick's Ford, in Tucker County. In the battle which followed, Garnett was killed, and his force was completely defeated. A few men, throwing away their equipment and arms, escaped by crossing into Maryland, then back to the South Branch, and so into the Shenandoah Valley.

While McClellan's campaign was proceeding in the Northwest the Federals made a diversion into the Kanawha Valley. General J. D. Cox crossed the Ohio River and moved toward Charleston, intending to drive out a Confederate force under General Henry S. Wise. A sharp skirmish occurred at Scary Creek below the mouth of the Coal River, and the Federals were delayed a few hours. In the face of superior numbers Wise felt obliged to retreat far up the valley. He reported a great deal of disaffection in the region, especially below Charleston, and thought that the people of the lower valley were already lost to the Confederates. As a result of his dispatches, another large force under the command of General John B. Floyd was sent into the Kanawha Valley to defend the region.

Late in the summer General W. S. Rosecrans, who had succeeded to McClellan's command in the Northwest,

moved southward over the Weston and Gauley Bridge Turnpike to attack the Confederates. His advance guard was attacked by Floyd at Cross Lanes in Nicholas County, and was defeated, losing one hundred prisoners. A few days later Wise's army was defeated by General Cox near the mouth of the Gauley River. Wise and Floyd were jealous of each other, and failed to unite their armies against either of the Federal columns. If they had done so, it is possible that they might have held the district for a much longer time.

General Rosecrans, having come up with reinforcements, ordered his army to attack Floyd in a strongly intrenched position at Carnifex Ferry. The result was indecisive, and Rosecrans withdrew his forces to wait until the next morning. Floyd, who was not a military man, became frightened at the possibility that the Federals would seize a position in his rear and thus cut off his retreat. He therefore abandoned his position in the night, and retreated into Greenbrier County. He returned in November and fought Rosecrans at Gauley Bridge, but the action resulted in his complete defeat. The Confederates were shortly afterward driven across the Alleghenies.

Meanwhile, in northern Virginia the Confederates made an attempt to recover the territory lost in Garnett's defeat. General Robert E. Lee with fourteen thousand men moved against a Federal force of nine thousand which had been left to guard the passes over the mountains from Staunton. Why he did not succeed in defeating the Federals and marching to the Ohio River remains one of the mysteries of the Civil War. One regiment of his army only skirmished in front of the Federal fort on Cheat Mountain, and then the campaign was abandoned. The Confederates never afterward made a serious attempt to recover their lost ground west of the Alleghenies.

Late in the year a small Confederate force which had remained west of the mountains fortified a position on the Greenbrier River. Here they repulsed a strong Federal force under General Joseph J. Reynolds, but did not follow up their victory. They retreated to the Allegheny Mountain where they again occupied a strong position, from which General Robert H. Milroy without success attempted to dislodge them. Again they did not pursue the Federals. They shortly afterward moved eastward and joined the Confederate force operating in the Shenandoah Valley. The result of the campaigns was to leave the people of western Virginia free to set up a new government.

XXII. The Second Wheeling Convention. The first convention at Wheeling had provided that on July 11, a second convention should meet to be composed of all senators and representatives elected to the General Assembly at Richmond, and, in addition, of delegates elected by the people equal to double the number which a county was entitled to send to the lower house of the legislature. Five senators, twenty-eight representatives, and forty-four delegates attended the sessions. In all, thirty-four counties were represented, including Kanawha, Putnam, Cabell, Randolph, Hardy, Jefferson, Fairfax, and Alexandria, which had not been represented in the first convention.

The plans of the leaders had evidently been perfected before the opening of the session, and the work of the convention proceeded in accordance with them. It was not their intention to form a new state at once. The Constitution of the United States, under which they found legal justification for their action, specifically provided that no state should be divided without its own consent; and since the authorities at Richmond were unlikely to give their consent to a division of Virginia, it was necessary to create a new state government that would be more liberal toward Western aspirations. Some of the delegates were, besides, intent upon forming a reorganization of the state government which would immediately begin to give proper

aid to the Federal government in suppressing the rebellion.

One of the first acts of the convention was the adoption of the "Declaration of the People of Virginia," which had been prepared by John S. Carlile. This document, modeled upon the Declaration of Independence, enumerated the grievances of the people of the West. The authorities at Richmond, it declared, had usurped authority, had attempted to overthrow the government of the United States, had instituted a reign of terror, had required the people to wage war on the United States, and had attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy. All of these acts justified the convention in declaring the ordinance of secession void and in setting up in place of Letcher's government, a new government that would act under the authority of the Constitution of the United States. The declaration was adopted on the anniversary of Bunker Hill, and the number of signers was exactly the same as the number who had signed the Declaration of Independence eighty-five years before.

XXIII. The Restored Government of Virginia. The convention adopted this title for the reorganized government, and provided that the Constitution of Virginia, with some amendments, should be the fundamental law. Having declared the offices of Governor Letcher and his associates vacant, it proceeded to fill their places by electing Francis H. Pierpont governor; Daniel Polsley lieutenant governor; James S. Wheat attorney-general; and Peter G. Van Winkle, William A. Harrison, William Lazier, Daniel Lamb, and James Paxton members of the governor's council. The new officers began immediately to perform their duties.

The first problems of the new governor were to secure recognition from the Federal authorities, to obtain revenue, and to equip regiments for the national service. Governor Pierpont had no difficulty in having President Lincoln recognize the government, and his commissions to senators and members of the House of Representatives were later recognized by Congress and the members were admitted. Funds sufficient for immediate needs were obtained upon the personal notes of Governor Pierpont and his associates and by a military expedition to Weston which obtained the money in the branch of the Exchange Bank which had been appropriated by the Virginia legislature for the construction of a hospital for the insane at that town. A special session of the legislature, meeting July 1, authorized the collection of taxes. Within a short time Governor Pierpont succeeded in raising ten regiments for the Union army, a number in excess of the quota assigned to the State by the War Department. In addition, he formed home guards in counties where Confederate sympathizers were numerous and where they hampered the enforcement of the laws and the collection of taxes.

The legislature loyally supported the governor, enacting the laws which he recommended. One of the first acts of the special session was to elect John S. Carlile and Waitman T. Willey as United States senators. The authorities of the new government were unwilling to place increased burdens of taxation on the people, thinking it better to practice rigid economy than to provoke possible opposition among the people. Many Confederate sympathizers were arrested and confined, but in general those who were disposed to accept the new government and to live peaceably under it were let alone. This policy doubtless resulted in winning many wavering persons to the support of the Union.

The Restored Government continued to exercise civil jurisdiction over all parts of Virginia within the Union lines until June 20, 1863, when West Virginia was admitted. On that date, Pierpont gathered the records of the government and moved the capital to Alexandria. When Richmond was finally captured by Grant, he moved the records to that city and made it again the capital. He continued to act as governor, exercising

jurisdiction over all of Virginia, until superseded by an appointee of the Federal military authorities.

XXIV. The Formation of West Virginia. After agreeing to the restoration of the government of Virginia, the members of the second Wheeling Convention who desired the formation of a separate state secured the passing of a resolution that the Convention should meet again August 6, for an adjourned session. Upon its reassembling an ordinance was immediately proposed for the formation of a new state to be composed of all counties now in West Virginia north and northwest of Pendleton, Pocahontas, Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, Boone, and Logan, and for the inclusion of these counties if the people should express a desire to be admitted. A prolonged series of debates followed. Some members desired that the new state should include all of northern Virginia as far east as Alexandria, and also the Shenandoah Valley. Others, doubting the wisdom of creating a new state, brought up legal and constitutional obstacles. They cited a letter of Attorney-General Bates in which he declared that the formation of a new state would be an act of revolution which would weaken the support which the National Government would give to the people of western Virginia. He had apparently not studied the question and had based the opinion on the supposition that the Restored Government was only provisional. The advocates of a new State replied that the Restored Government was not provisional, but was the lawful government of the state of Virginia, and hence was perfectly qualified to give its consent to an act of dissolution.

Washington Hall, Wheeling, the Birthplace of West Virginia

The differences were finally settled by a compromise which provided for the formation of a new state to be called Kanawha which, in addition to those mentioned in the original resolution, should include Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, and Nicholas counties. The convention provided that an election should be held October 24, in which the people might have an opportunity to

ratify the ordinance and at the same time choose delegates to a constitutional convention. One section of the ordinance which is of especial interest provided that the new state should take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of Virginia as it existed on January 1, 1861.

The proposal to form a new State was ratified by the people by the overwhelming vote of 18,408 to 781, and the first constitutional convention of West Virginia convened on November 26. It was composed of sixty-one members, representing all the counties now included in West Virginia except Monroe, Webster, Berkeley, and Jefferson. The members immediately devoted their attention to framing a constitution for the new State.

As in previous conventions, the question of boundaries proved a perplexing one, and propositions were made to include the Shenandoah Valley. Fortunately they were rejected; but the boundaries were somewhat extended so as to secure the crest of the Alleghenies as a military frontier. All the counties now in West Virginia were included except Berkeley and Jefferson.

The convention early showed its disapproval of the name Kanawha which had been proposed. A few delegates wanted the new State to be called Alleghany; others proposed Western Virginia and Augusta; but finally the name West Virginia was adopted, apparently because the delegates had a sentimental attachment to the name which was borne by the old state. The vote was: for West Virginia, 30; for Kanawha, 9; for Western Virginia, 2; for Alleghany, 2; and for Augusta, 1.

In drawing up the provisions of the constitution the delegates departed widely from the precedent set in Virginia, and sought to follow the models of Northern states. The term of the governor was made two years, and the legislature was to meet in annual sessions. It was given the usual powers of such bodies, and in addition the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it was limited in important respects as the result of former experience. It was prohibited from contracting any debt except for the purposes of meeting casual deficits, repelling invasion, and assuming a just proportion of the former debt of Virginia.

The provisions relating to the organization of local government were entirely changed. The county court system was abolished and in its place was substituted a county and township system. Each township was to elect a supervisor, a clerk, and other officers; and the supervisors, meeting together, were to constitute a county board to transact administrative but not judicial business.

Mindful of the former difficulties in providing education, the convention took a long step forward from the narrow and unprogressive stand taken by the state constitution of Virginia. It provided for a system of free public schools, and decreed that they were to be supported from the interest of a school fund, from the proceeds of forfeitures and fines, and by direct taxation.

Perhaps the most difficult problem of the convention was to determine the future status of slavery. Many delegates believed that the existence of slavery had been a blight, and they desired the abolition of the institution. They pointed out the fact that its continued existence would discourage white immigration. They also expressed the fear that Congress would not admit another slave state. On the other hand, it was pointed out that most slaveholders had loyally supported the Union and that abolition would be likely to turn them against it. Furthermore, it was felt that the institution would soon automatically go out of existence. In the final draft, no mention was made of the subject.

The draft constitution was submitted to the people at a special election held on the fourth Thursday of April, 1862. It was promptly ratified, the vote being 18,062 to 514. In May the legislature of the Restored Government gave its consent to the division of the state. The

future of the question then depended upon the action of Congress.

XXV. The Admission of West Virginia. On May 29 Senator Waitman T. Willey of Virginia presented to the Senate a petition for the admission of West Virginia as a state. The proposal was referred to the Committee on Territories, of which his colleague, Senator John S. Carlile, was a member. It was expected that Carlile would draft a bill at once and present it in time for action before the session of Congress closed; but he delayed for nearly a month. When the committee finally reported, it inserted provisions that radically altered the proposal. Fifteen secessionist counties in the Shenandoah Valley were to be included; all children of slaves born after July 4, 1863, were to be free; and another constitutional convention and another election to ratify the instrument were to be held. It was the general opinion in western Virginia that Carlile, formerly the most active leader in the movement for a new state, had now turned against the proposal and was doing his utmost to defeat it by delay. The opinion was further strengthened by his later attitude.

Senator Willey, who at the beginning of the war had been decidedly lukewarm, took up the burden of securing admission. Through the help of Northern senators he finally secured the passage of the measure before the session closed, though it was amended so as to provide that all slaves under twenty-one years of age on July 4, 1863, should be free on attaining their majority. The bill was then presented to the House, but, in the haste of the closing days of the session, that body failed to pass it. On December 10, 1862, shortly after the opening of the new session, it voted its approval of the bill as amended. President Lincoln then signed it, though half the members of his cabinet had expressed their opposition to it.

Before the act of admission could be placed in operation, it was necessary that the constitutional convention should meet and ratify the amendment concerning slavery. Another session was held, and the convention promptly made the necessary change. The amendment was ratified by the people by a vote of 23,321 to 472. On April 20, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation for the admission of West Virginia, to take effect sixty days later.

XXVI. The New State Government in Operation. A nominating convention at Parkersburg, May 9, 1863, agreed upon the following officers of the new State: for governor, Arthur I. Boreman; for treasurer, Campbell Tarr; for auditor, Samual Crane; for secretary of state, Edgar J. Boyers; for attorney-general, A. B. Caldwell; and for judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Ralph L. Berkshire, James H. Brown, and William A. Harrison. All were duly elected by the people and took office June 20, 1863.

The first Legislature met on the same day. It provided for taking over the building of the Linsly Institute as a capitol. It approved the design for a State seal which was submitted by J. H. Diss Debar. And it passed laws for the defense of the State and the collection and appropriation of revenues.

The State, when first admitted, did not include Berkeley and Jefferson counties. In January, 1863, the legislature of the Restored Government had passed an act giving its consent to the addition of these counties, provided the people, at a special election, gave their approval. In July, 1863, Governor Pierpont issued a proclamation stating that the people of Berkeley County had by a large majority approved the action, and later a similar result was certified as to Jefferson County. Both counties were admitted by the Legislature of West Virginia, though the admission was not validated by an act of Congress until March 2, 1866.

The executive authorities continued the work of Governor Pierpont in raising troops for the Union army and in suppressing disorders incident to the war.

There was much confusion, and many county officials continued to give their allegiance to the government at Richmond, paying taxes into the treasury of the secessionist government. Strong measures were often necessary to compel them to recognize the government of the new state.

XXVII. Military Operations, 1862-1865. Though the Confederates never made a determined attempt to reconquer the region west of the Alleghenies after the close of 1861, they sent small forces to conduct raids through that section in every year until the close of the war. The Eastern Panhandle was a strategic center throughout the course of hostilities, and both armies disputed the possession of it. In the course of their operations the town of Romney changed hands fifty-six times. Harpers Ferry, strongly fortified by the Union army, was once captured by Stonewall Jackson with its garrison of twelve thousand men.

The object of most of the raids was the cutting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the only direct line from Washington to the West. The officials of the company in the beginning adopted the policy of neutrality, but when Jackson, by a ruse, got most of the rolling stock within a small stretch of the road and then captured and ran it up the Valley they changed their policy and aided in suppressing the rebellion. They were active in the formation of West Virginia, and the inclusion of the Eastern Panhandle is usually credited to them.

In August, 1862, General A. G. Jenkins with 550 men entered Monroe County, marched up the Greenbrier Valley to the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, and then westward to the Ohio River in Jackson County. He crossed into Ohio and then returned to Virginia through the Kanawha Valley, having marched over five hundred miles. The following month, General W. W. Loring came into the Kanawha Valley. At Fayetteville he defeated General J. A. J. Lightburn, pursued him to the Federal base at Charleston, and captured a great quantity of military stores. The Federals retreated to the Ohio River, and Loring, fearing attack, led his army back over the divide. In November of the same year General J. D. Imboden crossed into Pendleton County and marched northward to St. George, Tucker County, intending to destroy the railroad at Rowlesburg. Learning that Federal forces were moving to cut him off, he hastily retreated.

J. H. DISS DEBAR
DESIGNER OF THE STATE SEAL

The following year a force of five thousand Confederates in two divisions crossed the Alleghenies and penetrated nearly to the Ohio River. The division led by General William E. Jones reached Preston County and, after destroying the bridge across the Cheat River and doing much damage to the railroad, it moved to Morgantown. It set fire to the suspension bridge there, but the bridge

did not burn. It then moved to Fairmont, where the railroad bridge was blown up. The main division under General Imboden moved westward over the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike to Weston, where it joined the other force. From there Jones marched westward to the Wirt County oil fields where he burned vast quantities of petroleum; and Imboden turned southward to the Kanawha Valley. The expedition destroyed much property and carried off thousands of cattle and horses.

The Federal government, dissatisfied with the feeble efforts of the Union forces to check the raiders, sent General W. W. Averell to take command. He secured mounts for the infantry and made it a mobile force, able to run down the Confederates and even to carry the war into their own country. Late in June he drove off General William L. Jackson and a Confederate force of twelve hundred who had attacked Beverly. Averell then tried by forced marches to reach Gettysburg in time for the battle. Though he arrived too late, he was still in time to pursue the retreating Confederates. He overtook a small force at Martinsburg and defeated it. Shortly afterward he went to Greenbrier County to repulse an army of two thousand with which General Sam Jones had invaded the region. The two armies met at Rocky Gap in a battle which lasted into the second day. The Federal ammunition ran short, and Averell retreated after having lost one-sixth of his men. Later he was called upon to meet General John Echols in Pocahontas County. At the battle of Droop Mountain he defeated General Echols so severely that the Confederate force was barely able to escape from the field.

In December, 1863, the Federal authorities ordered Averell to make a raid on the railroad leading from Virginia into Tennessee, where the Confederates were besieging General Ambrose E. Burnside's army in Knoxville. He marched southward from Keyser, and, though several Confederate armies moved to cut him off, he reached the railroad at Salem. He drove back one force and destroyed sixteen miles of railroad. During his advance rain had fallen in torrents, streams were swollen, and bridges were swept away. His retreat was perilous and difficult, not only from natural causes but because of the rapid movements of several Confederate armies. By the fortunate capture of a dispatch he learned that only the road leading across the mountains into Pocahontas County was open. Over it he succeeded in escaping in spite of snow and sleet, severe cold, and the continual attacks of Confederate forces who hung upon his rear.

One of the armies which had been sent to pursue Averell retaliated by a raid through the South Branch to Romney, and in January another force came, this time under General Jubal A. Early. He captured Petersburg, collected a number of cattle and succeeded in destroying some railroad bridges. Later in the same year four separate raids were made into the South Branch Valley, in which the Confederates destroyed railroad and other property. In May, Averell again destroyed a part of the Virginia railroad at Dublin. In August he overtook a Confederate force under General John McCausland, which had penetrated as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and at Moorefield he defeated them, capturing hundreds of prisoners and recovering all the property they had carried off.

In September, 1864, General V. A. Witcher led a Confederate force of five hundred men to Weston and carried off many prisoners and live stock. Later in the same year a picked force of about the same size attacked the Federal post at Beverly. Considering the size of the forces, the battle was one of the most bloody of the war. Half the Confederates were killed or wounded, and the Federals lost one-fourth of their numbers. The upper Potomac was the scene of operations of Captain J. H. McNeill and a force of sixty-one Confederates. He captured Piedmont, taking a hundred prisoners, and afterward defeated a

much larger force at Springfield, Hampshire County. General Rosser was also active, capturing Keyser, with 800 prisoners and Beverly with 580. This operation took place in January, 1865, and was the last in West Virginia.

XXVIII. How the People Divided. At the beginning of the war there was much confusion of opinion. Small communities were often arrayed on opposite sides, and even members of the same families enlisted in the opposing armies. With the possible exception of Hancock, there was no county which was wholly for the Union, nor was there any county in which the Confederate sentiment was unanimous. A Confederate company was raised at Wheeling and another in the valley of Dunkard's Creek, which was joined by men from Monongalia County and from Greene County, Pennsylvania. Most of the other counties of the section sent one or more companies into the Confederate army.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Union enlistments greatly exceeded those of the Southern armies. Most of the Confederates enlisted at the beginning of the war and before measures were taken for the restoration of the government of Virginia or for the admission of West Virginia. Beginning with the secession of Virginia and continuing throughout the war, there was a steady stream of volunteers into the Union army. The Federal records show that about thirty thousand soldiers were enlisted in West Virginia, and that they came from all parts of the State. To this number should be added a number of volunteers who joined Ohio or Pennsylvania regiments at the beginning of the war. There were also a large number—possibly as many as five thousand—who at one time or another were members of Union home guard companies organized for local defense.

The number of Confederate volunteers will probably never be known. The Federal commander in West Virginia at the close of the war estimated the total at seven thousand, based on the number of former Confederate soldiers who returned to his military district. Recent researches, however, have indicated that this estimate is far too low. It might possibly be increased by one-half and still be within the limits of truth. In addition, there were a number of Confederate sympathizers who organized companies to operate against outlying parties of the Union army and against citizens of Union sympathies.

From a study of all the available materials, it is evident that sentiment in favor of the Union predominated north of a line drawn forty miles south of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and about the same distance from the navigable portions of the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers. In the northern and western parts of the state the Restored Government and later West Virginia had few difficulties in enforcing obedience to their authority. The region was relatively free from Confederate partisan bands. And enlistments for the Union army were furnished by the county boards roughly in accordance with the quotas assigned. There was also a strong Union sentiment in Wyoming County and contiguous districts.

It is just as evident that in other sections the Confederate sympathizers were predominant. Greenbrier and Monroe counties, a rich agricultural district, sent few volunteers into the Union army and a great many to join the forces of Lee. In the mountainous counties from Webster southward to the Virginia line they were strong enough to prevent the execution of the laws of the Restored Government. In some cases the county officials collected taxes and made regular returns to the treasury at Richmond. In all of these counties Confederate partisan bands prevented the free expression of opinion and caused many people who would otherwise have been openly for the Union to remain neutral. The Confederate records show, however, that there was much open disaffection even in

such loyal counties as Greenbrier, Monroe, and Mercer.

Along the border between these sections partisan bands of both armies carried on a conflict during almost the whole course of the war. Many villages were burned by them, many peaceably inclined persons were murdered, and much property was destroyed. Though the organization of Union home guards was extended southward in the last years of the war, the companies were unable to cope with the situation, as is indicated by the entries of "disbanded" and "discharged," which frequently appear in the records.

XXIX. Relations with Virginia after the War. In 1866 the legislature of Virginia passed a resolution that the people deeply lamented the dismemberment of the old state. It proposed negotiations for the restoration of the state with its ancient boundaries. Three commissioners were appointed to meet with representatives of West Virginia and make the necessary arrangements. The reply of the West Virginia Legislature was "that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to a reunion . . . . and will not entertain any proposition looking to that end."

Already in the fall of 1865 the former Confederate soldiers who had returned to Berkeley and Jefferson counties denied that the State of West Virginia had any jurisdiction over them, and they prepared to hold elections and vote for members of the General Assembly of Virginia. It was necessary for Governor Boreman to appeal to the Federal military authorities for a force sufficient to put down the threatened insurgency. The Virginia legislature then repealed its law giving consent to the addition of these counties to West Virginia, and the West Virginia representatives in Congress in reply procured the belated passage of an act validating the transfer. Virginia then brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States for the possession of the counties, on the

1. CONFEDERATE MONUMENT. 2. MEMORIAL TO ROBERT FOYLES, VICTIM OF THE INDIANS, AND TO THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN. 3. MEMORIAL TO THE MINGO INDIANS

ground that the transfer was illegal. If the suit had been decided in her favor it would probably have resulted in another suit concerning the legality of the steps by which West Virginia was created. The Supreme Court in 1871 confirmed the right of West Virginia to exercise jurisdiction in these counties.

Early efforts of the two states to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the debt of Virginia prior to January 1, 1861, proved fruitless. In 1870 the Virginia legislature appointed a commission to make an arrangement with West Virginia. A similar commission was appointed by West Virginia, but the Legislature inadvertently omitted to make an appropriation for its expenses, and the commission failed to act. Virginia then proposed an arbitration by citizens of other states, whose decision should be final. West Virginia refused to concur and, the Legislature having made an appropriation, a debt commission was appointed. The members went to Richmond and desired to treat with Virginia representatives; but the governor of Virginia refused to appoint them. The commission then made an independent investigation and reported that West Virginia should pay nearly $1,000,000 of the total of over $31,000,000 which Virginia owed. Even this amount was rejected by the Legislature because the commission had failed to allow certain credits as provided in the Wheeling ordinance. The Finance Committee of the State Senate later reported that West Virginia owed none of the debt, but that on the contrary Virginia was indebted to West Virginia. There the matter ended until 1906, when Virginia brought suit in the supreme Court.

XXX. **State Institutions Established.** When West Virginia was admitted, it fell heir to only one State institution, the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum at Weston. The institution had been authorized by the General Assembly in 1858, and $110,000 had been appropriated by Virginia for its construction. Further appropriations were made by the Restored Government. In 1863 the Legislature of West Virginia changed the name to the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, and made appropriations which insured the completion of the building by 1866.

The State of West Virginia had been in existence less than four months when the Legislature made provision for the establishment of the West Virginia Agricultural College. The first funds available were from the proceeds of a Federal land grant for such purposes. In 1866 the institution was located at Morgantown, the people having donated the property formerly used by the Monongalia Academy and the Woodburn Female Seminary for the use of the State. In 1868 the name was changed to West Virginia University.

For the proper training of teachers, the State created six normal schools—Marshall College and West Liberty in 1867, Fairmont in 1868, and Glenville, Shepherd College, and Concord in 1872. A school for the deaf and the blind was established in 1870, and was located at Romney.

At the beginning of the new State government it was necessary to confine prisoners in various county jails at State expense. In 1864 a slight improvement was made when the Legislature directed that all prisoners be confined in the jail of Ohio County, under State supervision. In 1866 the Legislature authorized the erection of a State penitentiary at or near Moundsville.

The need for other State institutions for a long time prevented the building of a capitol or even the designation of any city as the permanent location of the State capital. Out of habit, the Legislature met in Wheeling, and the State offices were located in rented quarters in the Linsly Institute building. In 1871 the people of Charleston offered to build a capitol at their own expense provided that the State offices were moved there. The offer was accepted. Shortly afterward the people of Wheeling made a

similar offer, and it also was accepted. The "capitol on wheels" was displeasing to the people. They demanded a permanent location. At an election in 1877 for the choice among three cities—Charleston, Clarksburg, and Martinsburg—Charleston was successful, and became the State capital in 1885.

XXXI. The Problem of Suffrage and Registration. In the confusion of the Civil War period the founders of the State of West Virginia were of the opinion that it would be unwise to allow Confederate sympathizers to exercise the right to vote, since they denied the very existence of the new State. The Legislature passed an act, 1863, which required all persons to take an oath of allegiance to the United States and to West Virginia before being allowed to vote. Supervisors of elections were appointed to enforce the law. They met with considerable opposition, and numerous outrages against the ballot were reported from several counties.

This condition led to the passage of a far more stringent law, the Voter's Test Act of 1865. Under its provisions every person presenting himself for registration was required to swear that he had never voluntarily borne arms against the United States and that he had never given aid to those in armed hostility against it. Some doubts being expressed as to the constitutionality of the act, an amendment to the constitution was proposed at the same session, which would disfranchise all those who in any way had given voluntary aid to the Confederacy. The amendment was ratified, and went into effect in 1866. About fifteen thousand adult males were disfranchised. In the elections of 1865 the provisions of the Test Act were not rigidly enforced and many former Southern sympathizers voted. In Greenbrier County the people elected former Confederate soldiers to the State Senate and to the House of Delegates.

The provisions of the Test Act were strengthened in 1866 by the enactment of the Registration Act which provided for the appointment of boards in every county to appoint local registrars and oversee their work. These boards were also made administrative courts of last resort in all cases of registration and contested elections. The provisions of the act were rigidly enforced. In Greenbrier, Monroe and Mercer counties it is estimated that not more than one-tenth of the adult males were allowed to register. In many other counties voters were denied registration on the ground that the registrars believed that they had formerly been disloyal. The burden of proof was placed on the voter to show that he had not sympathized with the Confederates, rather than upon his accusers to show that he had. The result was that great resentment—sometimes amounting to riotous proceedings—was aroused among those who were arbitrarily disfranchised, and much sympathy for them was expressed among Union men of liberal views. In spite of the rigid execution of the law, the Republican majorities steadily decreased after 1866. In 1870 the Democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for governor, though the result in this year was accomplished partly through the fact that in many counties the law was not enforced.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment which extended the suffrage to negroes was made the occasion for a demand by members of both the political parties that all white men should be admitted to the suffrage. At its session in 1870 the Legislature repealed the requirement for test oaths. In the same session, W. H. H. Flick, a former Union soldier, who was serving as a delegate from Pendleton County, secured the adoption of an amendment repealing the disfranchising amendment of 1866. The Flick Amendment was ratified the following year, and for the next quarter of a century the Democratic Party exercised complete control over all branches of the State government.

XXXII. The Constitutional Convention of 1872. West Virginia has never since known such a period of intense partisan feeling as prevailed in the decade following the Civil War. The Republican organization, taking its cue from the radical leaders in Congress, had proscribed its opponents; and the Democrats, on gaining control, retaliated. They were not content with mere control over the executive and legislative branches, but determined to uproot the whole governmental system which had been established by Union men. They argued that the constitution had been adopted during the Civil War when many voters were absent from the State and when others did not vote for it; that it was productive of extravagant expenditures; and that it had been copied from Northern states and hence was alien to the customs of the people.

In 1871 the Legislature passed a convention bill, which was ratified by the voters later in the year by only 30,220 to 27,638. The result was due to the large vote cast in favor of the measure in counties where former Confederates were most numerous. In the election for delegates the Democrats secured sixty-six members out of a total of seventy-eight. When the convention met they elected as its president the former lieutenant governor of the seceded state of Virginia. Many delegates objected to the proposal to have the flag of the United States hoisted over the convention hall and also to the insertion of a clause recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land. Apparently the idea that motivated the leaders was to restore as far as possible the provisions of the former constitution of Virginia.

Fortunately many liberal Democrats refused to support the measures of the extreme members, and voted instead with the Republicans. A proposal to restore the system of viva voce voting which had been in use in Virginia was defeated by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-nine; but the provision as finally adopted gave the voter the option of selecting an open, a sealed, or a secret ballot. A long debate occurred on a motion to restrict the suffrage to white men, though such a provision would have been void under the national constitution. The provision was finally defeated.

In the organization of the government drastic changes were made. The terms of all elective State officials were extended from two years to four, and the office of lieutenant governor was abolished. The Legislature was to meet every two years, instead of annually, and many persons, including sheriffs, constables, members of Congress, and salaried officers of railroad companies were debarred from membership in it. Its powers were reduced by a long series of provisions against the passage of special or local legislation. The judicial system was completely reorganized, as was the system of local government. The county-township arrangement was discontinued because it was considered expensive, and in its place was substituted the old county court system of Virginia.

When the completed instrument was submitted to the people it was ratified by the small majority of 4,567. Though it had some good points, notably in extending the terms of executive and legislative officers, it had greater defects. It has frequently been found necessary to amend it, and many proposals have been made since 1900 for a new constitutional convention to supersede it entirely. Nonpartisan observers are generally agreed that it was not so good a constitution as the one adopted in 1862 in the confusion of the war period.

XXXIII. New Railroads and Industrial Development. In the decade after the Civil War a number of new railroads were planned through West Virginia. The Washington and Ohio proposed to construct an airline from Cincinnati to Washington, but the project did not materialize because of the panic of 1873. In the Kanawha Valley, which had been the first section to have hopes of railroad

—Forrest Hull

1. Tyree Tavern, Ansted. 2. Custer House, London. 3. Ben Morris Place, London.
4. Reynolds Store, Belle. 5. Ten Mile House, Piatt.
6. Huddleston Ruins, near Boomer

development, increased agitation began after the close of the war. The Covington and Ohio Railroad had reached the eastern base of the Alleghenies in 1860; and in 1868 it was reorganized and the name changed to the Chesapeake and Ohio. The State authorities gave the company a grant from the proceeds of land sales, and many townships through which it was proposed that the line should run also made contributions. Later Collis P. Huntington, a California magnate, became interested in the road as a connecting link in a proposed transcontinental system. Construction was rapidly pushed forward from both the Ohio River and the eastern terminus. The Big Bend tunnel was finished in 1872, and the following year the last spike was driven on the bridge below Hawk's Nest.

The road opened for development a great area which had previously had no outlet for its products. Within a few years the timber industry assumed large proportions. Logging operations were conducted all along the line and even far up the New and Greenbrier rivers, where log rafts were constructed to be floated to a town on the railroad. Hinton and Huntington, which before the construction of the line had been farms, quickly assumed importance through the location of railroad shops. Their advantageous location later resulted in considerable manufacturing development. Some coal was mined at Ansted for commercial shipment as soon as the railroad was completed; yet despite this fact, the locomotive engines used cordwood for fuel for several years.

The service of the road was for a long time very inefficient, and the rates were high. In 1875 it went into the hands of a receiver, and in 1888 it again passed through a similar experience. It was not until its reorganization in the latter year that it really became greatly important. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 a large number of branches were built to tap the great coal fields of southern West Virginia. Still later in 1901, the Greenbrier Railroad was constructed, and in 1904 the Guyandot branch from Huntington to Logan was finished.

Along the older line of the Baltimore and Ohio a great development of coal and timber resources occurred during the same period, and branches or feeders were built to tap hitherto unused resources. A narrow gauge railroad was constructed to Weston in 1879; it was later widened and extended. Branches reached Sutton in 1891 and Pickens in 1892. Northward from Clarksburg a line was built along the West Fork and the Monongahela rivers in 1889, and later the short line was built to New Martinsville. Meanwhile the construction of a branch line along the Ohio River southward from Wheeling had begun. It reached Huntington in 1888. At Point Pleasant it connected with the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad, which had been completed to Charleston in 1884. The Coal and Coke Railroad, built from Elkins to Charleston in 1906, is another important branch of the present Baltimore and Ohio system.

In 1881 Henry G. Davis and others secured a charter for the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad, which was designed to tap the great resources of coal and timber in Tucker and Randolph counties. The line reached Davis in 1884 and was extended to Parsons and Elkins in 1889. Later a connection was made with the Chesapeake and Ohio at Durbin. In 1902 the road was sold to the Gould interests, who merged it with the Western Maryland.

In the southern part of the State the Norfolk and Western railroad opened a region rich in mineral resources through the extension of its lines westward from Pocahontas, Virginia. Much difficulty was encountered in tunneling the Flat Top Mountain and in establishing proper grades in the narrow and crooked valleys of the section. The main line was completed to Welch and to Ceredo in 1892; and later lateral feeders were constructed up most of the hollows along the main line. The extent

of the tonnage soon made necessary the construction of a branch down the Big Sandy River.

The results which followed the building of this railroad have hardly been equaled elsewhere in the State. In 1887 there were only two houses on the site of Bluefield. The surveyors reported that there was but one village along the right of way—a small group of houses which later became the city of Williamson. Today there are hundreds of villages and several cities where before there was wilderness. McDowell County, growing in population by leaps and bounds, has come to occupy a leading position in the politics of the State.

There still remained for development a wild region between the headwaters of the Bluestone River and those of the Guyandot, Coal, and other streams emptying into the Great Kanawha. This region formed the heart of the New River, Pocahontas, and Kanawha coal fields. Into it H. H. Rogers, a New York financier, determined to build a railroad, located without regard to existing towns or coal developments, and designed solely for the purpose of affording the best possible facilities for the future. The Virginian Railroad was the result. It was completed as far as Mullens in 1907, and two years later it had reached the Great Kanawha River at Deepwater. Several important lateral lines and connections have since been built.

The results which have ensued from the building of the railroads have everywhere been the same—the stimulation of industry and a greatly increased population. In the timber regions band sawmills have been followed by factories for the making of pulp and paper and of many other articles of wood. Important tanneries have sprung up along the lines. In the coal regions new mines have been opened, coke ovens built, and factories erected for the manufacture of steel and chemicals.

XXXIV. Oil and Gas Development. The oil and gas industry is peculiarly West Virginian in its origin. Surface supplies were well known almost from the beginning of settlement. Natural gas was used as a fuel at the Kanawha Salines long before it was used elsewhere. The methods of deep drilling, so necessary to the industry, were first discovered by operators in the Kanawha Valley who were drilling for salt. During the early years of the Civil War, a tremendous development of oil occurred on the Little Kanawha River, and though the works were destroyed by Confederate raiders they were rebuilt and continued for some years to furnish a large proportion of the country's total production.

The really great extension of the industry came in the period around 1890, when the drillers discovered many deeper sands than they had yet attempted to work and when Dr. I. C. White proved a theory for the location of oil deposits under the arches of anticlines. Development in the rich Mannington field was due almost wholly to Dr. White's efforts to link geology with oil production. Drilling, which had hitherto been conducted on a hit-or-miss basis, now proceeded with good prospects of tapping rich deposits. The field of operations soon extended southward into Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis, and Gilmer counties, and resulted in great gushers. Within the present century the field of operations has been extended into the southern counties of the State, and the development is by no means over. The good quality of West Virginia oil has given it a market which the inferior oils of the West cannot obtain.

The oil development resulted in bringing into the State a great number of desirable native American citizens, many of whom have remained and devoted their talents and their wealth to the introduction of manufacturing industries. Farmers of the State who for years had cultivated or grazed their lands for a small profit, found themselves suddenly rich from the royalties they received. Many people not so fortunate as to own land, found steady employment at good wages

in hauling supplies and in building pipe lines and pumping stations. When it was discovered that natural gas was not a nuisance, but on the contrary a valuable fuel, all the towns, villages, and farmhouses in the vicinity of the fields were lighted and heated with it. The introduction of carbon black factories soon followed, and after them came large factories for the making of glass. West Virginia soon became the largest producer of natural gas in the country and an important center of the glass industry.

XXXV. Political History: The Democratic Regime, 1871-1897. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1872 the Republicans gained some measure of revenge through the independent candidacy of Governor John J. Jacob, who stood for re-election, declaring that the nomination of J. N. Camden, the regular Democratic candidate, had been obtained by machine methods. With the help of Republican votes he was re-elected by a majority of 2,363, though all the other fusion candidates were defeated by majorities approximating 20,000. His second administration was uneventful, the Legislature confining its attention to bringing the statute laws into conformity with the new constitution. Considerable progress was achieved in the administration of State institutions, though disagreements frequently occurred between the governor and the Legislature. In 1875 the Democratic auditor and treasurer were impeached for malfeasance.

In 1876 a united Democratic party nominated a State ticket of eight men, seven of whom were former Confederate soldiers. The Republicans nominated Nathan Goff, a Union general and brilliant orator with a great gift of personal attractiveness. The campaign, which was bitter, was characterized by much "waving of the bloody shirt." Union Democrats were told that they counted only as voters—they were not considered eligible as candidates for office. The Democratic national ticket was strong in that year and the result was that the State ticket was elected by majorities of from one thousand to sixteen thousand. The new governor, Henry M. Mathews, was a man of liberal views, who made appointments from among both political parties and who used his best efforts to attract capital into the State. During his administration a great railroad strike occurred in the northern part of the State, which necessitated calling out all the available State troops and also appealing to the National Government for soldiers.

In the following election the Democrats obtained their greatest victory, Jacob B. Jackson being elected governor over George C. Sturgiss by a majority of sixteen thousand, despite the candidacy of a Greenback who obtained thirteen thousand votes largely drawn from Democrats and discontented laborers. His administration is noteworthy for a determined effort to amend the tax laws. In the preceding decade, though the population had increased by forty per cent, the assessment of property for taxation had hardly increased at all. A tax commission was appointed which made a number of valuable recommendations; but they were ignored by the Legislature. By executive action, the property listed on the tax books was increased $8,000,000. An attempt was also made to secure the proper assessment of railroads. In other respects, Governor Jackson showed narrow views, particularly in attempting to cripple the University for the benefit of the normal schools.

In 1884, partly because of discontent with the failure of the administration to accomplish its announced purposes, partly because of a Republican-Greenback fusion, the Democratic majorities were reduced to about five thousand. E. Willis Wilson, who became governor, made strenuous efforts to raise the assessment of railroad property to the general level of other property; to compel railroads to remove their discriminating practices in charging high passenger

and freight rates to West Virginians; and to abolish the practice of distributing passes to executive and judicial officers, members of the Legislature, and delegates to political conventions. He also proposed laws against trusts, and the reform of the election laws. Under the Constitution of 1872, which prohibited any form of registration, gross abuses had been practiced. Because of the failure of the Legislature to pass a general appropriation bill, the administration was greatly crippled. An extra session, 1887, did, however, prohibit the granting of passes and made provision for the punishment of bribery and corruption in elections.

In 1888 the election was closely contested, the result being that General Nathan Goff, Republican, received 78,904 votes and Aretus B. Fleming, Democrat, 78,798. Fleming appealed to the Legislature, alleging that many illegal votes had been counted for Goff, and Goff replied with similar charges against the Democrats. The Legislature appointed a joint committee which in 1890 reported that great frauds had occurred in the voting of negroes in McDowell and Mercer counties. On joint ballot, Fleming was declared elected. The Legislature immediately enacted further legislation against corrupt practices, though the Democratic House rejected a proposal for an Australian ballot, which had been passed by the Republican Senate. Governor Fleming, who, as a result of the contest, served less than three years, continued the policies of his predecessor.

In the election of 1892 William A. MacCorkle, aided by a strong national ticket, defeated the Republican candidate by slightly less than four thousand votes, though the Republicans obtained a majority in the Legislature. His administration was uneventful except for labor troubles in Fayette and Marshall counties, which necessitated calling out the militia.

XXXVI. West Virginia in the Spanish-American War. Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Spain in 1898 the people of West Virginia responded to the President's call for volunteers by raising two regiments. They were mobilized in camps near Charleston under the command respectively of Colonels B. D. Spilman and D. T. E. Casteel, and were afterward ordered to camps in the South. Because of the short duration of the war, neither regiment was sent out of the country. Other West Virginians who were members of the regular army saw much active service, among them Lieutenant Colonel Andrew S. Rowan, who carried the message to Garcia.

XXXVII. Republican Ascendancy, 1897-1917. The Republican party, reorganized since the reconstruction period, had been active and had been steadily growing in numbers and strength. Many of the laborers who had come into the State to work in the timber industry had been residents of strongly Republican centers like western Maryland and Michigan. Oil workers had generally come from northwestern Pennsylvania. Many colored workers had come into the southern part of the State from Virginia. In the election of 1896 G. W. Atkinson, supported by a strong national ticket, was chosen governor by a plurality of 12,070 votes. Among other reforms he advocated the creation of free public libraries; the building of permanent roads; the enactment of progressive labor legislation; the amendment of the election laws and the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the registration of voters; provision for the care of poor children; and the creation of a board of pardons and of an immigration bureau. During his administration public executions at courthouses were abolished.

In the election of 1900 Albert B. White, Republican, was chosen governor over John H. Holt, Democrat, by a plurality of nearly twenty thousand. His administration was principally devoted to financial reforms. Constitutional amendments were adopted providing that

minor elective State officers should be paid salaries and that the fees which had formerly gone to them should be paid into the State treasury. The Legislature in 1901 provided for the appointment of a tax commission which prepared a number of bills recommending far-reaching reforms. In 1904 the office of State tax commissioner was created, and most of the recommendations of the commission were enacted into law. Greater control was exercised over local levying and assessing bodies, and plans were made for the abolition of direct State taxes and the support of the State government by license fees on corporation charters and business enterprises.

The following election turned largely upon the question of tax reform, and William M. O. Dawson, Republican, was elected over John J. Cornwell, Democrat, by a plurality of 9,083. He continued the policies of his predecessor, enforcing the existing laws and securing the passage of others to make the system of taxation as nearly equal and uniform as possible. Near the end of his term an act was passed taking the management of State institutions out of the hands of some thirty distinct and separate boards and vesting it in a single Board of Control. Purely educational affairs were to be managed by a Board of Education. The administration of Dawson was a period of rigid enforcement of the tax laws, which has not since been equaled.

The Republican Party in 1908 was split by the nomination of Charles W. Swisher and the independent candidacy of Arnold C. Scherr. Both candidates subsequently withdrew, and W. E. Glasscock was nominated. He was later elected over Louis Bennett by a plurality of 12,133. His administration was marked by prolonged labor troubles in the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts, which necessitated calling out the militia. Great abuses had occurred in this field which was largely under absentee control. The miners demanded payment in money rather than in scrip good only in company stores; the weigh-

Fairfax Manor, near Kingwood,
Built by Colonel John Fairfax in 1818

ing of coal at the mines; the nine-hour day; and better provision for housing. The mine owners employed a great number of private guards and mounted machine guns at the mines, tipples, and company stores. The miners smuggled in arms and for a time waged open warfare against the guards. During the disturbances, which did not cease until 1915, thirteen men were killed. The Legislature of 1913 enacted a workmen's compensation law, a "Blue-Sky" law, and a water-power bill, and provided for the creation of a Public Service Commission.

In 1912 the Republicans elected Dr. Henry D. Hatfield by a plurality of 8,770. During his administration the labor controversy ended, and a number of laws were passed for the adjustment of government to economic and social needs. The State Bureau of Labor was created, and the Department of Mines was authorized to make regulations for safe and sanitary working conditions. Other acts provided for the creation of a State Department of Health, the enforcement of the prohibition amendment, two separate boards for the conduct of elections, and the prohibition of "bucket shops." In the closing weeks of his term, after a Democratic successor had been elected, he proposed and secured the passing of a bill which made almost impossible the removal of State officials by the incoming governor.

XXXVIII. Interstate Controversies. Besides minor questions relating to extradition, the removal of Virginia records, and the disposal of sewage, all of which have been amicably adjusted, the State has during the present century been involved in important controversies with her neighbors which have been settled only by litigation before the Supreme Court.

The first of these concerned the western and southern boundaries of Maryland, and was a continuation of a dispute that had originated nearly two centuries earlier. The Maryland charter declared that the southern boundary should be the main branch of the Potomac, and the western boundary a meridian drawn through the head spring. When the first survey was made the surveyors erroneously determined that the North Branch was the main stream, and they located the head spring about a mile east of where it actually was. Virginia exercised jurisdiction according to this survey, and the claim was acquiesced in by Maryland, though at times the latter state demanded that the question should be reopened. A later survey having shown that the meridian from the Fairfax stone had been inaccurately located, Maryland brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States for possession of a strip of territory, arguing at the same time that the South Branch was the true westward continuation of the river. The Supreme Court made short work of the claim, deciding in 1910 that, since West Virginia had long exercised jurisdiction over the territory, it was hers by right of prescription.

The second case involved the final settlement of the Virginia debt. After earlier half-hearted attempts at settlement, Virginia in 1871 arbitrarily assumed two-thirds of the debt and issued "West Virginia Certificates" to the bondholders for the remaining one-third. In a later adjustment with the bondholders, 1894, she secured release from all obligations for one-third of the debt, but promised to use her best efforts to secure a settlement with West Virginia. The Legislature of this State had long before determined, on the basis of the Wheeling Ordinance, that West Virginia owed no part of the debt. Negotiations having failed, Virginia in 1906 brought suit in the Supreme Court.

The defense of West Virginia was at first made on technical grounds, alleging the lack of jurisdiction of the court. The objection was overruled, and the court, after extended investigations, decided in 1911 that West Virginia should pay 23½ per cent of the original debt, that being the proportion of the value of real estate

and personal property (excluding slaves) within the counties later included in West Virginia on January 1, 1861. The Legislature immediately appointed a debt commission which discovered that, although Virginia had been willing to divide the debt, she had retained possession of all the property which had been acquired as a result of the expenditure of borrowed funds. Though this property had greatly depreciated in value, it was sufficient to reduce the amount allocated to West Virginia by nearly one-half. The Supreme Court allowed the deduction, and determined in 1915 that West Virginia should pay $12,393,929.50, including interest.

The Legislature did not immediately make provision for payment, and Virginia asked the Supreme Court to levy on the public property of the State. That body, though it declared that it had power to enforce its decision, preferred to wait until the Legislature had acted. In 1919 the Legislature assumed the obligation, made a cash payment of over $1,000,000, and issued bonds for the remainder.

The third important controversy resulted from an attempt of West Virginia to obtain for consumers within the State a greater proportion of the natural gas produced in the State. Great trunk lines had been built to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati to supply these and intermediate points, with the result that West Virginia homes and industries occasionally suffered from a shortage. By an act of February 10, 1919, the Legislature sought to compel companies to supply consumers in the State in adequate quantities. Eight days after the act was passed the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania sought an injunction in the Supreme Court of the United States to restrain West Virginia from carrying it into effect. After four years of controversy the Supreme Court handed down a decision declaring the act unconstitutional as being an interference with interstate commerce.

XXXIX. West Virginia in the World War. In all the wars of the Nation the people of West Virginia have responded with men who on the battlefields have made a splendid reputation for their State. The World War required such a large number of soldiers, it made necessary such tremendous sacrifices by the civilian population, that for a period of almost four years it practically monopolized the attention both of the people and of the State government.

On May 14, 1917, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Legislature met in special session to provide appropriations and to put the State on a war footing. Among other important legislation it passed acts creating State councils of defense, providing for a levy and a corporation excise to create a war defense fund, punishing speculation in foodstuffs, fuel, and other necessities, and making idleness a legal crime. Under the last named, which was the first of its kind enacted by any State, nearly a thousand persons were arrested, and probably five thousand more were frightened into accepting employment. It is estimated that by their earnings they added $2,500,000 to the wealth of the State in one year.

It is usually assumed by most people that the actual raising of men by the draft was the work of the National Government, but this assumption is incorrect. The National Government merely outlined the plans and left the administration of the draft act to the states. Governor Cornwell, like Pierpont in 1861, gave his best efforts to raising men. Even before the Selective Service Act had become a law, he had appointed a draft executive for the State, under whom registration officials and local boards were appointed. In all 323,383 men were registered, of whom 45,648 were called into service. West Virginia was one of the first States to report the results of the registration, and out of the first registration it developed a higher proportion of fighting men—64.7 per cent—

than any other state. The next highest state developed only 58.7 per cent.

In addition to the troops raised by the draft, about fifteen thousand West Virginians were members of the armed forces. The two regiments of the national guard numbering sixteen hundred men were called into the Federal service. Many citizens were commissioned as officers from civil life. Many more volunteered for service in the regular army, the navy, the marine corps, and other services. In all, more than sixty thousand West Virginians were enlisted in the military and naval forces of the United States.

In the beginning a degree of opposition to the war occurred in some of the coal fields, but it soon subsided because of the unanimity with which other citizens of all classes undertook the burdens imposed by the war. State councils for defense were active, and in every county and in many communities local councils were also organized. They took measures to provide for greater production of agricultural and industrial necessities and for the curbing of waste in foodstuffs and fuel. Auxiliary councils among the colored people did excellent work. Many war gardens were tended by boys on land that would otherwise have been idle. Practically everywhere the acreage devoted to food crops was greatly increased.

In providing financial support for the war, West Virginia made an excellent showing through large subscriptions to the four Liberty Loans and to the Victory Loan. Her quota for the first Red Cross drive was oversubscribed by $80,000, and for the second drive by $713,500—more than double the quota. Funds sought for other organizations to improve the morale of the soldiers in the field were also oversubscribed.

Of the soldiers furnished by West Virginia, 569 were killed in action and 193 died of wounds. Including other casualties such as missing in action, died of disease, taken prisoner, lost at sea, and died of accident, the honor roll of West Virginia included nearly five thousand names. Approximately two hundred soldiers from the State were honored for heroism.

XL. Development of Manufacturing. Just as the period before the Civil War was primarily agricultural and as the remainder of the nineteenth century was principally devoted to the exploitation of timber, coal, oil, and gas resources, so the twentieth century may be regarded as the beginning of an era of manufacturing. Before gas was used as a fuel, the chief state-wide development of manufacturing was in the production of lumber and salt. The few plants making steel, pottery, and tobacco products were located almost wholly in the Northern Panhandle. The utilization of gas as a fuel attracted into the State a great number of factories for the making of glass and of tin plate. In consequence most of the county seats in the northern part of the State received a great stimulus.

Shortly after the opening of the present century, several large manufacturing concerns engaged in the production of steel and iron were attracted into the State through its numerous advantages, particularly an inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel. The Kelly Axe Company, which now makes most of the world's supply of axes, was located in Charleston in 1904. The next year the Weirton Steel Company began operations, producing pig iron, steel ingots, and sheet steel products. The Baldwin Tool Works were located in Parkersburg in 1910. About 1920, the Wheeling Steel Corporation, one of the largest independent producers of steel in the country, was formed by the consolidation of the La Belle Iron Works, the Whittaker-Glessner Company, and the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company. Some years before the United States engaged in the World War, the national government, after a survey of the most advantageous industrial sites in the country, located a large armor plate plant and a projectile plant in Charleston. Other cities during the

past quarter of a century have secured the location of plants for the manufacture of steel and steel products.

West Virginia produces practically all the raw materials except sulphur necessary for the manufacture of chemicals, and this fact soon came to the notice of men engaged in the industry. It was during the World War, when the foreign sources of supply were cut off, that the chemical industry in the United States first became important; and the same period marks its beginning on a large scale in the State. The most spectacular attempt at development was made by the national government, which began at Nitro the construction of a huge plant for the fixation of nitrogen, and a large industrial city. Upon the signing of the armistice the work was discontinued, and later the properties were sold at auction. Other large plants have located in the State and have had a rapid expansion. Among the most important are the Grasselli Chemical Company, which makes zinc products; the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company, which is the largest producer of chlorine in the United States; the Union Carbide and Carbon Company and subsidiaries, a rapidly expanding enterprise; and the Lazote Company which has recently been taken over by the Du Ponts. The Kanawha Valley is now one of the two large centers of the chemical industry in the United States.

A great variety of other industries have recently been attracted into the State through factors such as cheapness of raw materials and fuel, good climatic conditions, accessibility to markets, and an abundant supply of native American laborers. For lack of space, it is impossible to enumerate all of them; but among the most important are the Interwoven Mills at Martinsburg, largest manufacturers of men's hosiery in the world; the Viscose Company with large plants at Parkersburg and Nitro, makers of artificial silk; the International Nickel Company at Huntington; the Homer Laughlin China Company at Newell, which is three times as large as the next largest in the world; the Knowles China Company, also at Newell, the third largest in the world; the Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America at Glendale, one of the largest factories of its kind in the country; and the Fletcher Enamel Company at Dunbar, makers of aluminum and of enameled ware. The glass industry has steadily expanded until several West Virginia cities have the largest works of their kind in the world. The Owens-Illinois and the Hazel-Atlas companies are the largest producers represented. In forestry products there has been a noticeable tendency within recent years to extend the range of operations from lumber to finished articles of commerce, such as furniture and a variety of wood products. The industry seems only to have begun.

XLI. Recent Political Changes. In the election of 1916, John J. Cornwell, Democrat, was elected governor over Ira E. Robinson, Republican, by a plurality of 2,755. Besides activities relating to the World War, his administration was marked by the passage of three important constitutional amendments. One of these, adopted in 1918, provided that the Board of Public Works should prepare itemized and classified budget bills for presentation to the Legislature, which should determine its appropriations accordingly. Another provided for a "split session" of the Legislature. The third authorized the Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 for the construction of a system of State roads connecting the county seats. By act of the Legislature, 1919, the State Department of Public Safety was created to provide a system of State police. In the same year a desirable social reform was accomplished by the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age (sixteen in dangerous occupations and in night work). In 1919 great disorders occurred in the mine fields of southern West Virginia, resulting from the resistance of

operators to attempts to unionize the miners in the Logan field. A group of union miners in Kanawha County began an armed march to Logan County, and a clash was averted only by the courageous action of Governor Cornwell in dissuading them. Upon an investigation which followed, it was shown that mine owners in Logan County had paid the sheriff $32,700 a year for the employment of deputy sheriffs. A continuation of the struggles in Logan and Mingo counties led finally to the introduction of Federal troops and proclamation of martial law.

In 1920, a year of great Republican triumphs, Ephraim F. Morgan was elected governor over Arthur B. Koontz by a plurality of 57,655. During his administration the disorders in the southern mining region continued. A group of miners from Kanawha County marched to Logan County and fought a pitched battle in which seven men were killed. Federal troops were required before order could be restored.

Work was begun on a State system of highways. A gasoline tax of three cents a gallon was levied for the support and upkeep of these roads, and numerous amendments to road laws were made.

In the election of 1924, Howard M. Gore, Republican, was chosen governor over Jake Fisher, Democrat, by a plurality of 41,731. During his administration, great progress was made in the construction of permanent roads. For their upkeep the gasoline tax was twice increased, and by constitutional amendment the Legislature was authorized to issue bonds in the additional amount of $35,000,000. A change in the administration of the University was made through the appointment of a Board of Governors. By the adoption of a constitutional amendment, "split sessions" of the Legislature were discontinued. A great many changes in the personnel of the State departments were made during this administration. In the election of 1928, William G. Conley, Republican, the present incumbent, was chosen governor over J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat, by a plurality of 49,272.

OLD ALDERSON HOUSE ON JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA TURNPIKE

(Written by Dr. E. C. Smith, Associate Professor of Political Science, New York University. Read and approved by Roy Bird Cook and Boyd B. Stutler, both of Charleston.)

HODEL, CHARLES, Beckley, West Virginia. Editor. Son of John and Elizabeth Zimmerman Hodel. Born January 13, 1889, in New Philadelphia, Ohio. Wife, Mary Katherine Warren. Attended the public schools of New Philadelphia; completed a business course. Came to West Virginia in 1907. First engaged in newspaper work in Clarksburg and later in Grafton. Worked on the Roswell, New Mexico, *Morning News* one year. Editor and publisher of the *Raleigh Register* since 1912. Democrat. Presbyterian.

HODGES, CHARLES EDWARD, Morgantown, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Thomas Edward and Mary Amelia (Hayes) Hodges. Born in Huntington, West Virginia, September 27, 1892. Wife, Florence Kirtland Conant. Attended the public schools of Morgantown; was graduated from the Morgantown High School, 1909; A.B., West Virginia University, 1913; graduate study, West Virginia University, 1913-14. Reporter on the *New Dominion,* Morgantown, 1913-17. Enlisted in the army, 1917, and saw service with the Fifth Reserve Engineers and the Fifteenth United States Engineers. Transferred to the Army Candidates School, Langres, France, in March, 1918; commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry; assigned for duty with the Nineteenth Division and later with the 143rd Infantry, Thirty-sixth Division; promoted to first lieutenant and to captain; cited for the Croix de Guerre. Returned from the army to the *New Dominion* staff. Was assistant editor of the Morgantown *Post* before buying an interest in the Dominion-News Company, publishers of the *New Dominion.* Acquired full ownership of this company and was editor and publisher until the year 1928. Now devotes his time to personal business. Is a member of the school board of the Morgantown Independent District. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary. American Legion. Morgantown Country Club. Phi Kappa Psi.

HODGES, MILTON STANLEY, Franklin, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Milton and Martha E. Hodges. Born September 28, 1876, in Piedmont, West Virginia. Wife, Carrie M. Campbell. Graduated from the Keyser High School, 1892; A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1899; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1901. Was admitted to the bar and started practice in his home town, Keyser, in 1901. Has practiced in Franklin since 1902. Was a private in Company K, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during Spanish-American War; saw active service in Porto Rico. Chairman of local draft board of Pendleton County, 1917-19. Clerk of the House of Delegates during the sessions of 1921, 1925, and 1927. Is clerk of the Senate and editor and compiler of the *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Official Register* (Blue Book). Is vice chairman of the Republican State Committee. Was mayor of Franklin four terms; was city attorney for twenty years. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree). A. A. O. N. M. S.; M. W. of A.

HOFF, A. W., Hamlin, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of N. B. and Mary L. Hoff. Born July 5, 1885, in Spencer, West Virginia. Wife, Myrtle Vickers. Educated in the public schools of the State. Taught school three years. Entered the printing trade on the *Roane County Bulletin,* Spencer, West Virginia, in 1898. Took charge of the *Lincoln Republican* in Hamlin in 1906 and has since been editor and owner. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

HOFFMAN, JOSEPH C., Moundsville, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Wilson and Emma Bowersox Hoffman. Born September 26, 1897, in Montrose, West Virginia. Wife, Jessie B. Ernest. A.B., West Virginia Wesleyan; S.T.B., Boston University School of Theology. Served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Belington, West Virginia; has since been pastor of the Rainelle Church,

Rainelle. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Lion.

HOGG, CHARLES E., Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Lawyer and author. Son of James A. and Susan (Knight) Hogg. Born December 21, 1852, in Mason County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Nannie B. Hawkins. Attended public school and Carleton Academy; studied law under the late Henry J. Fisher, Point Pleasant. Was admitted to the bar in 1875; has practiced since that time, with the exception of seven years when he was dean of the College of Law and professor of law in West Virginia University. Superintendent of the Mason County schools, 1875-79. Presidential elector in 1884 from the fourth congressional district of West Virginia; member of Congress from the same district, 1887-89. Author of: *Hogg's Pleading and Forms*, three editions, 1895, 1899, and 1908; *Hogg's Equity Principles*, 1900; *Equity Procedure*, two volumes, 1903; *Hogg's Treatise and Forms*, two editions, 1908 and 1919; and a number of topics in the *Encyclopedia of Evidence* and the *Standard Encyclopedia of Procedure*. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A. M. West Virginia Historical Society.

HOGG, GORY, Harvey, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Walter Harden and Elizabeth (McGuffin) Hogg. Born June 29, 1873, in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Wife, Caroline Butterfield. Attended West Virginia University; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1895. Has practiced medicine in Harvey since 1895. Has been interested in business in the State for several years. Is now a director in the following: New River Banking and Trust Company, Scotia Coal Company, and South Side Coal Company. Member of the State Senate, 1914 to 1918 session. Democrat. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). White Oak Country Club; Edgewood Country Club. Guyandot Club.

HOGG, ROBERT LYNN, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Lawyer. Wife, Mary Louise Holliday. Attended the Point Pleasant public schools and West Virginia University Preparatory School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1914, and LL.B., 1916. Admitted to the bar February 14, 1916; since that time has engaged in the practice of law with Charles E. Hogg in Point Pleasant. Elected prosecuting attorney of Mason County in 1920; elected to the State Senate in 1924, where he served as chairman of the committee on taxation and finance. Served overseas as first lieutenant in the air service during World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A. M. Phi Kappa Sigma.

HOGG, WILLIAM B., Williamson, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Charles E. and Nancy B. (Hawkins) Hogg. Born September 24, 1898, in Mason County, West Virginia. Wife, Inez Agee. Attended the public schools of Mason County and Marshall College; LL.B., West Virginia University. Admitted to the bar in 1921 and began the practice of law in Williamson, where he has since continued. Member of the House of Delegates in 1929. Private in the United States infantry during World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Phi Kappa Sigma; Phi Delta Phi.

HOLIDAYS, see Special Days.

HOLLIDAYS COVE, Hancock County, is situated on the Ohio River, twenty-six miles north of Wheeling and eighteen miles south of Chester. It is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the William Penn Highway, and State Route 2. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $1,500,000; one daily newspaper; two theaters; one high school and one elementary school housed together in a twenty-room building; a fire department; and three churches.

The principal streets are paved and the town has an electric supply and a

water system. Street car lines connect with Weirton and with Steubenville, Ohio. Property is valued at $3,000,000 with a tax rate of $2.61 on each $100 valuation. The budget is $15,000. The bonded debt is $100,000.

The population of Hollidays Cove is approximately 2,900, due largely to the rapid growth of the Weirton Steel Mills. The town was founded by John Holliday in 1793, and chartered September 12, 1912. A new charter was granted by the Legislature in 1925.

(Data furnished by C. S. Cottrell, Mayor of Hollidays Cove.)

HOLROYD, SAM R., Athens, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of William and Sarah (Caulklin) Holroyd. Born in Athens, West Virginia, June 18, 1868. Wife, Blanche C. Appling. Was graduated from Concord State Normal School, 1888; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1890; postgraduate student, Johns Hopkins University, 1906, student in Chicago Polyclinic and in other cities at intervals during practice. Admitted to the practice of medicine in 1890 and has practiced in Athens since that date, with the exception of four years when he was superintendent of the State hospital in Spencer, West Virginia. President of the Mercer County Medical Association in 1914; president of the West Virginia Medical Association in 1917. Member of the House of Delegates in 1923 and 1925. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk. Rotary.

HOLT, HOWARD HARWOOD, Grafton, West Virginia. Editor. Son of James William and Anna Jordan Holt. Born September 13, 1883, in West Grafton, West Virginia. Wife, Alice Barber. Attended the common and high schools of Grafton; Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh; and West Virginia University, where he received his degree in law in 1909. Served as official court reporter for six years and practiced law for a short time in Taylor County. Became editor and publisher of the Grafton *Sentinel* in 1911. Acquired the last of

—*A. Boughner*

MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK NEAR BOWLES MILLS

the outstanding stock within a few years, and since that time has been sole owner of the newspaper. Contributor to magazines. Republican. Lutheran. Knight of Pythias; Elk. Pi Kappa Alpha.

HOLT, J. HOWARD, Moundsville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jonathan and Eve Ann (Mealy) Holt. Born at Knawl's Creek, Braxton County, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 19, 1858. Married, first, Ella West (deceased); second, Annie Primrose Thacher. Educated in the public schools of West Milford, Harrison County, in normal schools, and through home study. Taught in the public schools for ten years; studied and practiced land surveying; admitted to the bar in 1884; was court reporter for many years while practicing law. Has made a special study of criminology and prison reform. Author of a pamphlet, *Crime and Its Punishment,* which he published and distributed to the amount of fifteen thousand copies, *A Layman's Answer to Agnosticism,* and *Crime, Its Cause, Its Effects, Its Prevention, Its Cure.* Served forty years as commissioner for both the county and circuit courts. Methodist. Elk. Kiwanis.

HOLT, JOHN HERRIMAN, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Judge Homer A. and Mary (Byrne) Holt. Born August 10, 1860, at Sutton, Braxton County, West Virginia. Wife, Effie Ewing. Attended Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and University of Virginia; LL.B., Georgetown University; LL.M., Yale University. Began practice in Wheeling as a member of the law firm of Frame and Holt; in 1890 took up practice in Huntington where he has since continued. Was a member of the firm of Campbell and Holt for twelve years; of Campbell, Holt and Duncan, for two years; of Holt and Duncan from 1904 to 1912; of Holt, Duncan and Holt from 1912 to 1928; and, with his son, of Holt and Holt since 1928. Democratic nominee for judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, 1896; for governor of West Virginia, 1900; and for United States senator from West Virginia, 1912. Democrat. Mason; Elk;. Guyandot Club. Cabell County and West Virginia bar associations.

HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY, Newell, West Virginia, manufacturers of china tableware. Five plants in State, all at Newell, occupying thirty-five acres and employing 2,800 people. Raw products used are kaolin from England, North Carolina, and Florida, ball clay from Cornwall, feldspar from Maine, silica from Pennsylvania, cobalt from Canada, boracic acid from California, zinc from Missouri, white lead from Colorado, whiting from the cliffs of Dover, England, and gold from Alaska. Products marketed throughout the United States. It is larger by three times than any other china plant in the world. First West Virginia plant built in 1905.

HOOVER, SALLIE WELLFORD SCOTT (Mrs. Benjamin M.), Elkins, West Virginia. Social worker. Daughter of Charles H. and Mary Mayo (Atkinson) Scott. Born in Raleigh, North Carolina. Came to West Virginia in 1903. Wife of Benjamin M. Hoover. Attended Peace Institute, Raleigh, North Carolina, and North Carolina State College for Women. Has been chairman of the Home Service Section, Randolph Chapter of the American Red Cross, since 1919; served as president of the State Conference of Social Work of West Virginia in 1924-25; has been president of the West Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy since 1925. Has served as a member of the Democratic Committee of the second congressional district. Author of *Confederate Soldiers Who Enlisted from Randolph County, 1861-1865,* published in 1920; compiler of list of Randolph County World War soldiers on bronze tablet in courthouse. Democrat. Episcopalian. Daughters of Barons of Runnymede; D. A. R.; U. D. C. Honorary

member of H. W. Daniels Post, American Legion, and honorary member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the same post. Randolph County Historical Society. Pythian Sisters.

HOPE NATURAL GAS COMPANY, principal operating offices in Clarksburg, operates 3403 wells in West Virginia and has 1400 employees in the State. It serves the following West Virginia communities: Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Weston, Burnsville, Sutton, Sistersville, Mannington, Glenville, Williamstown, Saint Marys, and about 150 small communities in the northern and central sections of the State.

HOPKINS, ANDREW DELMAR, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Bioclimatist. Son of Andrew Evans and Miriam Florence (Evans) Hopkins. Born August 20, 1857, near Ripley, in Jackson County, West Virginia. Wife, Adealia Susan Butcher. Attended public school in Jackson County. Has been a lifelong student of agriculture and natural science. The honorary Ph.D., degree was conferred upon him by West Virginia University in 1893. Engaged in cattle and sheep breeding in Jackson and Wood counties, 1875-90; organized West Virginia Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association, 1879; was active in the organization of farmers' institutes in West Virginia, 1888-96; entomologist, West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, 1890-1902; vice director of the station, 1897-1902; professor of economic entomology, West Virginia University, 1896-1902; forest entomologist, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, 1902-23; principal entomologist since 1923 in charge of bioclimatic research with field station and laboratory, designated as the Intercontinental Base Station, at Kanawha Farms, Mineralwells, West Virginia. Author of numerous publications, principally on forest tree insects and bioclimatics, including the development of the bioclimatic law and science of bioclimatics. Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Entomologist Society of America; Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1901); West Virginia Academy of Science (organizer, first president); Entomologist Society of Washington (president); Biological Society of Washington (president, 1920); American Meteorological Society (life member); one of two honorary members from the United States of the Society of Economic Biologists of England. Cosmos Club, Washington.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, WEST VIRGINIA. The society was founded in 1894 and incorporated in 1913, for the advancement of the science and art of horticulture and for the mutual benefit of its members. There are now 125 members in the State, and the organization is affiliated with a national organization, American Pomological Society.

HOUCHINS, JOHN CALLAWAY, Northfork, West Virginia. Dentist and legislator. Son of William and Julia Alice (Barker) Houchins. Born June 20, 1892, in Pipestem, Summers County, West Virginia. Wife, Nelle Blyth Tate. Attended rural schools; Concord State Normal School; Valparaiso University; Central University of Kentucky, from which school he was graduated; and Louisville University School of Dentistry, from which school he received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Admitted to the practice of dentistry in West Virginia in 1915. Served as first lieutenant in the medical corps, dental department, during World War; has held his commission in the officers reserve corps, medical department, since his discharge. Elected to the House of Delegates to represent McDowell County in 1926. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Elk; Mason (Shriner). Kiwanis.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, see Legislative Department of West Virginia.

HOUT, HARRY LEE, Hinton, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of David H. and Margaret Ann (Miller) Hout. Born September 16, 1863, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah Burkett Lemen. Attended the public schools of Shepherdstown; graduated from Shepherd College in 1879 and did post-graduate work there in 1880; studied in West Virginia University two years. Was in the mercantile business for several years. Taught in the public schools of West Virginia six years. Ordained into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1891. Has been pastor of the Methodist churches of Piedmont, West Virginia, Ronceverte, West Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, Fredericksburg, Virginia, Washington, D. C.; has been in Hinton since 1924. Is director of the Superannuate Endowment Fund of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. President of the Board of Finance of his conference for sixteen years. Independent Democrat. Mason (Knight Templar); Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. Kiwanis.

H. R. WYLLIE CHINA COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, established 1907, manufacturers of semi-vitrious porcelain tableware, white, colored glazed and decorated. One plant in State at Huntington having fourteen kilns and 150,000 square feet of floor space and employing 175 people. English china clay, North Carolina china clay, Florida china clay, English ball clay, feldspar, and flint are the raw materials used. Plant has a daily production of 36,000 pieces. Products are marketed throughout the United States.

HUBARD, ROBERT THRUSTON, Fayetteville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Robert Thruston and Sallie Edmunds Hubard. Born in "Chellowe," the ancestral home, in Buckingham County, Virginia, June 2, 1876. Wife, Ruth Drewry Whittle. A.B. and B.S., Hampden-Sidney College, 1897; studied law in the University of the South and the University of Virginia. Member of the faculty of Locust Dale Academy in 1897; taught at Flower De Hundred on James River in 1898; served as principal of Smithfield Institute from 1899 to 1901. Was licensed by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in 1902 to practice law in that state and admitted to the bar at Lynchburg, Virginia, a few months later. Was admitted to general practice in the courts of West Virginia in 1903. Episcopalian. White Oak Country Club. Rotary. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). Chi Phi.

HUBBARD, CHESTER DORMAN, one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in Hamden, Connecticut, November 25, 1814, and died August 23, 1891. His parents moved to Wheeling when he was four years of age. He engaged in the lumber business in 1840 and later became president of the Bank of Wheeling and of the German Bank, and also a manufacturer of railroad iron.

He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1852-53, and of the Virginia Convention in Richmond in 1861. On the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, he left the Convention and returned to Wheeling, where he devoted his energies to the preservation of the Union and the formation of the new State. He was a member of the First and Second Wheeling conventions and a member of the first State Senate of West Virginia. He later served in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

HUBBARD, WILLIAM PALLISTER, legislator, was born in Wheeling, December 24, 1843, and died December 25, 1921. He was educated in the public schools, Linsly Institute, and Wesleyan University, Connecticut. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, was a member of the House of Delegates, 1866-70 and 1881-82. He was the Republican candidate for attorney-general in 1888 and for Congress in 1890, but was defeated in

both elections. In 1901, he was chairman of the commission to revise the system of taxation in West Virginia. In 1906, he was elected member of Congress and served two terms.

HUGHES, JAMES A., Huntington, West Virginia. Congressman. Son of James Walsh and Ellen (McNulty) Hughes. Born in Ontario, Canada, February 27, 1861. Wife, Belle Vinson. Educated in Corunna, Canada. Moved to Ashland, Kentucky, 1873, and to Huntington, West Virginia, 1890. Engaged in lumber business since 1890. Member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1887-88. Member of the West Virginia State Senate, 1894-98. Member of the Fifty-seventh Congress (1901-3), the Fifty-eighth to Sixty-third Congresses, inclusive (1903-15), and the Seventieth Congress (1927-29). Republican. Christian. Mason.

HUGHES, JESSE, scout, frontiersman, and Indian fighter, was born on the South Branch of the Potomac River about the year 1750. He was the son of Thomas Hughes, who was killed by Indians on Hacker's Creek, Lewis County, in April, 1788. Jesse Hughes settled in the Buckhannon settlements in 1769, married Grace Tanner in 1770 or 1771, and established his home on Hacker's Creek. He was a persistent hunter and scout, and later became the sworn foe of all Indians. He was one of the most dependable scouts and a source of safety and assurance to the settlers of the western waters. He participated in the massacre of the Bull Town Indians in 1772, and a short time later, with other border men, accomplished the killing of thirteen others at Indian Camp, on the Buckhannon River. In company with his scarcely less noted brother, Elias, and Colonel William Lowther, he made a trip through the entire length of the Little Kanawha Valley in 1772 and gave to natural objects names which are yet retained. Hughes River was named for the two brothers, though Thomas Jefferson attempted to change it to Junius River.

The Hughes brothers participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and Elias, who died at Utica, Ohio, on December 22, 1844, was one of the last survivors of that memorable conflict. Jesse Hughes was one of the defenders of West's Fort in 1778, and of Beech Fort the following year, when he made his way through the cordon of besiegers and brought assistance. In 1780, the two brothers, who were members of Colonel Lowther's company, pursued a war party that had raided and destroyed the Leading Creek settlements in Randolph County. In 1787 the Indians, raiding the Hacker's Creek settlement, killed a number of settlers and carried off Martha, daughter of Jesse Hughes, as a prisoner. She was ransomed the following year by her family.

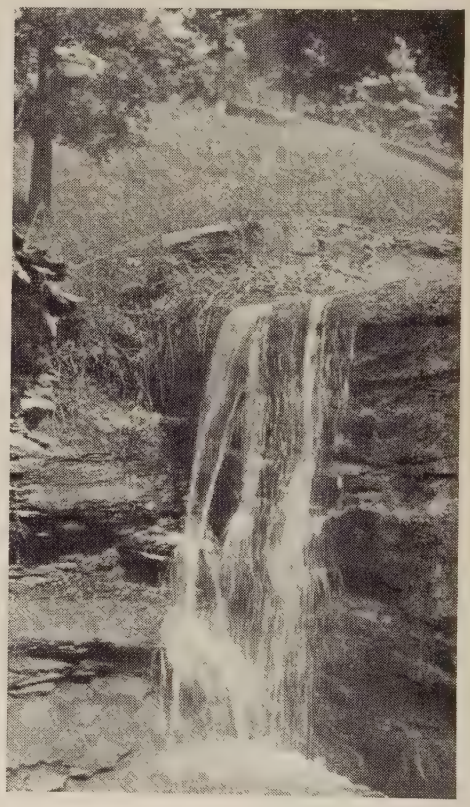
Jesse, Elias, and Thomas Hughes, brothers, were commissioned officers in Colonel Lowther's Company of Rangers and continued in that service in western Virginia until after the Indian powers had been broken in 1794. In the fall of 1797 Jesse Hughes and his family removed to Vincennes, now Indiana, where he remained but a short time. After a short residence in eastern Kentucky, he made his final move in 1800 and established his home near the site of Ravenswood, Jackson County, West Virginia. Here he died in the fall of 1829. A monument to the memory of this famous Indian fighter has been erected in the town.

HUGUS, WRIGHT, Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of T. J. and Annie (Wright) Hugus. Born November 8, 1890, in Wheeling. Wife, Martha Majesky. Educated in public schools, Dartmouth College, and Harvard University Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1916. Member of the law firm of Schmidt, Hugus and Laas. General counsel for Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Served overseas as first lieutenant, captain, and major in the World War. Member of the House of Delegates 1921-23; member of the State Senate since 1923. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

HUMPHREYS, MILTON WYLIE, soldier and educator, was born in Greenbrier County, September 15, 1844, and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, November 18, 1928. He was a son of Dr. Andrew and Mary McQuain (Hefner) Humphreys. His early education was received in Mercer Academy, and in 1860 he entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). In 1861 he enlisted in the Monroe Artillery, known afterward as Bryan's Battery, King's Artillery, Confederate States Army. In this service he achieved distinction during the Civil War. He was the first to practice "indirect firing" and he discovered "terrestrial shift." The occasion was the shelling of Federal forts at Fayetteville, May 19, 1863. His subsequent publications on artillery practice were accepted as authority throughout the world. At the close of the war in 1865 he again entered Washington College and served as associate professor of Latin and Greek from 1867 to 1872. In 1872 he entered the University of Leipsic, Germany, graduating in 1874. He served as professor of Greek, Vanderbilt University from 1875 to 1883, when he went to the University of Texas as professor of ancient languages. In 1877 he married Louise Garland, who died in 1910. In 1887 he was called to the chair of Greek in the University of Virginia, where he was an outstanding figure for twenty-five years, until his retirement in 1912. He was the author of *The Clouds of Aristophanes* (1885), *The Antigone of Sophocles* (1891), *Demosthenes, On the Crown* (1913), *A History of the Lynchburg Campaign* (1924), *Military Operations, West Virginia, 1861-1864* (1926), and numerous historical and scientific articles in various publications.

HUNDLEY, JAMES HOWARD, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and legislator. Son of J. M. and Eliza E. Hundley. Born January 20, 1882, near Blue Sulphur, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Wife, Sadie C. Hall. Attended the public schools of Greenbrier County; was graduated from Marshall College in



—*Aubrey F. Goff*
FALLS ON GENT RUN

1905; taught school in his home county a few years; studied law in West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1909 and located in Charleston, where he has since been engaged in general practice of law. Served Kanawha County in the House of Delegates in 1925 and 1927, chairman Judiciary Committee during latter session. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). K. of P. D.O.K.K. State and City bar associations.

HUNT, EVERETT A., Belington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John F. and Phebe (Minear) Hunt. Born March 17, 1888, in Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Bertha Bennett. Attended public schools of Barbour County; graduated from the normal department of Fairmont State Normal School, 1923, and received A.B. degree there in 1927. Served as principal of Ward School (now Miller School), Fairmont, 1908-12; county superintendent of Barbour County, 1914-22; elected district superintendent of Eagle District schools, Harrison County, three successive years but resigned in the third. Became a member of the State Department of Education in 1925. Is now State director of teachers institutes. Author of *Reading in Public Schools* and *Institute Data.* Prepares Institute Manual for the schools. Speaker on program of the National Bureau of Education in New Orleans in 1928. Served as Barbour County food administrator during World War. Republican. Methodist. Woodman. Odd Fellow.

HUNTER, CARL H., Moundsville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Hanson W. and Jane (Edwards) Hunter. Born September 10, 1874, in Moundsville, West Virginia. Wife, Edna McCleery Wahl. Attended the public schools of Moundsville. Has been in the banking business in Moundsville more than thirty-five years; is vice president and cashier of the Mound City Bank. Member of the House of Delegates, 1916-18; member of the State Senate, 1918-22. Republican. Methodist. Elk; Knight of Pythias; Modern Woodman of America. Jr. O. U. A. M. Fort Henry Club, Wheeling. Kiwanis. West Virginia State Fair Association.

HUNTINGTON, county seat of Cabell County, is the largest city in the State. It is located almost in the southwestern corner, on the Ohio River, 161 miles from Cincinnati, 315 miles from Pittsburgh, and 52 miles from Charleston. It is served by three trunk-line railroads, the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western at Kenova, four miles from the city limits. The Midland Trail and United States Routes 52 and 62 pass through the city, and a million-dollar concrete-floored highway bridge spanning the Ohio River links it with the highways of Ohio. A city and interurban street car system and bus lines supplement train service into the surrounding territory, including near-by towns of Ohio and Kentucky. The Ohio River, which at this point is almost a mile wide and has a nine-foot stage the year round, is another important avenue of transportation.

Huntington has seven banks with a valuation of $27,000,000; two daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 31,000 and one weekly paper with a circulation of 5,000; twelve hospitals; eight public halls not including theaters, with a combined seating capacity of 10,600; twelve theaters; forty-seven churches; an athletic stadium; and nine public parks comprising three hundred acres of ground and governed by a non-partisan park board. The West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, the State Industrial Home for Colored Girls, and the Huntington State Hospital for the Insane are located here.

The city maintains twenty-five elementary schools, seven junior high schools, and one senior high school for white students, and three elementary schools, one junior high school, and one senior high school for negroes. The high schools, both white and colored, are accredited members of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Marshall College, a State institution, is located here. It has an enrollment of 1400 and a faculty of 75 members. It grants the A.B. degree. There are three business colleges in the city.

Funds have been provided for a Y. M. C. A. building. A contract has been

signed by which a first-class airport will be established here.

Within the city are 140 miles of paved streets. The main thoroughfares are 80 to 100 feet wide and few are narrower than 60 feet.

To the east and the south of the city lie great coal fields. The city is only a short distance from the Denton, New River, Kanawha, Logan, Elkhorn, and Consolidated fields, and 150 miles from the Pocahontas field. The territory is rich in natural gas. In the vicinity of the city are deposits of clays and shales suitable for the manufacture of brick and tile, which articles are made in Huntington, and deposits of white plastic clay suitable for the manufacture of stoneware. Valuable fire-clay deposits are found within thirty miles. A good fluxing limestone is quarried within fifty miles, and portland cement is made in large quantities at several plants in the Huntington area. Salt wells are found in the region, and by-products, bromine and calcium chloride, are produced. Within the city is a salt well yielding brine suitable for the manufacture of soda ash. Good building sand is available in large quantities. Cut-over timber lands in the territory are being reforested in many cases.

Among the leading manufacturing plants in Huntington are found the following: American Car and Foundry Company, Armstrong Electric and Manufacturing Company, Bonita Art Glass Company, H. R. Wyllie China Company, International Nickel Company, Owens Bottle Company, Standard Ultramarine Manufacturing Company, and West Virginia Rail Company.

MARSHALL COLLEGE CAMPUS, HUNTINGTON

The city is a distributing point for dairy products, farm produce, poultry, and fruit from the surrounding farm area in three states. Ninety jobbers, brokers, and wholesale firms are established in the city, and over seven hundred retail companies of various kinds. Eight companies engage extensively in warehousing.

Taxable property has a valuation of $125,000,000, with a tax rate of $2.34-3/20 on the $100. The city has the commission form of government, the commission consisting of a mayor and two

commissioners, against whose activities a check is held by a citizens' board of twenty-one members. The board has the power to veto any ordinance passed by the commission.

Huntington was laid out in 1869 by Collis P. Huntington, whose name it bears. The city was originally called Holderby's Landing, for one of the pioneer families. In 1871 the State Legislature by special act incorporated it as Huntington. From 1871 to 1900 the village grew at the rate of 400 annually. The 1900 census showed a population of 11,923. The decade following witnessed an increase of 161.4 per cent, the total population being 31,161. The 1920 census showed 50,177 inhabitants. Present estimates place the total at 80,000. According to United States Government figures the population is 98.5 per cent American-born.

(Data furnished by Robert F. Adams at the request of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce.)

HUNTINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This chamber was organized January 3, 1895. It is managed by a board of directors of sixteen members, which elects a president, two vice presidents, and a secretary and treasurer. At the present time, the chamber has approximately one thousand members. The chamber of commerce has been instrumental in securing new industries in the city and in all other movements that have benefited the community.

HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL. The hospital, located in Huntington, Cabell County, is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted by two resident physicians and a staff of trained employees. To this institution are committed white epileptics, idiots, and imbeciles from all counties in the State.

There are seventeen separate buildings belonging to this institution. Three of these are occupied by male patients and three by female patients. Other buildings are a recreation building, administration building, superintendent's residence, kitchen, laundry, power house, barn, garage, and pump house. These buildings are situated upon a tract of land consisting of thirty acres in the foothills at the eastern edge of Huntington, high above the thickly settled part of the city. The contour of the ground affords a natural drainage and suitable sites for the buildings, which are surrounded by natural forests of more than a thousand magnificent trees. Four acres of this ground are under cultivation for gardening.

The grounds front for 721 feet on Norway Avenue, on the southeast side, where from the main entrance to the grounds, one has access to street car service to the city. The north side is a rugged and picturesque hillside, down which a rambling drive has been constructed. Along the east side of the tract is a beautiful ravine, at the bottom of which flows a small stream bordered with wild flowers and the white blossoms of dogwood in spring and their red fruitage in autumn and winter. Along the western boundary of the grounds winds another ravine, thick with honeysuckle, ferns, and goldenrod in season.

Of all State institutions, this one is the most overcrowded. The number of patients has grown from 815 in 1924, to 997 on June 30, 1927, an increase of more than twenty per cent in three years. The congestion is so great that at times wards originally intended for fifty patients have been compelled to care for a hundred. It is apparent that under such conditions it is very difficult to make the patients comfortable and to give them the attention they should have.

Notwithstanding the great increase in numbers in this hospital, the demand for admittance of mental defectives has been even greater, and the superintendent has been compelled to send many such cases to Weston and Spencer, where they do not really belong.

To meet the need for more room, two new buildings have been erected within

the last three years. These buildings were made possible by the large revenue from treatment of voluntary patients. One of these buildings, occupied by female morons and feeble-minded, cost approximately $175,000. The last building completed, to be used as quarters for female pay-patients, is of fireproof brick and tile construction, with two stories and basement, concrete foundation, tile built-up roof, and magnesite-finish floor. It cost approximately $93,000.

In accordance with a contract with the United States Veterans' Bureau, this hospital has treated a large number of ex-soldiers, for whom a separate dormitory and a recreation building have been built. The service rendered has been most satisfactory to the Veterans' Bureau, and the revenue derived has fully financed the care of the patients and the upkeep of these two buildings.

The pay-patient department of this institution has filled a long-felt want in the State. This department is larger than the average pay-patient institution in the United States. The fees charged are small, the rate being so low that a patient's relatives rarely feel the cost; yet, at the same time, in the aggregate, the accumulation in cash from this fund is considerable, amounting to $98,949.92 for the biennial period 1927-29. The county fund, which is collected for a certain class of patients at the rate of $50 a year, has amounted to $32,299.20 for the biennial period 1927-29.

The medical department of this hospital has developed to a high point of efficiency. The merely custodial care of the mentally sick and others admitted for attention has long since been forgotten, and all patients are given a chance for recovery. Habit training, re-education, modern electrical treatments, hydrotherapy, ultra-violet rays, and every other method of treatment known at the present time are employed. A consulting staff of seven specialists co-operates at all times with the resident staff of the institution.

For this hospital for each year of the biennial period 1929-1931, the Legislature appropriated for current general expenses $60,000 and for repairs and improvements $20,000.

(Data furnished by L. V. Guthrie, M.D., Superintendent.)

HURRICANE, Putnam County, is situated on the Midland Trail, midway between Charleston and Huntington. It is in the center of Teays Valley, which is more than ten miles long and one mile wide and which is thought to have been the course of the Kanawha River at one time. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the Midland Trail. It has one bank with capital stock and deposits of $545,572.44; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and two churches. There are two burley tobacco houses handling over a million pounds yearly, and one glass plant in Hurricane. The city has a district high school with an enrollment of 200, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 220.

About one mile of paved streets is maintained, and the Federal Utility Corporation furnishes light and power. The town has no water system. The city government is under the control of a mayor and a council. The property valuation for 1927 was $1,200,000, with a tax rate of 45 cents on each $100 valuation.

The population, which has more than doubled in the past five years, now stands at 1400. Hurricane was settled in 1811 on old Hurricane Creek, about one mile south of the present situation. In 1867, when the railroad was built, the town was moved to its present site, and in 1880 was incorporated. The town derives its name from Harry Cain, who had a gristmill there. When the farmers came into the mill to have their corn ground, they would say, "Hurry, Cain." from the expression the town is supposed to have taken its name.

(Data furnished by W. E. Thompson, County Superintendent of Schools, Putnam County.)

HURRICANE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY FAIR. The fair was founded in 1921. It is held for five days annually at Hurricane. It is under the direction of the business men and schools of the community. Five members belong to the organization. Approximately twenty-five hundred people attend annually, and the number of exhibitors represented is approximately eight hundred. Prizes are awarded.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN QUINCY, Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of A. J. and Margaret (Gray) Hutchinson. Born September 19, 1879, in Raleigh County near Beckley, West Virginia. Wife, Leila Loving. Attended public school in Raleigh County; was graduated from Concord State Normal School in 1902; A.B., and LL.B., West Virginia University, 1907. Was admitted to the bar in 1907, taking up the practice of law in Beckley, where he has since continued. Has played a prominent part in prosecution and defense in a number of the large mining and other cases in the State in the last few years. City treasurer for Beckley, 1909-12; prosecuting attorney of Raleigh County, 1913-17; elected State senator from the seventh senatorial district in 1928. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk.

HUTCHINSON COAL COMPANY, general offices in Fairmont, West Virginia, was organized in 1910. Nine mines operated in State, in Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Logan districts. Coal is taken from the Pittsburgh, Chilton, and Eagle seams. Average annual production, 1,875,000, tons; 1400 employees. Shaking screens and picking tables are used. Coal is supplied to markets in the Middle West and the East and at lake ports and seaboard.

I

ICE MOUNTAIN is located about one-half mile from North River Mills, in Hampshire County. It consists of a high, curved ridge, the steep, concave side of which faces northwest and slopes to the North River, which flows in a course conforming to the shape of the mountain crest. The slope is covered with fragments and boulders of sandstone, strewn from the cliffs near the summit to the narrow valley which skirts the stream. At the base of this, and extending for about two hundred yards along it, there is a huge natural refrigerator from which the mountain receives its name. The quantity of ice which forms among the boulders in winter, being sheltered from excessive sunlight by the conformation of the mountain side, remains through the summer months and may be easily uncovered through the entire year.

The local effect of this ice deposit is pronounced. So low are the temperatures over this area, especially near the "ice holes" where the loose stones have been thrown out, that the growth of the sparse vegetation is held back for months. In cases where limbs from bordering trees and shrubs extend over the cold area, and near the surface, their leaves remain undeveloped for weeks after those on the other side are fully grown.

As would be expected, there is to be found growing here a group of boreal plants closely and strictly confined to the low temperature zone, not found elsewhere in the locality. Although the elevation is only about one thousand feet, the plants are those that ordinarily grow at high elevations in the Canadian life zone. Among those collected are Twin Flower *(Linnaea borealis)*, Alleghany Menziesia *(Menziesia pilosa)*, Dwarf Cornel *(Cornus canadensis)*, and Oak Fern *(Phegopteris Dryopteris)*.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.)

ILLITERACY IN WEST VIRGINIA. During 1926 the State Department of Education began a campaign to remove illiteracy in West Virginia. This campaign had the co-operation of the State Education Association and its members, the State Board of Education, the Federated Women's Clubs, and other organizations interested in developing a higher type of citizenry. The figures given in the following paragraphs indicate the progress made in recent years and the importance of reducing illiteracy in the State. According to the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1926, West Virginia stands fifteenth among the states of the Union in illiteracy.

The rural illiteracy of the State is placed at 60,155 and the urban illiteracy at 9,258, according to the latest government reports, which were compiled in 1920. This represents a total of 69,413 in the State. Of native whites 4.6 per cent are illiterate; of foreign born whites, 24 per cent; and of negroes 15.3 per cent.

The six counties that have made the greatest gain in reducing illiteracy are Fayette, which made a gain of 993 compared with figures ten years before; Tucker, which gained 786; Putnam, which gained 608; McDowell, which gained 855; Mingo, which gained 644; and Lincoln, which gained 590. The twenty counties that have made the

Part of First Iron Furnace Erected West of the Allegheny Mountains. Within a Few Hundred Yards of this Furnace is Located One of the Most Modern Blast Furnaces in the World, the Weirton Steel Company

greatest percentage in reducing illiteracy are as follows: Ritchie, 53 per cent; Jackson, 52½ per cent; Tucker, 49 per cent; Putnam, 46 per cent; Pleasants, 44 per cent; Upshur, 44 per cent; Doddridge, 40 per cent; Grant, 40 per cent; Roane, 40 per cent; Pendleton, 39 per cent; Calhoun, 37 per cent; Randolph, 34 per cent; Wirt, 34 per cent; Wetzel, 30 per cent; Summers, 30 per cent; Greenbrier, 30 per cent; Clay, 30 per cent; Marshall, 27 per cent; Lincoln, 27 per cent; and Gilmer, 27 per cent.

While the State has decreased its illiteracy 6.5 per cent in the ten year period from 1910 to 1920, six counties have increased illiteracy as follows: Logan, 1,498; Hancock, 2,344; Brooke, 497; Raleigh, 962; Monongalia, 523; and Marion, 409.

Illiterates in the various counties in 1920 were as follows:

Barbour 753, Berkeley 852, Boone 886, Braxton 1,126, Brooke 720, Cabell 2,283, Calhoun 379, Clay 744, Doddridge 388, Fayette 3,390, Gilmer 510, Grant 499, Greenbrier 977, Hampshire 365, Hancock 2,485, Hardy 567, Harrison 2,900, Jackson 398, Jefferson 931, Kanawha 5,785, Lewis 593, Lincoln 1,561, Logan 3,325, Marion 2,933, Marshall 1,013, Mason 912, Mercer 2,344, Mineral 803, Mingo 2,094, Monongalia 1,383, Monroe 481, Morgan 414, McDowell 6,331, Nicholas 831, Ohio 1,218, Pendleton 411, Pleasants 219, Pocahontas 720, Preston 885, Putnam 716, Raleigh 2,854, Randolph 1,017, Ritchie 291, Roane 596, Summers 656, Upshur 384, Wayne 1,539, Webster 586, Wetzel 952, Wirt 240, Wood 670, Wyoming 933.

Illiteracy in the cities in 1920 was as follows: Charleston 947, Clarksburg 632, Huntington 1,662, Wheeling 1,141, Bluefield 417, Fairmont 568, Martinsburg 258, Morgantown 102, Moundsville 315, Parkersburg 313, Beckley 48, Benwood 284, Buckhannon 43, Charles Town 252, Chester 100, Elkins 144, Follansbee 292, Grafton 128, Hinton 79, Keyser 113, Logan 136, McMechen 42, Mannington 112, Piedmont 114, Point Pleasant 30, Princeton 144, Richwood 115, Saint Albans 48, Salem 18, Sistersville 37, South Charleston 49, Welch 75, Wellsburg 126, Weston 96, Williamson 278.

In 1910 illiteracy in West Virginia was 8.3 per cent, and in 1920, 6.4 per cent. The division of male and female, native white, foreign-born white, and negroes from 1910 to 1920, and the percentage of illiteracy in each class is as follows: male 7.2, female 5.6; native white 4.6, foreign-born white 24.0, and negro 15.3. The percentage of illiteracy among persons of voting age was: males 8.9 and females 7.3.

Note: Statistics for this article are for the most part based upon the census of 1920.

(Read and approved by J. H. Hickman, Secretary of the State Education Association and editor of the *West Virginia School Journal.)*

IMBODEN RAIDS, THE. In November, 1862, General John D. Imboden attempted to cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Rowlesburg. He reached Saint George, Tucker County, but, learning that Federal troops were converging upon him, he retreated into Pendleton County. The next spring, 1863, he and General William E. Jones in two divisions crossed into northern West Virginia. General Jones' division succeeded in cutting down the suspension bridge at Albrightsville, destroying a considerable portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and blowing up the railroad bridge at Fairmont. Imboden's division captured Beverly and penetrated into Upshur and Lewis counties, where he effected a conjunction with General Jones' division. Continuing their march westward, the Confederate forces burned vast quantities of petroleum at Burning Springs and then moved southward, sweeping the Kanawha Valley. The raid was of considerable assistance in cutting off Federal reinforcements from joining General Meade's army, which soon had to face Lee at Gettysburg.

IMPERIAL COLLIERY COMPANY, principal offices in Lynchburg, Virginia, was established in 1901. Three mines are operated in the State at Burnwell, where coal is mined from the Eagle and Dorothy seams. Average annual production 310,640 tons; 400 employees. Coal is marketed for by-product and domestic use. All tipples are equipped with shaker screens and loading booms.

IMPERIAL SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, principal offices in Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1919. One mine is operated in the State, at Quinwood, Greenbrier County. Coal is taken from the Sewell seam. Average annual production, 385,000 net tons; employees, 252. The coal is marketed in New England and the inland East and West. Absolutely clean coal is featured by this company.

INDIANS IN WEST VIRGINIA. Echoes of Indian habitation in West Virginia are heard in names bestowed upon natural objects by these children of nature—in Shenandoah, Potomac, Opequon, Cacapon—and they fall pleasantly on the ear. But the significance of many of these names has been lost or obscured by change either in spelling or in pronunciation. Each term had a meaning that signified more than mere designation by which a watercourse was to be known in order to indicate to a hunter where his tent was pitched or how to find his way to his tribal village. The original American frequently followed a flight of fancy in giving names, as in Shenandoah (Daughter of the Stars), but the greater number either were descriptive or referred to the game or fish most abundant in the section. The Elk River has lost but little of its Indian name in the present Anglicized rendering; it was known to the Shawnees as the Tiskelwah, a literal rendering of which is "the river of fat elk." A meaning can be found for every name that has been preserved.

We are accustomed to think of our country as a new land—a land without age-old ruins, a land without the legends and traditions born in countries that were inhabited when the world was young. It is true that we have no ruined castles, no battered city walls, no splendid cathedrals whose origin is lost in the mist of antiquity; but scattered about over the State of West Virginia we have ruins of monuments and great earthworks left by a race that had vanished long before Columbus found his way to the Western Hemisphere. The age of these ruins is only conjectural, but they can safely be said to date well back to the early years of the Christian Era. These great earth mounds and walls were erected by a people known as the mound builders, a name given them for lack of a better one and because the mounds are the only visible evidence of their presence.

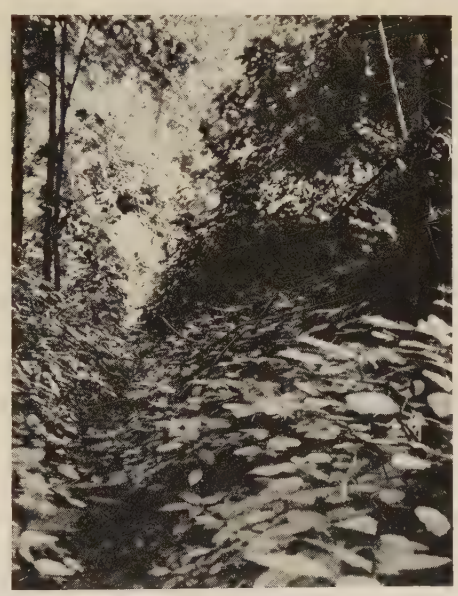
This race—they must have been a great and populous nation—occupied the larger part of what is now West Virginia. Their mounds are found in many sections east of the Allegheny Mountains, but who they were or where they went is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered. Their origin is shrouded in the same cloud of doubt that envelopes their exit from this section. Some hold that they were the ancestors or an offshoot of the powerful and highly civilized Aztecs and Mayas of Mexico and Central America, who possessed a civilization equal, if not superior, to that of the Spanish Conquistadores, who conquered them and destroyed their cities and their civilization. Some hold that the mound builders did not become extinct as a race, but that they were the ancestors of the smaller-boned race which inhabited the country when Columbus discovered America. This question has long been a subject of serious inquiry, and has been fruitful of discussion among the learned ethnologists, archaeologists and antiquarians of the world.

Some of the most noted remains of this mysterious race are found in West Virginia. Grave Creek Mound, at Moundsville, is sixty-nine feet in height and has

a base circumference of nine hundred feet. The earth for this mound was carried some distance, and it must have taken years to raise it to its great height. As a burial place for the honored of the race, its counterpart is found in the great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt, and it seems to have been born of the same idea. The great age of this mound is indicated by the fact that, at the time it was opened in 1838, a great oak tree, whose annular rings indicated an age of more than five hundred years, was removed from its summit, and it is presumed that the oak sprang up after the mound had been abandoned by those who created it. The mound was opened and the contents of its chambers and vaults examined by private parties and not by scientists and antiquarians trained in the lore of the ancient races. How much of its contents were lost will never be known. Perhaps some one item carried away in the debris would have shed more light on this mysterious race than anything that has been found in the smaller and less important works. It was here that the celebrated Grave Creek inscribed stone was found, a small stone, cut with queer characters, the deciphering of which has for ninety years baffled the efforts of learned men.

Along the Kanawha River a series of great earthworks and mounds was found by the early settlers, many of which were leveled in the years that followed white occupation. The most important of these mounds were thoroughly examined about forty years ago by scientists and archaeologists sent by Smithsonian Institute, and remains and objects found here add materially to our knowledge of this race. In Fayette County a large stone wall enclosing many acres, built with stones carried from the valley to the hilltop, is one of the archaeological mysteries. In practically the entire State numberless other evidences of the industry of the mound builders can be pointed out.

Whether the mound builders as a race were extinguished by war, famine, or disease, whether they migrated to some other section, or whether they remained and became ancestors of a race possessing less industry is a question that perhaps never will be satisfactorily answered. At any rate, they ceased to erect the great mounds of earth and another people took their place on the hills and in the valleys of West Virginia. These nomadic people lived by the chase and spoils of war. How long they occupied the land is not known, and perhaps



AN UNDISTURBED SECTION OF THE SENECA TRAIL, CHEAT MOUNTAIN

never will be, but it is certain that at the time the first settlers planted their cabin homes in the State, there was not a fixed Indian village of any consequence within the territory. The whole domain was a hunting and fighting ground and was held as a place of residence by the several tribes who claimed title to it by reason of inheritance or conquest. From the best account of the migration of the tribes, the last permanent, or semipermanent, towns were those at Old Town, in Mason County, and at Mingo Flats, in Randolph County, both of which were abandoned about 1763.

The abandonment of the country was not caused by the encroachment of white settlers; the Indians were not exterminated or driven out by edict of king or court. Their exodus was caused by their own tribal wars. When the white settlers came over the mountains that had offered a natural barrier between the lands occupied by the white and the red races, they spread over and took possession of a land that was occupied by none other than roving hunting or war parties. Title to the territory was, however, claimed by a number of strong tribes who sent their young men out to scourge the border and drive the intruders away. A confederacy for defense was formed, and the war between white settlers and the original owners of the land was carried on for more than forty years, every early settlement bearing its full share and each with its story of massacre and burnings.

The country was so firmly defended by the original owners and their rights so well presented that a series of treaties was entered into. All of that part of the State south of the Great Kanawha was deemed to be the hunting ground of the Cherokees and was by that tribe transferred to the colonial Virginia government and the crown of England. North of the Great Kanawha the Shawnee, the Delaware, and the Mingo nations claimed the land as their right, and it was this section that was so long the scene of murder and rapine at the hands of the Indians. Especially the Shawnees laid heavy toll upon the venturesome settlers, and their warriors were dreaded above all others. The section east of the Allegheny Mountains, Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan counties, was last occupied by the Tuscaroras, a powerful tribe which came from the south and which, after the great tribal wars, joined the Iroquois Confederacy, becoming the Sixth Nation in this greatest of all Indian confederacies. The Tuscaroras lived in the Panhandle section almost to the time of the first settlement made by Morgan Morgan in Berkeley County in 1725 or 1726. Their union with the Iroquois was made about 1712.

The tribal wars that depopulated West Virginia, laid it waste, and made it only a place for hunting and fighting, covered a long period of years. The powerful Iroquois Confederacy, living in Pennsylvania and New York, were the most aggressive in the series of wars and succeeded in exterminating or expelling their opponents as completely as did the barbarian hordes in Western Asia in the Middle Ages. The Cherokees, Catawbas, and other tribes were forced farther south, while the Shawnee and the weaker tribes associated with them were forced across the Ohio River. The Eastern Panhandle section felt the fury of this war of extermination, and evidences have been found of many bloody and bitter battles. In Jefferson County, at a place on the Potomac River just opposite the mouth of Antietam Creek, a battle believed to have been as late as 1700 was fought between the Delaware and the Catawba tribes. A legend has been handed down that every Delaware warrior except one was killed and that every Catawba carried away a scalp. Another great fight in this tribal war took place at Hanging Rock, in Hampshire County, about 1680, as nearly as the date can be established from the very faulty chronology. Evidences of the tribal wars are found in many other places in this same section.

The Eastern Panhandle country was the scene of the first white settlement and it bore its full share in the frontier defense. The raids threatened at times to cause the country again to be abandoned. The situation became so acute that in 1755 a series of frontier forts covering the entire section was erected by the Virginia government. Colonel George Washington was in direct command of many of this series of forts, and some were erected under his direction. Two years later, 1785, the red fury swept down the South Branch River, carrying death and destruction to the inhabitants at Fort Upper Tract and Fort Seybert.

On this raid the forty Shawnees under Killbuck could with full truth boast upon their return that each man carried home a scalp, and this was in addition to the prisoners carried into captivity. The country was not fully at ease and free from incursions until 1794 when the soldiers under "Mad Anthony" Wayne broke forever the force and strength of the confederated tribes at the battle of Fallen Timbers. The Eastern Panhandle sent more than its quota of men with this expedition.

Cornstalk, Killbuck, Logan, Red Jacket, and Ellinipsico were dreaded names on the border; they represented the fiercest of the tribes and confederations. When peace came and the danger of midnight forays had passed, the white inhabitants were glad to forget the foemen. They did not care to perpetuate in the names of watercourses and other natural objects the memory of the original owners, which through years of bitter warfare had become so hateful to them. Thus through the changing and the Anglicizing of names, much that West Virginia could contribute to Indian lore has been obscured.

The study and classification of Indian relics and remains, the study of Indian place-names and the many other subjects relating directly to the aboriginals is a work worthy of serious consideration.

(Written by Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia.)

INDIAN WARS, see History of West Virginia, sections III, V, VI.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.

INSURANCE AGENTS, WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF. The association of local insurance agents maintains headquarters in Huntington. It was founded for the betterment of the insurance business in the State. There are seven local organizations in Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling, Bluefield, Parkersburg, Fairmont, and Morgantown, with a total membership of 150. It is a branch of the National Association of Insurance Agents. It was founded in this State in 1899. Annual meetings are held in June at different places.

PIONEER ROAD ON THE ROUTE OF THE SENECA TRAIL, SAINT GEORGE

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC., principal offices in New York, was formed through the consolidation of several subsidiary companies in 1904. In 1922 its rolling mills and refining plant for Monel Metal were moved from Bayonne, New Jersey, to Huntington, West Virginia. This plant is the most modern of its kind in the world. Both Monel Metal and nickel are manufactured at this plant in the following forms: full-finished sheets, cold-rolled sheets, cold-rolled strip, hot-rolled flats, hot-rolled rods, cold-drawn rods, shots,

billets, ingots, forgings, tubing, hot-rolled plates, and special shapes, such as angles and channels.

INTERSTATE RELATIONS, see History of West Virginia, sections XXIX, XXXVIII.

INTERWOVEN MILLS, INCORPORATED, principal offices in Martinsburg, West Virginia, and general and sales offices in New Brunswick, New Jersey, manufacturers of men's hosiery. Three plants in the State, two located at Martinsburg and one at Berkeley Springs, having a total of nine acres of floor space and employing 3,000 people. Cotton yarn, wool yarn, silk thread, and rayon thread are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $14,000,000. Largest manufacturers of men's hosiery in the world. Products are sold direct to retailers throughout the country.

IRELAND, RITCHIE ALEXANDER, Charleston, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Captain George M. and Mary (Law) Ireland. Born October 11, 1884, in White Oak, Ritchie County, West Virginia. Wife, Ada Scott. Attended public school in Ritchie County, West Virginia Wesleyan, West Virginia University; M.D., University of Maryland, 1912. Immediately started practice in Charleston and has since continued there. Health commissioner of Charleston, 1919-23. Became superintendent of the Mountain State Hospital in 1923; is now president. President of the Kanawha Medical Society in 1920. Member of the medical appeal board in the sixth West Virginia district during the World War; captain in the Reserve Corps, 1919-24. Elected president of the Hospital Association of West Virginia in 1929. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Kanawha Country Club.

IRON AND STEEL. The first iron ore furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains was erected on Kings Creek, in what is now Hancock County, about 1790. This furnace produced one or two tons of iron per day, which was taken to Pittsburgh for the manufacture of iron products. About fifty years after the erection of this furnace, the great ore deposits of the northwest were discovered. This was in 1844. But not until 1848 was any of this ore smelted in a furnace constructed in Michigan, and even then with this high grade of ore, the greatest production of that furnace in 1848 was about three tons in one day.

In the meantime West Virginia continued to expand by the erection in 1832 of a plant near Wheeling which produced some articles manufactured from iron, and in 1847 and 1852 additional iron working mills were erected and placed in operation in this district. It was also in 1852 that the first shipment of high grade ore from the Lake Superior district came into Pennsylvania for use in blast furnaces.

West Virginia manufacturers lost no time in ascertaining the results of the Pennsylvania furnace which was using the high grade ore from the Northwest. On the site of the old Wheeling mill which was erected in 1832, there was started a so-called, modern blast furnace, which seems to have been the first of its kind in the State. The furnace was completed and placed in operation early in the seventies. About the same time a second furnace appeared in this district, and then a third was erected. Since that time the iron and steel industry in West Virginia has continued to grow rapidly. In approximately sixty years from 1790, the change between the old Virginia furnace and the Michigan furnace was hardly noticeable, but in the last fifty years, production has grown to such an extent that West Virginia is now ranked fifth among the states in the production of iron and steel. The value of the annual production in the State will approximate $100,000,000 and 25,000 persons are employed in the industry.

The counties of the upper Panhandle, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall, lead in the iron and steel industry. In Ohio County more than 7,000 persons are

engaged in the iron and steel and metal products industries. The Wheeling Steel Corporation has a plant at Benwood, Marshall County, employing 1,500 persons and another at Beech Bottom, Brooke County, employing 700 persons. This concern manufactures steel sheets, metal ceiling, stoves, ovens, pig iron, refined metals, lard pails, grease cans, tin cans, and metal plates. Other large plants in Ohio County are operated by the Whitaker-Glesner Company, manufacturing sheets and plates, tin cans, metal ceilings, gas stoves, and employing 1,500 men; Wheeling Stamping Company, lanterns, burners, tubes, 450 men; Hazel-Atlas Company, metal caps, 600 men; La Belle Iron Works, steel plates and cut nails, 378 persons; American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, 600 persons; Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, castings, 700 persons; J. E. Moss Iron Works, structural steel, 150 persons.

The National Tube Company, recently purchased by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, has a large plant at Benwood, Marshall County, manufacturing pig iron, steel plates and tubes, employing 1,800 persons, while other plants in Marshall County, including the United States Stamping Company, United Zinc Smelting Corporation, and Wheeling Metal Manufacturing Company, employ an aggregate of about 4,000 persons.

In addition to the Wheeling Steel Corporation plant at Beech Bottom, a large tin plate and sheet mill is operated at Follansbee, in Brooke County, by the Follansbee Brothers Company, employing 1,335 persons, and the Eagle Manufacturing Company at Wellsburg, making steel products, employs 422 persons. In Brooke County 2,700 persons are employed in the metal industries.

HENRY CLAY IRON FURNACE, NEAR MORGANTOWN, BUILT IN 1830

Hancock County has more than 8,000 employed in the iron and steel industries. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has a mill at Chester. The Phelps Can Company at Weirton and the Weirton Steel Company at Weirton employ more than 7,000 persons.

Wood County has a number of manufacturing plants engaged in the iron and steel industry, including the Parkers-

burg Iron and Steel Company, making black and galvanized sheets; the Baldwin Tool Works, shovels; Blackwood Electric Steel Corporation, electric furnaces; Donovan Boiler Works; and the Knickerbocker Stamping Company.

In the southern section of the State Kanawha and Cabell counties lead in the iron and steel industry. The American Car and Foundry Company, railroad and mine cars; International Nickel Company; and West Virginia Rail Company are the largest concerns operating in Cabell County.

In Kanawha County the Kelly Axe Company, making axes, scythes, hammers, and hatchets, employs 925 persons and is the largest plant of its kind in the world. The Ward Engineering Works manufactures water tube boilers and marine engines; the Fletcher Enamel Company, at Dunbar, enamelware; and the Kanawha Manufacturing Company, mine equipment.

Of the total number of industrial plants in West Virginia, less than five per cent are manufacturers of iron and steel products, yet they employ about thirty-three and one-third per cent of the workers in the division of manufacturing and mechanical industries.

In this State the annual value of the industrial products is about equal to the capital invested, and the wages paid out to employees are approximately twenty-five per cent of the value of the products.

Statistics of the manufacturers of iron and steel products show that of the total capital invested by all the industries of the State the iron and steel producers are responsible for fifty per cent of this amount. Likewise, fifty per cent of the value of the industrial products of the State come from these same manufacturers and they pay out in wages fifty per cent of the total earnings of the workers in all of the industries. This is due to the fact that the earnings of the employees of the iron and steel manufacturers are far in excess of the average annual earnings of all other industrial employees.

(Read and approved by F. A. Hanlin, secretary, Weirton Steel Company.)

IRON ORE IN WEST VIRGINIA. In West Virginia iron ore occurs as a carbonate in the Pennsylvanian, or Upper Carboniferous, rocks, and as a hematite or limonite in the Devonian, Silurian, and older systems.

Starting about 1800, or perhaps earlier, and continuing until about 1880, various deposits of these ores were worked; the industry probably reached a peak about 1855. In this year the Sault Sainte Marie Canal made available the richer ores of the Lake Superior region, which rapidly replaced the leaner and less easily mined West Virginia ores. At present the use of native ores has been largely, if not entirely, discontinued. But in spite of this fact the West Virginia Geological Survey has studied the ores of the State with considerable care in order to make the data readily available when these ores shall again be desired.

Carbonate Ores are found in Barbour, Kanawha, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor counties, mostly as a replacement of the Upper Freeport limestone, which closely underlies the Upper Freeport coal of the Allegheny series and which is often represented by nodular accumulations in shale. To some extent, they are also found in the Conemaugh and Pottsville series in much the same type of occurrence. These ores are rather low in iron but have the advantage of a limestone base. They were principally mined in open trenches and were roasted with charcoal in quarter-stack furnaces. They produced a good grade of iron.

Hematite and Limonite Ores occur in Berkeley, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monroe, Morgan, Pendleton, and Pocahontas counties, generally in the Oriskany series of the Devonian and the Clinton series of the Silurian, but also, to some extent,

Blast Furnace of the Weirton Steel Company in Hancock County; One of the Most Modern in the World

in the residual clays of the Ordovician and Cambrian. Many of these ores are fairly rich in iron, but generally they have a siliceous base and are somewhat high in phosphorus, and, therefore, are difficult to roast and suitable mainly for open-hearth use. In the old workings they were successfully treated in charcoal furnaces. In the Clinton, these ores are mainly bedded deposits, but in the Oriskany they are less regular and in the older systems the limonites are fortuitous.

Quantity of Ore. Quantitative estimates differ greatly and will probably remain uncertain until much more prospecting and drilling have been done. The supposed ore of seventeen counties, including various lean and siliceous beds, is as follows:

County	Short Tons
Barbour	100,000
Berkeley	500,000
Grant	428,570,000
Greenbrier	35,000,000
Hampshire	12,057,000
Hardy	50,000,000
Jefferson	100,000
Kanawha	100,000
Marion	1,000,000
Mineral	104,256,000
Monongalia	3,000,000
Monroe	180,297,000
Morgan	300,000
Pendleton	30,000,000
Pocahontas	10,000,000
Preston	100,000
Taylor	500,000
Total	855,880,000

Quality of Ores. A typical carbonate ore beneath the Upper Freeport coal in Marion County shows the following analysis:

	Per Cent
Metallic iron	38.99
Silica (SiO_2)	14.84
Lime (CaO)	4.81
Sulphur	1.31
Phosphorus	0.36

The average of seventy samples, mainly hematites and limonites, from Pendleton, Grant, Mineral, Hardy, Monroe, Greenbrier, Jefferson, and Berkeley counties, has been compiled by G. P. Grimsley in Volume IV of the State Survey Reports as follows:

	Per Cent
Metallic iron	43.86
Silica	19.48
Manganese	0.328
Phosphorus	0.56
Sulphur	0.031
Lime oxide	0.62

(Written by David B. Reger, Assistant Geologist in Charge, West Virginia Geological Survey.)

IRVINE, WILLIAM BURRISS, Wheeling, West Virginia. Banker. Son of George Fleming and Rachael (Burriss) Irvine. Born June 7, 1866, in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio. Wife, Eva A. Drake. Attended the public schools of Wheeling and Linsly Institute, Wheeling. Was assistant cashier of the National Exchange Bank, Wheeling, 1898-1901; cashier of the Bank of Wheeling, 1901-7; was vice president (active) of the National Bank of West Virginia at Wheeling, 1907-26; has been president of this bank since 1926. Is also president of the Farmers National Bank of Claysville, Pennsylvania; director and treasurer of Industrial Savings and Loan Company of Wheeling; treasurer of Wheeling Chapter of the American Red Cross. Republican. Methodist. Fort Henry Club. Rotary. Twilight Club.

ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY, general offices at 1 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, was organized in 1910. Thirteen mines are operated in West Virginia in the vicinity of Holden. Coal is taken from the Island Creek seam. Average annual production 6,355,867 tons; employees, 3,500. The coal is marketed to the lake trade, in the Middle West, at seaboard, and in the Eastern and Southern markets.

J

JACKSON, CLIFFORD WEBSTER, Bluefield, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Isaac Newton and Sarah Emmaline (Gates) Jackson. Born March 26, 1879, in Russell, Kansas. Married, first, Leslie Purdy (deceased); second, Velma Currence. Attended elementary schools in Topeka, Kansas, and Portsmouth, Ohio, and high school in Washington Court House, Ohio. A.B., Ohio State University, 1904, and A.M., 1912; postgraduate work in Columbia University and Harvard University. High school instructor in Plain City, Ohio, from 1904 to 1907; high school principal in Uhrichsville, Ohio, from 1907 to 1908; high school principal in Elkins, West Virginia, from 1908 to 1917; and since 1917 principal of the high school in Bluefield, West Virginia. Was conductor for the Carleton Tours to Europe in 1925, 1926, and 1927. Was conductor of the summer school at Davis and Elkins in 1909-10. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary. National Education Association. West Virginia State Education Association. Association of Secondary School Principals. Member of West Virginia Commission of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Southern West Virginia Round Table. National Travel Club. Bluefield Chamber of Commerce.

JACKSON, JACOB BEESON, sixth governor of West Virginia, was born in Parkersburg, April 6, 1829, and died December 11, 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1852 and began the practice of law at Saint Marys. He served as prosecuting attorney of Pleasants County for nine years. In 1864 he returned to Parkersburg. He was prosecuting attorney of Wood County, 1870-76; member of the House of Delegates, 1875-76; and mayor of Parkersburg, 1879; and was elected governor of West Virginia in 1880. The most noteworthy policy of his administration was his staunch insistence upon the thorough assessment of personal property for taxation. His "assessment order" provoked great opposition from the people of the State, who thought themselves discriminated against in favor of corporations. It did, however, result in providing sufficient revenue for the upkeep of State institutions. He was noted as an able lawyer and very effective public speaker.

JACKSON, JOHN A., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Manfull and Sarah Billman Jackson. Born in Kensington, Ohio, October 5, 1879. Wife, Wilma Hammond. Attended rural school; pursued the academic and standard normal courses in Augusta Normal School; A.B., Mt. Union College; postgraduate study in Columbia University. Has taught in rural schools, village schools, and high schools. Superintendent of the Clarksburg schools since 1916. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Rotary. Sigma Nu.

JACKSON, JOHN GOODLOE, Jane Lew, West Virginia. Banker and farmer. Son of James W. and Sarah A. (Goodloe) Jackson. Born March 7, 1857, in Jane Lew, West Virginia. Married, first, Martha J. Bassel (deceased); second, Annie Neely. Attended public school in Jane Lew and Weston and the private school of Hyre D. Clark in Buckhannon. Was a general merchant in Jane Lew for more than thirty years.

—*Fred E. Brooks*

Mother Nature's Snowy Blankets

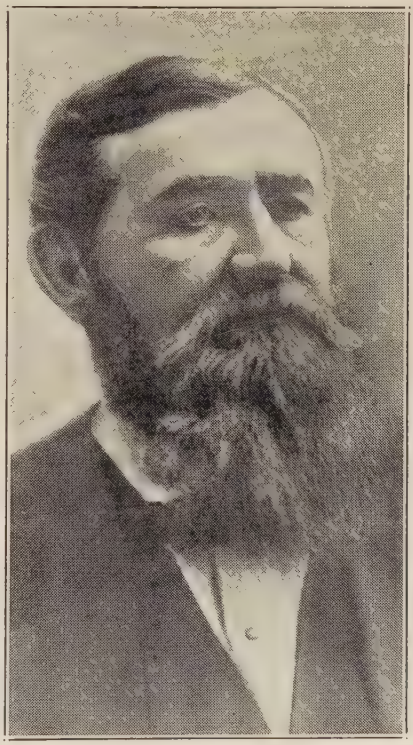
In 1903, became president of the Bank of Jane Lew, which position he now holds. Has engaged in farming since 1888. Has been active in civic work and deeply interested in the cause of prohibition and in the public schools. Was president of the board of trustees of Broaddus College for seven years. Prohibition-Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

JACKSON, JOHN JAY, one of the founders of West Virginia, was born near Parkersburg, February 13, 1800, and died January 1, 1877. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1818 and served in the army during the Seminole War. Resigning his commission, he returned to Parkersburg and engaged in the practice of the law. He was, in succession, prosecuting attorney, and member of the General Assembly for six terms. In 1861, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in Richmond, which adopted the Ordinance of Secession. He left the convention before its adjournment and returned to his home, where he became one of the leaders in the movement to save West Virginia for the Union.

As a member of the First Wheeling Convention, he advocated a conservative policy, which helped to forestall hasty action in the formation of the new State and to consolidate the position of those who wanted first to preserve the Union. In 1871, he was a member of the commission to adjust the Virginia debt.

JACKSON, JOHN JAY, JR., jurist, was born August 4, 1824, and died September 2, 1907. He was graduated from Princeton in 1845. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar the following year. He was prosecuting attorney of Wirt County in 1848 and of Ritchie County in 1849, and served four years in the General Assembly of Virginia, 1851-55. In the elections of 1852, 1856, and 1860, he was a Whig candidate for presidential elector. Upon the outbreak of the war, he took a strong position in favor of preserving the Union and was a member of the First Wheeling Convention. On August 3, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him judge of the district court. In that position, he served continuously until 1905.

JACKSON, NAAMAN, Logan, West Virginia. Banker and legislator. Son of Richard Clayton and Anne Elizabeth

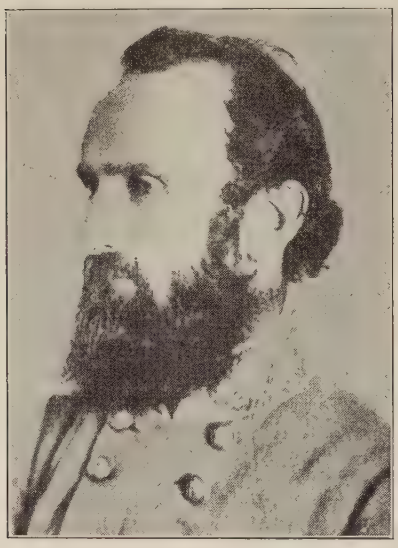


JACOB BEESON JACKSON
SIXTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Campbell) Jackson. Born November 13, 1873, in Boyd County, Kentucky. Wife, Julia Yantus Dingess. Attended public school in Kentucky; the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio; and the Huntingdon Law School, Huntingdon, Tennessee. Taught school for a number of years. Began the practice of law in Aracoma (now Logan) in 1903. Helped organize and became cashier of the First National Bank of Logan in 1906; has been president since 1921. Was com-

missioner in the city of Logan for two years and commissioner of banking of West Virginia, 1923-24. Elected to the State Senate from the eighth senatorial district in 1924; elected circuit judge of the seventh judicial circuit in 1928. Republican. Mason (Commandery and Shriner).

JACKSON, THOMAS J. (STONEWALL), soldier, U. S. A. and C. S. A., was born in Clarksburg, January 21,



GENERAL THOMAS J. JACKSON

1824. After the age of six, his boyhood was spent at the family homestead at Jackson's Mill, near Weston. On June 11, 1841, he was appointed a constable in Lewis County. Attracted to the profession of arms, he received a conditional appointment to West Point, entered July 1, 1842, and was graduated June 30, 1846, with brevet rank of second lieutenant of artillery.

On March 9, 1847, he landed with Scott's army in Mexico. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Contreras and Chapultepec, being breveted captain and major for heroic conduct. In June, 1848, he returned to the United States and participated in subduing the Seminoles in Florida in 1850. On February 29, 1852, he resigned from the army, having in 1851 been elected a professor at Virginia Military Institute, in Lexington, Virginia, a position which he filled for ten years.

On April 27, 1861, he was appointed a colonel of the Virginia volunteers, was assigned to the command of the First Brigade in June, and engaged in the skirmish at Falling Waters on July 2. On July 3, he was commissioned a brigadier general and led the first Brigade in the first battle of Manassas. Here Bee in rallying his men exclaimed, "See, there stands Jackson like a stone wall," thus applying to him a title known the world over better than the name given at his birth. On October 7, he was commissioned major general and assigned to the command of the Shenandoah Valley.

On January 1, 1862, he left Winchester, driving the Federals from Romney across the Potomac. On March 23, he engaged in the battle of Kernstown and then entered upon his famous Valley Campaign. In thirty-two days Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade marched four hundred miles, fought five battles, defeated three armies, captured twenty pieces of artillery, and took four thousand prisoners and vast stores. This, in turn, cost him nine hundred men killed, wounded, and missing. At no time did he have over fifteen thousand men to oppose over sixty thousand Federals. The Seven Days battles, the Second Manassas and Maryland campaign, and the capture of Harpers Ferry in September with eleven thousand prisoners but served to accentuate his efficiency in handling his mobile corps. On October 11, he was commissioned a lieutenant general and placed in command of the Second Corps.

On May 1, 1863, he led the Second Corps around Hooker's right flank at Chancellorsville, routing the right wing of the Federal army. In the action he was wounded by his own men, and died May 10, 1863, at Guiney Station, near Fredericksburg.

JACKSON, WILLIAM LOWTHER, JR., soldier, C. S. A., and jurist, was born in Clarksburg, February 6, 1825, and died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 26, 1890. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served as prosecuting attorney, as member of the Virginia Assembly, and as second auditor of Virginia from 1854 to 1857. He was appointed lieutenant governor of Virginia, became president of the State Senate (1857-58), and was elected circuit judge.

He left the bench in 1861, enlisted in the Virginia (Confederate) forces as a private, and assisted in organizing the Thirty-first Virginia Infantry. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel and colonel, and placed in command. At the close of operations in West Virginia in 1861, he served as aide to General "Stonewall" Jackson during the Valley Campaign, and other operations. In 1863 he organized the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, was elected colonel, and was assigned to the army of western Virginia under General Sam Jones. He commanded forces at the battle of Droop Mountain and to the close of the war took part in other operations in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, having been commissioned brigadier general in September, 1864.

Soon after the war he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where by successive elections, he served as a Circuit judge until 1890.

JACKSON COUNTY. Population in 1920, 18,658; estimates made by the United States Census Bureau as of July 1, 1925, do not indicate an increase in the figure. The land area is 470.29 square miles. The county lies along the Ohio River, immediately west of the center of the State, and includes within its borders the greater part of the Pomeroy Bend in the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by Wood County; on the east by Wirt and Roane counties; on the south by Kanawha and Putnam counties, and on the west by Mason County, the Ohio River and Meigs County, Ohio. West Virginia has title to the Ohio River, which divides it from Ohio on the west; the boundaries of the counties of Ohio are taken at low-water level on the western side.

Like other counties lying along the Ohio River, Jackson has a surface diversified with hills and valleys. In most places the hills are low and smooth, admitting of easy cultivation. The Ohio River is the natural drainage for almost the entire county. The principal interior streams are Mill Creek, Sandy Creek, Little Sandy Creek, and the tributaries to Pond Creek. An area of considerable extent in the southern part of the county is drained by the Middle Fork and Left Fork of the Pocataligo River, a tributary of the Great Kanawha River.

Jackson County is served by the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows that river through the western part of the county. Branch lines of the same system lead from Ravenswood to Spencer and from Millwood to Ripley. It is also served by State Route 2, which traverses the county at its greatest length from Charleston to Ripley and on to the north by way of Sandyville to Parkersburg; by State Route 5, across the county from west to east, from Mason City by way of Ripley to Spencer; and by State Route 33, a short line from Ravenswood to Sandyville, where it forms a junction with Route 2.

Ripley, the county seat, is located on Mill Creek, in the central part of the county. It was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in 1832, and the following year became the county seat of Jackson County. The town has an altitude of 614 feet above the level of the sea. By road, it is 173 miles from Bluefield, 40 miles from Charleston, 123 miles from Clarksburg, 304 miles from Martinsburg, 39 miles from Parkersburg, and 129 miles from Wheeling.

Another important town in Jackson County is Ravenswood, which is located

on the Ohio River and is the chief river port of the county. The land upon which Ravenswood stands was originally owned and patented by George Washington and was viewed by him in 1770. The following year the survey of a tract of 2,448 acres was made by Colonel William Crawford as agent for Washington. The town was laid out by the heirs of General Washington.

At the 1928 assessment, the valuation of the several classes of property in Jackson County, returned for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $7,332,110; personal property, $1,954,927; public utility property, $3,428,255; total, $12,715,292. The average tax rate of the county for the same year was $2.54 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Grant, Ravenswood, Ripley, Union, and Washington. Ravenswood and Ripley maintain independent school districts.

Jackson is an agricultural county. Some of the finest farms in the State are located in that county; very little of its area is not suitable to cultivation or grazing. A great portion of the county has a limestone soil, which produces an excellent blue-grass sod, as well as an excellent crop yield.

The land area of the county is approximately 295,040 acres, of which 270,012 acres was classified as farm land in 1925. This farm land acreage was subdivided into 2,321 farms operated by their owners, 9 by managers, and 371 by tenants. The crop land that year consisted of 60,050 acres. In addition to its agricultural and horticultural products, the county is one of the leaders in poultry raising. Its proximity to centers of population furnishes easy and accessible markets for all surplus products.

The natural resources of the county are not highly developed. Oil and gas development has been made in some parts. Timber, for commercial purposes, has been depleted, and coal is not present in quantity or accessibility to warrant the opening of mines. Manufacturing interests are limited to small plants at Ravenswood and Ripley. The principal manufactured products are electrical porcelain products, glass and glass marbles, and novelty furniture.

Jackson County was created from a part of the territory belonging to the older counties of Mason, Kanawha, and Wood by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 1, 1831. It was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States. The first settlement in Jackson County was planted by William Hannaman, Benjamin Cox, and James McDade in the month of May, 1796, when they erected their cabin homes in Union District. Hannaman and Cox became actual settlers and remained on the lands they located, but McDade was one of the restless scouts and woodsmen peculiar to that age, who, with his gun and faithful dog, scouted the banks of the Ohio and the territory between the Great Kanawha and the Little Kanawha rivers. The first white child born in the county, in 1797, was a son of William Hannaman; the first marriage was that of William Buffington to Sarah Hughes. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1806, and the first school was taught by Andrew Hushan in 1807, with fifteen pupils in attendance. The first mill in the county was a hand mill owned and operated by Hushan in 1799, and this was superseded in 1802 by a horsepower mill, owned and operated by Benjamin Wright on the site of present Cottageville. The declining days of Jesse Hughes, noted scout and inveterate enemy of all the red race, were spent near Ravenswood. Here he died in September, 1829. A monument to his memory has been erected in Ravenswood.

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR. The fair was founded in 1927. It is held four days annually at the Evans Fair Ground, Ripley. It is managed by Jackson Post No. 107, American Legion. Approximately fifteen thousand attend annually. There are two hundred commercial exhibits and six hundred agricultural exhibits. Prizes are awarded.

JACKSON'S MILL, see Four-H Camp, West Virginia State.

JACOB, JOHN JEREMIAH, fourth governor of West Virginia, was born in Hampshire County, December 9, 1829, and died at Wheeling, November 24, 1893. He was prepared for college in the academy at Romney and was graduated from Dickinson College in 1849. From 1853 to 1860, he was a professor in the University of Missouri. Returning to Romney in 1865, he formed a partnership with Colonel Robert White and practiced law.

He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1869 and to the governorship, as a Democrat, in 1870. In 1872 he charged that the nomination of J. N. Camden by the regular Democratic convention had been obtained by fraud, and announced his candidacy as an independent in opposition to him. Through receiving the votes of the Republicans he was re-elected. His governorship was marked by a conservative policy, especially in the measures for setting the differences between Union and Confederate sympathizers. He sought to secure a variety of reforms, such as additional facilities for the care of the insane and appropriations for the support of the normal schools.

In 1877 he moved to Wheeling and was elected to the House of Delegates for two years, 1879-81. He was appointed a judge of the Circuit Court, 1881, and served in that capacity until 1888.

JACOB, SAMUEL SPRIGG, JR., Wheeling, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Samuel Sprigg and Mary L. (McColloch) Jacob. Born in Ohio County, West Virginia, in 1871. Wife, Clara Minola Brown. Attended rural school in Ohio County, West Liberty State Normal School, and West Virginia University. Has taught in all types of schools, beginning as teacher in the rural school. Has been an instructor in West Liberty State Normal School and Wheeling High School, and principal of the Washington School, Wheeling; at present is superintendent of the Triadelphia District schools. Served as president of the Northwestern Teachers Association and treasurer of the West Virginia Education Association. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Blue Pencil Club. Kiwanis. National Education Association. Phi Beta Kappa.

JOHN JEREMIAH JACOB
FOURTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

JACOBSON, C. ALFRED, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Carl John and Anna B. (Asp) Jacobson. Born January 25, 1876, near Grantsburg, Wisconsin. Wife, Mary Edna Metzger. B.S. and M.S., Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1908. Research student in the University of Cracow, University of Uppsala, Ecole de Chimie, and Halle University. Professor of chemistry in the University of Nevada and chief chemist of the Nevada Agricultural Ex-

periment Station, 1909-18; professor of chemistry in West Virginia University since 1920. Author: *A Pronouncing Chemical Formula Speller and Contest Guide* and many chemical publications. Inventor of calculating machine and various laboratory apparatus. Originator of chemical spelling. Co-author with Louis Leslie of a new and simplified system of chemical shorthand. Fellow and research chemist, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science. American Chemical Society, American Bio-Chemical Society, American Association of University Professors. Democrat. Methodist. Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi.

JAEGER, OTTO, Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of F. W. and Anna Maria Jaeger. Born in St. Goar, Germany, June 26, 1853. Wife, Ida Frances Ratcliff. Attended the government schools of Germany and studied under the direction of private tutors in Germany and New York. Was a professional musician in his youth and played first violin in Theodore Thomas's Orchestra. At the age of sixteen, became an apprentice in the trade of engraving on glass in New York City; and in 1877 was employed as engraver by Hobbs, Brockunier and Company of Wheeling, West Virginia. Helped to organize the Fostoria Glass Company, then at Fostoria, Ohio, in 1888; after a number of years with that organization, established the Bonita Glass Company, of which he is now general manager. Designer of a line of gold lace scroll glassware, the "Hoover," which was presented to Mrs. Herbert Hoover, June 3, 1929. Served seven years in the New York State Militia. Independent in politics. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner). Lions.

JARRELL, BOYD, Huntington, West Virginia. Editor. Son of John and Nancy (Lambert) Jarrell. Born May 16, 1875, in Wayne County, West Virginia. Wife, Ella Taylor. Educated in the public and private schools of Wayne County. Began teaching at the age of eighteen; taught four years in the Wayne County rural schools and two years in private schools. Was editor of the Wayne *News* two years. Taught school one year in Effie. Editor of *Mingo Democrat* at Williamson one year. Associate editor and editorial writer of the Huntington *Dispatch*, 1904-8; city editor of the Huntington *Advertiser*, 1908-10; in 1910 became editorial writer of the Huntington *Herald-Dispatch* and since 1911, has been editor of the paper and vice president of the company. In 1920, elected a member of the Republican State Executive Committee for the sixth senatorial district; in 1924 was elected delegate at large to the Republican National Convention and was re-elected in 1928. Served as head of the publicity committee of Cabell County and as member of Four-Minute speakers bureau during the World War. Republican. Baptist. Elk. Rotary. Royal Arcanum. A. O. U. W.

JARRELL, KYLE M., Beckley, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of W. H. and Mary J. Jarrell. Born near Dorothy, West Virginia, October 15, 1881. Wife, Mabel Allen. Attended public school; completed two years' work in Beckley Institute; M.D., University of Maryland, 1906. Practiced medicine eight years in his home community, Clear Creek, West Virginia. Practiced since 1914 in Beckley, where he is staff member and one of the owners of the Raleigh General Hospital and is known as a specialist in children's diseases. Is vice president of Hominy Creek Land Company, South Beckley Land Company, and Knob Hill Land Company; vice president and member of board of directors of Beckley National Bank; president of the Homeseekers Land and Building Company. Has been deputy sheriff for one term. Elected chairman of the Democratic Party in Raleigh County, 1928. Author of a num-

ber of articles for medical journals. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). American, West Virginia State, and Raleigh County medical associations.

JARRETT, HOWARD STARKE, Charleston, West Virginia. Son of John W. and Nannie P. (Starke) Jarrett. Born December 24, 1880, in Charleston. Wife, Frances E. Baer. Attended the Charleston public schools. Entered the printing business of his father and has since been a member of the firm of the Jarrett Printing Company. In 1915 entered the State Department of Labor as Chief clerk to the commissioner; continued his connection with the department and in 1926 was appointed State commissioner of labor and was reappointed in 1928. Is ex officio commissioner of weights and measures and vice president of the National Conference of Weights and Measures. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Knight of Pythias.

JEFFERS, GEORGE D., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Lewis H. and Susian Page Jeffers. Born August 10, 1865, in Vanderhoff, Ohio; came to West Virginia in 1870. Wife, Laura B. Sigler. Attended public school, Keys College, and the medical department of the University of Louisville. Began practicing medicine in 1889. Past president of the West Virginia State Medical Association; past president of the Academy of Medicine of Parkersburg. President of medical advisory board during World War. Democrat. Episcopalian. Elk; Modern Woodman.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. Population 15,729 in 1920; later estimates made by United States Census Bureau indicate no material increase in that figure. Land area is 212.41 square miles. It is the extreme eastern county of the Eastern Panhandle. Its most eastern point is Harpers Ferry, where three states meet —Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. That town is also at the junction of two noted rivers, the Potomac and the Shenandoah. Jefferson County is bounded on the north by the Potomac River, Washington County, Maryland, and Loudoun County, Virginia; on the east by Loudoun County, Virginia; on the south by Clark County, Virginia; and on the west by Berkeley County, West Virginia. The county has a rolling surface throughout, except in the southeast where the Blue Ridge Mountains rise abruptly from the east banks of the Shenandoah. The eastern line touches the highest point in the county and the lowest point in the State: 1,600 feet on the Blue Ridge and 260 feet a short distance below the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. The area is amply supplied with drainage by the two principal rivers named and their tributaries. Lucas Run empties into the Potomac about three miles below Shepherdstown, and Elk Branch empties into it just above Harpers Ferry. The chief tributaries of the Shenandoah in Jefferson County are Flowing Run, Cat-tail Run, Evitt Run, Bullskin Run, and Long Marsh Run. Opequon Creek and Rocky Marsh Run form a part of the boundary line between Jefferson and Berkeley.

Jefferson County is served by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the northern part, and by another line of the same system from Harpers Ferry up the Shenandoah Valley. The Norfolk and Western Railway crosses the central part of the county from Berryville to Shepherdstown. It is also served by United States Route 340 from Harpers Ferry by way of Charles Town to Berryville; by State Route 49 from Martinsburg by way of Charles Town to the Virginia line on the east; and by State Route 48, a short line from Shepherdstown to a junction with Route 49 at Kearneysville. The road system under the county government is highly developed.

Charles Town, located in the central part of the county, is the seat of govern-

ment. It was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in October, 1786, and was located on lands belonging to Charles Washington. It takes its name from the Christian name of the owner of the town site, who was a brother of George Washington. The town has an elevation of 530 feet above sea level. By road, it is 363 miles from Bluefield, 329 miles from Charleston, 15 miles from Martinsburg, and 265 miles from Wheeling. Shepherdstown, Harpers Ferry, Halltown, Ransom, and Kearneysville are other important centers in the county.

The property assessment for the county for the year 1928 was as follows: real estate, $11,143,315; personal property, $4,987,644; public utility property, $5,248,718; total, $21,379,677. The average tax rate for the county for 1928 was $1.60 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Charles Town, Kabletown, Middleway, Shepherdstown, and Harpers Ferry, each named for an important center within its territory.

Jefferson County is distinctly an agricultural county. Lying as it does in the best part of the Valley of Virginia, its soil is remarkably productive. It was settled among the first of all the counties now comprised in West Virginia, and, as its value as farming property has been known ever since, almost the entire county has long been devoted to agriculture and horticulture. Little of the county is rough, and most of it is level or rolling. Proximity to markets, in addition to productiveness of soil, makes it doubly valuable. Surplus products may be marketed in Washington or Baltimore within a few hours after leaving the farm. In 1924, 110,178 of the 135,040 acres of Jefferson County was classified as farm land. This was subdivided into 920 farms, 540 of which were operated by their owners, 24 by managers, and 356 by tenants.

—*George R. Buswell*

OPEQUON CREEK ROAD, JEFFERSON COUNTY

The natural resources of the county are limited. Timber has long since been depleted, and coal in merchantable quantities is not present. Iron ore is abundant in some sections, and this re-

source has been developed to considerable extent. Limestone is found in every portion of the county except the small part east of the Shenandoah River, which is of a sandstone and slate formation. Lime of excellent quality is made at numerous places in the county from the abundant stone. The county also has quarries of very handsome limestone for building purposes. Many of the buildings at the national capital are constructed of stone from its quarries.

Manufacturing plants of various kinds are located at points within the county and furnish employment to a great number of the population. The principal manufactured products are saddles, harness and other leather goods, dresses, paper pulp and paper board, brass fittings, and fertilizer. Local public utility plants are maintained at all the most important centers.

Jefferson County was created from Berkeley County by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 8, 1801, which provided that on and after October 26 of that year all the territory bounded and described in the act should be a separate county and should be known as Jefferson. This was in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, who was familiar with the territory comprised in the new county and on most friendly terms with many of its inhabitants. Twenty years earlier he had written that the gorge of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge at Harpers Ferry was a stupendous scene of nature and worthy of a trip across the Atlantic to view.

Jefferson County has many points of great historic interest. The first permanent settlement was made by German settlers at Pack-horse Ford on the Potomac, later known as Mecklenburg and now called Shepherdstown. This settlement was made about 1730, though gravestones in the old cemetery would indicate that a considerable settlement had been made in the section prior to that date. Shepherdstown thus became the oldest town in the State. It was officially established as a town in 1762 by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, on lands owned by Captain Thomas Shepherd. It was here not long after 1780 that James Rumsey lived and experimented with his steamboat, built a craft, and demonstrated it on the Potomac in the presence of General Horatio Gates and other distinguished men. A towering shaft has been erected on the banks of the Potomac, near the place of the original demonstration, by the State of West Virginia to commemorate the name and fame of James Rumsey, inventor of the steamboat.

It was also at Shepherdstown in November, 1790, that Nathaniel Willis, a Boston printer, set up the first printing office in the territory now comprised in West Virginia and brought out the first number of its first newspaper—the *Potowmack Guardian.*

Shepherd College State Normal School, established by act of February 27, 1872, is located at Shepherdstown. This school serves the educational needs, of normal school grade, of the entire Eastern Panhandle.

Harpers Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, is perhaps the best-known town in West Virginia by reason of its location at the eastern gateway of the State and the many historic events associated with the name. The town takes its name from Robert Harper, who settled at that place in 1734 and established a ferry across the rivers —the first west of the Blue Ridge. It was established as a town on the Harper land by authority of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed at the session in 1763, and was incorporated by the same authority on March 24, 1851. An armory and arsenal of the United States Government was established at that place in 1796 and continued in operation until the outbreak of the Civil War. The town was the scene of John Brown's raid on October 16, 1859, when, with but twenty-one followers, Brown seized the town and government works and held the Virginia militia and volun-

teer forces at bay for two days. The raid was in furtherance of the abolition of slavery, but failed because of the inadequate force at the command of Captain Brown. Of the twenty-two raiders, ten were killed at Harpers Ferry, seven, including the leader, were captured and, after a quick trial, were hanged at Charles Town, the county seat. Five of the raiding party escaped. During the period of the Civil War the town was taken and retaken many times. It was an important military center and was seared by fire and shell and practically destroyed.

Storer College, a school of higher education for negroes, is located at Harpers Ferry. It was established in 1866 by Northern philanthropists. It serves a wide field. It has given long and useful service and for some years has been assisted by State appropriations. Storer College has on its campus the famed John Brown Fort—the old red brick fire engine house which was the last refuge of the Brown raiders in 1859.

Jefferson County was the scene of many spirited battles between the opposing forces during the Civil War; its territory may be likened to that of Belgium during the Great War. The more important battles and skirmishes were: Falling Waters, July 3, 1861; Boliver Heights, October 16, 1861, and July 2, 1864; Charles Town, May 28, 1862, September 12, 1862, October 8 and 18, 1863, and August 29, 1864; Harpers Ferry, September 15, and 21, 1862, and November 15, 1862; Shepherdstown, September 9, 1861, October 1, 1862, and July 16, 1863; Halltown, November 22, 1862, and December 20, 1862; Kabletown, June 10, 1864; Hammack's Mills, July 3, 1864; and Duffield Station, August 29, 1864.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT FAIR. The fair was organized in 1912. It is held for four days annually at Saint Albans. It is managed by a committee of the Business Men's Association. Approximately ten thousand people attend and approximately one hundred exhibits are shown annually. Prizes are awarded.

JEFFERY DEWITT INSULATOR COMPANY, Kenova, West Virginia, manufacturers of high tension porcelains. One plant in State at Kenova, having 20,000 square feet of floor space; 160 employees. The raw materials used in the manufacture of products are china clay from Cornwall, England; Hercules clay from Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Maine feldspar from Brunswick, Maine; Clinchfield feldspar from Erwin, Tennessee; flint from Berkeley Springs, West Virginia; and chemicals from Cleveland, Ohio. Value of annual production, $1,500,000. The plant is the fourth in size in the United States. Products have a wide domestic and foreign market.

JENKINS, ALBERT GALLATIN, soldier, C. S. A., was born in Greenbottom, Cabell County, West Virginia, November 10, 1830. He was educated in the Virginia Military Institute, Jefferson College, and Harvard. He was admitted to the bar, was a member of Congress 1857 to 1861, and was elected to the First Congress of the Confederate States as a soldier.

In 1861 he organized a company of mounted men and took part in the battle of Scary and other operations in the Kanawha Valley. He became lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Eighth Virginia Cavalry. He was commissioned a brigadier general August 5, 1862. He conducted two expeditions to the Ohio and participated in operations in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, returned to command in the department of western Virginia in 1864, and commanded at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, where he received wounds on May 9, from which he died on May 21, 1864.

JIVIDEN, CECIL M., Charleston, West Virginia. Dentist. Son of Perry and Frances (Sisson) Jividen. Born

November 19, 1896, in Philoah, West Virginia. Unmarried. Educated in Mason High School and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio. Member of West Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners. Member of students army training corps, 1918. Member of West Virginia Legislature from Kanawha County, 1927. Has practiced dentistry in Charleston since 1920. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

JOHNSON, CLYDE BEECHER, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James L. and Anna (Martin) Johnson. Born June 17, 1871, in Pleasants County, West Virginia. Wife, Anna Grace Hart. Received his elementary education in the public schools of Pleasants County and attended West Virginia Wesleyan College. Was admitted to the bar in 1894 and took up the practice of his profession in Saint Marys, West Virginia, where he continued until 1913. Since then, has been in the practice of law in Charleston, where he was a member of the law firm of Conley and Johnson. This firm continued until Mr. W. G. Conley was elected governor in 1928. Member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and of the United States Supreme Court. Elected to the State Senate from the Charleston District in 1922. Delegate at large to the National Democratic Conventions of 1908 and 1928. Author of a small volume of poems and prose sketches published in 1914, entitled *Rhyme and Reason.* Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite). Rotary. American, West Virginia, and Charleston bar associations.

JOHNSON, DOUGLAS WILSON, Columbia University, New York City. Geologist. Son of Isaac H. and Jennie A. (Wilson) Johnson. Born November 30, 1878, in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Wife, Alice Adkins. Studied in Denison University, 1896-98; B.S., University of New Mexico, 1901; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1903. Teacher in public schools, 1897-98; field assistant to the New Mexico University geological survey, 1899-1901; assistant to the United States Geological Survey, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905; assistant professor of geology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1905-7; assistant professor of physiography, Harvard University, 1906-12; associate professor of physiography, Columbia University, and professor, 1919-. Chief of division of boundary geography, American Commission to Negotiate Peace,

—*A. B. Brooks*
ICE MOUNTAIN, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Paris, 1918-19. Exchange professor to France, in engineering and applied science, 1923-24. Fellow of the Geological Society of America, American Academy of Arts and Science, American Museum of Natural History, New York Academy of Sciences, Washington Academy of Sciences. Honorary member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Swedish Society of Geography and Anthropology; Janssen medallist, Paris Geography Society, 1921; Elisha Kent Kane medallist, Geography Society of Philadelphia, 1922; University of Nancy medallist, 1924; A. Cressy Morrison

prize, New York Academy of Science, 1924; the Gaudy medallist, Society de Geographic Commerciale de Paris, 1925. Decorated Chevalier Legion of Honor (French), 1924. Associate editor of the *Geographical Review.* Author of: *Topography and Strategy in the War, Peril of Prussianism, My German Correspondence, Shore Processes and Shoreline Development, Battlefields of the World War; The New England-Acadian Shoreline; Paysages Americains et Problems Geographiques;* and numerous scientific bulletins and papers.

JOHNSON, FANNY KEMBLE (MRS. VINCENT COSTELLO), Charleston, West Virginia. Writer. Daughter of Porter and Rose Mary de Witt Brown Johnson. Born in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Married Vincent Costello. Educated in private schools. Author of short stories and poems published in the leading magazines; a series, the Roddy stories, in the *Century,* 1917 to 1919; *The Beloved Son,* 1916; *Strange-looking Man* (included in O'Brien's *Best Short Stories),* 1917; Stories and Poems in Ella May Turner's *Stories and Verse of West Virginia,* 1923.

JOHNSON, HERMAN GORDON, Elkins, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Levi and Helen A. (Poling) Johnson. Born in Meadowville, Barbour County, West Virginia, October 22, 1875. Wife, Mary R. Barnes. Attended rural schools and Fairmont State Normal School. Taught in the rural schools for three years. Entered the University of Nashville (now Peabody College). While in school there, became reporter for the *Morning American,* 1897. Worked several years on that publication and then established the Elkins *Inter-Mountain.* Editor of the *Mountain Echo,* Keyser, West Virginia for two years. Returned to the Elkins *Inter-Mountain* as editor and owner. Sold the newspaper to the Teter Publishing Company in 1924. Has been engaged in the lumber business and real estate development. Appointed secretary of the State Board of Control, 1929. In 1918, elected to the State Senate to represent the thirteenth district. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree); Elk; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Elkins Country Club.

JOHNSON, HOWARD S., Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Banker. Son of George F. and Maggie L. Johnson. Born November 25, 1896, in Point Pleasant. Unmarried. Educated in the rural schools of Mason County. Studied law for three years. Entered banking business in 1917; cashier of Point Pleasant National Bank in 1923; secretary and treasurer of Progress Building and Loan Association. Engaged in fire insurance business. Served in World War. President of Point Pleasant Independent school board. President, Mason County Industrial Committee. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH, governor of Virginia, was born in Orange County, New York, December 10, 1785, and died in Bridgeport, February 27, 1877. When he was sixteen years old, his mother came to Bridgeport, Harrison County. He obtained his education largely through his own efforts. At the age of twenty-six, he began a long and notable political career. In 1811, he was appointed constable; in 1812, he was a captain of riflemen; in 1818, he was a member of the General Assembly as a Democrat; in 1823 he was elected to Congress and served several terms in the succeeding quarter of a century; in 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and was chosen by that body to be governor of Virginia; and in 1852, he was reelected to the office by the people. He was the only governor of Virginia from the district west of the Alleghenies during the ante bellum period.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he sympathized with the South and sought to secure the support of the northwestern section for secession. His county being almost entirely Unionist in its

sympathy, he found it expedient to leave Bridgeport until the close of the war.

His career was marked by shrewd political policies. In Congress, he represented the interests of his section in a thorough manner, often in opposition to the wishes of the state Democratic organization. As governor, he adopted a policy of serving the interests of the whole state.

JOHNSON, L. E., Alderson, West Virginia. Banker. Son of W. B. and Agnes Hindeman Johnson. Born September 29, 1860, in Monroe County, West Virginia. Wife, J. Ella Johnson. Attended public and private school in Alderson; was graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1876. Elected cashier of the Greenbrier Valley Bank, Alderson, in 1896; elected president in 1900, which position he held for nine years. Became president of the First National Bank of Alderson in 1909, when the Greenbrier Valley Bank was consolidated with the First National; serves in this position at present. Has been director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond since January, 1921. Is partner in Johnson and Gwinn (hardware and furniture) and secretary-treasurer of the Greenbrier Milling Company. Was the first president of the Alderson Chamber of Commerce. Democrat. Presbyterian.

JOHNSON, LOUIS A., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of M. A. and Katherine Leftwich (Arthur) Johnson. Born in Roanoke, Virginia, January 10, 1891. Wife, Ruth Maxwell. Attended the Roanoke schools. Finished the academic course and studied law in University of Virginia; received the LL.B. degree in 1912. Admitted to the bar in Virginia and West Virginia the same year and became partner in the firm Steptoe, Maxwell, and Johnson in Clarksburg, his present connection. Served twenty-two months with the A. E. F. and retains the commission of lieutenant colonel in the reserve corps. In 1917 he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee and majority floor leader. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason; Elk; Odd Fellow. Rotary.

JOHNSON, VERNON E., Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Insurance. Son of J. W. and Eliza E. Johnson. Born May 22, 1880, in Berkeley Springs. Married, first, Willie Rice (deceased); second, Ethel Harmison. Attended elementary and high schools of his home town and Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. First business experience was as clerk in his father's store. Later opened an insurance office, in which business he has since continued. In 1908, was elected president of the Bank of Berkeley Springs; holds this position at present. Is owner of the Berkeley Springs waterworks. Has served in the House of Delegates in sessions 1911, 1913, 1915, and 1927; has twice been speaker of the House. Has served as president of the board of education, chairman of the local draft board during World War, as presidential elector in 1920, on the town council, as member of Berkeley Springs Park board, and as colonel on Governor Glasscock's staff and on Governor Hatfield's staff. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM S., Charleston, West Virginia. State treasurer. Son of Miles and Caroline (Woodrum) Johnson. Born November 13, 1871, in Kincaid, Fayette County, West Virginia. Wife, Erna B. Young. Attended the district elementary school near his home. Worked in the coal mines and lumber camps of Fayette County for a number of years. Taught school ten years. Elected county superintendent of schools in Fayette County in 1902; served four years. Elected to the State Senate from the ninth senatorial district in 1904; reelected in 1908. Elected State treasurer, 1916, 1920, 1924, and 1928. Is president

of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers. Served as mayor of Hilltop, Fayette County, eight years. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk; Moose; Red Man.

JOHNSTON, JAMES MALCOLM, Union, West Virginia. Editor. Son of A. S. and Izzie M. Johnston. Born in Union, West Virginia, in 1896. Unmarried. Prepared for college in the public schools of Union; studied in Washington and Lee University six months; was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1918. Served as ensign and lieutenant in the United States navy for four and one-half years. Was engaged as electrical engineer with Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for three years, two of which were spent in Huntington. Since 1926, has been editor of the *Monroe Watchman,* Union. Democrat. Episcopalian.

JOHNSTON, W. D., Weirton, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John L. and Elizabeth (Walker) Johnston. Born June 29, 1887, in Harrison County, Ohio. Wife, Dorothy B. Fenimore. Attended public school in Ohio; was graduated from West Lafayette Academy and College; postgraduate study in Ohio University, University of Pittsburgh, and Columbia University. Taught for three years in the rural schools of Ohio and one year in West Lafayette Academy; was high school principal in Chester, West Virginia, for three years and in Jewett, Ohio, for three years; and since 1917 has been superintendent of schools in Weirton. Director of Brooke County Building and Loan Company. During the World War, served on Liberty Loan committees. Member of Weirton Social Service; chairman of Hancock County Junior Red Cross; chairman of the Hancock County Tuberculosis League. Independent in politics. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias. Weirton Boosters. Kiwanis. County, State and National education associations; member of Department of Superintendence, National Education Association; secretary of Ohio Valley Schoolmasters Club since 1918. Member of Teachers College Club of Columbia University.

HARPERS FERRY

JONES, CLEMENT ROSS, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Uriah and Pernissa Jane (Ford) Jones. Born April 19, 1871, in Knottsville, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Charles Gambill. Educated in West Virginia University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Stevens Institute of Technology, and Cornell University; holds degrees of B.S., C.E., M.E., and M.M.E. Member of firm of Jones and Jenkins,

Civil and Mining Engineers, 1894-98. Assistant in mechanical engineering, West Virginia University, 1895-97; instructor, 1897-99; assistant professor, 1899-1901; professor and head of department 1901-11; dean, College of Engineering and professor of steam and experimental engineering since 1911 in West Virginia University. Consulting engineer for various firms. Editor of Experiment Station Record. Author of numerous articles and addresses on engineering and related topics. Republican, Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary. Fellow A. A. A. S. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American and international societies for testing materials, Society for the Promotion of Engineering. West Virginia Academy of Science. Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi.

JONES, HARRIET B., Glendale, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Daughter of John P. and Hannah (Rodgers) Jones. Born June 3, 1856, in Edensburg, Pennsylvania. Attended Wheeling Female College; completed a four-year Chautauqua course; was graduated from Women's Medical College in Baltimore; has done postgraduate work in Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York. Was the first woman physician in West Virginia. Has practiced in Wheeling during her entire career except for three and one-half years which she spent as assistant superintendent at the State Hospital for Insane in Weston. Practice for the most part, has been among women. Established a hospital for women in Wheeling, which she operated for over twenty years. Interested in health activities in the State. Author of a number of pamphlets and articles on health and governmental problems in West Virginia. Has traveled throughout the world. Served in the State Legislature in 1925. She went to the Legislature for years in the interest of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and the Children's Home at Elkins and was instrumental in getting bills passed, establishing all these State institutions. Republican. Presbyterian. Woman's Club. W. C. T. U. League of Women Voters.

JONES, JAMES SUMNER, Wheeling, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Henry F. and Anna P. Jones. Born April 23, 1881, in Wheeling. Wife, Marguerite Westinghouse Sands. Was graduated from Linsly Institute, Wheeling, in 1896; attended Washington and Jefferson College, 1897-98; received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1898 and was graduated in 1903. Is secretary and treasurer of Stone and Thomas, Wheeling. Is a director of M. Marsh and Sons, Incorporated, Ohio Valley Drug Company, Clarksburg Drug Company, Security Trust Company, Palace Furniture Company, and the Wheeling Axle Company. Served as second and first lieutenant in the United States army, 1903-13; during the World War served as major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel in the United States army, 1917-19; and has been brigadier general of the reserve corps of the United States army since 1924. Republican. Mason.

JUDY, E. L., Petersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joel and Ellen (Skidmore) Judy. Born August 3, 1870, near Petersburg. Wife, Edith Brady. Attended common schools and county normal schools; graduated from law school, West Virginia University; admitted to the bar in 1906. Has been a teacher, merchant, and real estate dealer; now a practicing lawyer. Was general land agent, West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway Company and Davis Coal and Coke Company, 1903-6. Preparing history of Grant County. Republican.

JONES, M. L., Madison, West Virginia. Educator and publisher. Son of Vasa B. and Esther (Radle) Jones. Born March 4, 1867, in Pierpont, Ashtabula

County, Ohio. Wife, Emily Johnson. At the age of ten, moved with his parents to West Virginia. Obtained the greater part of his elementary education in the schools of Cabell County; attended National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. For several years, engaged in mercantile business. Taught over forty terms of school in Logan, Mingo, Wyoming, and Boone counties, West Virginia, and one year in Florida. Is now associate editor and owner of the *Coal Valley News*, published at Madison. Democrat. Spiritualist.

JOURNALISM CONFERENCE AND STATE NEWSPAPER COUNCIL, WEST VIRGINIA. The conference and council maintains headquarters in Morgantown. It was organized in 1924 for the purpose of holding an annual social and business gathering of weekly and daily newspaper publishers to discuss their common problems. Meetings are held at the University. The organization is composed of ninety-two members from every section of West Virginia.

JOURNALISM IN WEST VIRGINIA, EDUCATION FOR. A survey of journalistic practice in West Virginia during the first fifty years of the State's existence discloses distinguished names, powerful newspapers, and momentous achievements for which the commonwealth press must be given credit. This was the period in which editors and publishers, for the most part, obtained their education in the "old school"—that is, by working in a printing shop and on the staff of a newspaper.

The first important American school of journalism was established at the University of Missouri in 1908. Since that time over two hundred colleges and universities have undertaken brief or comprehensive courses of professional instruction. Of this number perhaps twenty state universities, because they have employed carefully trained teachers and provided well-equipped laboratories, have attained a degree of proficiency which is recognized as standard. West Virginia University is one of this number.

Certain West Virginia colleges such as the State University and Marshall College gave meager instruction in news writing during the second decade of the present century. But the first real movement in the field of professional journalistic education in the State began at the University in 1920. Four courses were announced in the beginning: news gathering and writing, the newspaper in its broader relations, the editorial, and the feature article. The enrollment in all courses was about twenty-five.

Within the past ten years rapid growth has taken place. In 1927 the University established an independent department of journalism. In 1929 it was offering seventeen courses, with twenty-six major students and with a total enrollment of over one hundred. The decade has seen further developments in journalistic instruction, especially at Marshall College, Davis and Elkins College, New River State School, Wesleyan College, Broaddus College, Morris Harvey College, and Potomac State School. Marshall College has organized a separate department of journalism.

Other journalistic educational services worthy of mention are the short schools for newspaper correspondents conducted in various parts of the State by the Extension Division of the University, the correspondence courses given by the same institution, the informational and news releases supplied to all newspapers by the University bureau of information, and miscellaneous news reports from other State educational institutions.

Interest in journalistic studies and practice has not been confined to the higher educational institutions. In 1922 the first West Virginia State Journalism Conference was held at the University, at the invitation of the Department of Journalism. The first meeting was so successful that every year since, a conference has been held at the University, and the attendance has greatly increased.

In 1924 there was organized at Morgantown the West Virginia State Newspaper Council. Its object is: "To unite all West Virginia editors, publishers, and journalists who believe that the education and training of newspaper men and women should be on a level with the preparation for the practice of other leading professions." Its membership represents about one hundred West Virginia weekly and daily newspapers.

In 1923 the journalism division of the University conducted a state-wide competition among high school news periodicals. Fewer than twenty participated. These competitions were continued from year to year until at present practically all of the best high schools in the State take part. The school papers are analyzed and scored by competent judges, and the best are awarded certificates of excellence. Interest has been greatly increased. Better papers have been produced, journalism clubs have been organized, and in many high schools the elements of news writing are taught.

The West Virginia Intercollegiate Press Association was formed in 1921 at Salem College. The West Virginia High School Press Association was organized in 1925 at Parkersburg. It has since been superseded by the United High School Press of West Virginia, formed at Marshall College, Huntington, in 1926. These organizations have annual meetings at which the problems of college and school papers are discussed.

For the purpose of keeping abreast of the development in the business departments of newspapers, the West Virginia Publishers' and Employing Printers' Association has been active since its organization. "Counting room" methods of State newspapers have undergone improvement during the past decade, and much credit for this belongs to the publishers' organization.

(Written by Dr. P. I. Reed, Head of the Department of Journalism, West Virginia University.)

(For additional information on this subject, see Newspapers.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. In each magisterial district having a population of less than twelve hundred, one justice of the peace is elected; if the population exceeds this number, two may be chosen. The term is four years, and the compensation consists of the fees taken in. Jurisdiction extends to misdemeanor cases, and in civil actions to the recovery of money to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars, exclusive of interest and costs.

The county courts in most counties are composed of a president and two commissioners, elected by the people, each for a term of six years. The compensation of the former is three dollars a day while employed, and that of the latter, two dollars a day. This court has no jurisdiction in the trial of cases. It has the custody, through its clerk, of all deeds and other papers presented for record in its county; has jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, and curators, and the settlement of their accounts; has superintendence of the internal affairs of the county, including the establishment and regulation of roads, ways, bridges, public buildings, and ferries, with authority to lay and disburse the county levies; sits in all cases of contested elections of its own members, and those of all county and district officers.

The criminal courts are of limited jurisdiction, which the Legislature has power to establish. Their jurisdiction is confined to criminal actions only. Appeals therefrom lie directly to the circuit courts, and thence to the Supreme Court of Appeals. These courts have been created in nine counties—Cabell, Kanawha, Wood, Ohio, Mercer, Marion, Taylor, McDowell, and Harrison.

The State is divided into twenty-three judicial circuits, a judge elected by the people for a term of eight years sitting in each, except in the first, or Wheeling District, where two judges are elected. The judge must be of good moral charac-

ter and learned in the law. The salary of circuit judges has been fixed as follows: In circuits of 100,000 population or more, $7,500 a year; in circuits between 60,000 and 100,000, $5,500; in circuits less than 60,000, $5,000. Mileage is also allowed the judges for travel to and from the place of holding court.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount involved exceeds $50, exclusive of costs; of cases of habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, and prohibition; of all cases of equity; and of all crimes and misdemeanors. Its appellate jurisdiction extends to all cases, civil and criminal, when an appeal, writ of error, or supersedeas may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. It may supervise and control all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals by mandamus, prohibition, and certiorari.

The Supreme Court of Appeals is the court of last resort, the highest tribunal in the State. It consists of five judges elected for twelve years, the salary of each being $10,000. The terms of the court—two in number—are held in Charleston, in January and September. It has original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and prohibition. Its appellate jurisdiction extends to civil cases in controversy involving a greater amount than $100, exclusive of costs; in cases concerning title or boundary of lands, probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee, or curator; in cases concerning a mill, roadway, ferry, or landing; in cases relating to the right of a corporation to levy tolls or taxes; in cases of quo warranto, and all others involving freedom or the constitutionality of a law; in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court; in cases relating to the public revenue; and any additional jurisdiction conferred by the Legislature.

(Read and approved by Howard B. Lee, Attorney-General.)

JUG OF MIDDLE ISLAND CREEK. Two miles southeast of Middlebourne, Tyler County, Middle Island Creek formerly made a great bend to the south for three and one-half miles and returned to within fifty feet of itself. For years the creek encompassed a peninsula that rose at the center about 120 feet above the stream level. The whole being in plain view as the "jug," the freak of nature became well known to the public. Within recent years an attempt was made to utilize the difference in level of about fourteen feet for power purposes, by digging a cut or race across the neck. The project failed, and subsequent floods cut out the new channel to such an extent that at low water periods the entire volume flows through the new opening. The peninsula is now an island.

JUSTICE, C. R., Princeton, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Reuben and Harriet (Fleshman) Justice. Born January 19, 1890, in Peterstown, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Maye Bolin. Attended the public schools; was graduated from Concord College. Taught for eight years in rural schools and for eight years in the high school in Spanishburg, West Virginia; was principal of Spanishburg High School three years. Elected superintendent of the Mercer County schools in 1927. Republican. Methodist. Princeton Chamber of Commerce.

JUVENILE COURTS. As juvenile courts are still in a formative stage, neither their scope nor their methods of procedure are uniform or well defined. Beginning as institutions for dealing with juvenile offenders, their scope has gradually been extended to include every phase of juvenile delinquency, parental neglect, and maltreatment of children, however caused or legally defined—in short, every conceivable offense committed by or against children. The broadest view of the functions of juvenile courts, therefore, seems to make them official child-welfare agencies; and much of the opposition to these institu-

tions has been aroused by such liberal interpretations of their scope.

Under such varying circumstances, uniformity in juvenile court procedure can hardly be expected. It depends very largely upon the particular judge in charge, the nature of the community concerned, and the laws under which the proceedings are conducted at any given place. The general attitude of these courts being corrective rather than punitive, their hearings are usually very simple and informal. No juries are called, and no charges or criminal accusations can be made against juveniles, no matter what the offense may be, since a child cannot be considered a criminal under juvenile court laws. The rules of evidence are partly or wholly disregarded. Such information as may be needed is usually obtained before the hearing by a probation officer, who conducts all preliminary investigations and reports the facts to the judge. Invariably, too, the child is privately interviewed by the judge and encouraged to tell his own story in confidence. Once a child is found delinquent, many courses are open to the judge. The child may be (1) returned home on probation; (2) placed out in some foster home until ready to return to his own; (3) committed to the care of some children's society available for the purpose; or (4) sent to a reformatory institution. The order of enumeration is, of course, the order of preference.

The success of any particular children's court depends very largely upon its judge and probation officer, both of whom should be broad-minded and large-hearted persons, fully in sympathy with the problems of child life and conversant with the essential teachings of child psychology.

The general results of the establishment of juvenile courts have been manifold and far reaching. They have accomplished at least three distinct and important results. They have (1) separated the child offender from the adult criminal; (2) helped to lead parents to a better realization of their responsibility for the child's waywardness; and (3) obviated the necessity of jailing the juvenile offender, thus making forever impossible the life-long stigma of "convict children."

In 1909 Governor Glasscock suggested to the Legislature the need in some West Virginia cities, of juvenile courts with large discretionary powers. The growing feeling that some means should be provided to prevent the imprisonment of youthful offenders in jails with other prisoners, finally resulted in the establishment of juvenile courts in our larger cities, and the West Virginia Children's Home at Elkins.

Since their establishment, these courts have conclusively proven the value to the community of an institution that reclaims human lives and makes useful citizens out of youthful delinquents. The business of the juvenile courts in West Virginia consists in general of dealing with (1) delinquency of children under eighteen years of age; (2) dependency of children under eighteen years of age; (3) neglected children under eighteen years of age; (4) prosecution of adults who contribute to the delinquency or dependency of children; (5) prosecution of those who commit acts tending to cause the delinquency of children; and (6) prosecution of parents who fail to provide for their children.

The law provides that any reputable resident of the State may file a petition alleging a child to be delinquent; or that a child, when brought before a justice of the peace or a police court, shall be transferred to the juvenile court where his individual case is analyzed and corrected as the court sees fit.

In this State, committing children to the industrial school is always considered the last resort of the court, and none are committed until every other recourse has been tried, or unless there is no other recourse.

(Read and approved by A. S. Alexander, Former Judge of the Juvenile Court in Kanawha County.)

K

KANAWHA AND HOCKING COAL AND COKE COMPANY, principal offices in Cleveland, Ohio, was organized in 1902. Three mines are operated in the State, two in Fayette County and one in Kanawha County. Coal is mined from No. 2 Gas seam in Fayette County and from No. 5 Block seam in Kanawha County. Average annual production, 1,263,145 tons; 1,100 employees. Shaking screens and picking tables are used. Twenty per cent of the production is consumed in West Virginia and the remainder in the Middle West.

KANAWHA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION. Headquarters are in Charleston. This organization has a membership of forty-five mining companies. It is a member of the National Coal Association and the West Virginia Coal Association. Annual meetings are held in Charleston in October.

KANAWHA COUNTY. Population 119,650 in 1920; estimates by the United States Census Bureau indicated an increase to 141,289 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 914.39 square miles, the third largest county in area in the State and first in point of population. It is located southwest of the center of the State, and is bounded on the north by Jackson and Roane counties; on the east by Clay, Nicholas, and Fayette counties; on the south by Raleigh, Boone, and Lincoln counties; and on the west by Putnam County. The county has a varied surface, being mountainous in the east and south, hilly in other parts, with broad bottom lands along the Great Kanawha River. The mountain ranges have no regularity of trend or elevation, streams flow in almost every direction, and the whole area presents a varied topography difficult to describe accurately. The lowest level is found where the Great Kanawha passes into Putnam County at 560 feet elevation. Little Gauley Mountains, in the eastern part, have an elevation of 1,500 feet; Big Knob, south of the town of Clendenin, rises to 1,487 feet; Table Rock rises to 1,756 feet; and Johnson's Knob, in the southern end, reaches an elevation of 2,200 feet above sea level.

The county lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Great Kanawha River, which flows in a northwest direction through the county for about fifty miles, passing a little south of the center and dividing the county into two unequal parts. The larger rivers and creeks which flow in from the north are Pocataligo River, Elk River, Campbells Creek, and Kelly Creek. Those from the south are Coal River, Davis Creek, Cabin Creek, and Paint Creek. There are many others of smaller size, tributaries of the Kanawha and of the rivers named above.

The county is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, running from east to west through the entire width of the county; branch lines of the same system traversing the Coal River Valley and from Coalburg to Carbon and Highcoal. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system traverses the Elk River Valley, with its southern terminal at Charleston; the New York Central lines parallel the Great Kanawha through the entire width of the county to Gauley Bridge, and a branch line operates out of Charleston to High Top on Blue Creek. The Virginian Railway also serves the county, running on the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio to Huntington. The

Elk River, Kanawha County

county has a splendid system of Federal, State, and county roads. United States Route 60 (Midland Trail), the great highway across the southern part of the State and main feeder from east to west, crosses the county by way of Charleston; State Route 2, the main north and south highway from Chester, in the extreme northern tip of the Northern Panhandle, to Logan, forms a junction with the general network at Charleston; State Route 19 parallels the northern shore of the Great Kanawha from Point Pleasant to Charleston; State Route 61 parallels the southern shore of the same stream from Charleston to the southeast, but for some distance is also known as Route 2; United States Route 21, the great Federal route from Cleveland to Florida, enters the county at the north and passes down the Elk River to Charleston, where it joins United States Route 60.

Charleston, the county seat and chief city, is located in a narrow valley at the junction of the Elk and Great Kanawha rivers, near the central part of the county. It was laid out on the lands of George Clendenin and organized as a town in pursuance to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on December 16, 1795. It was named in honor of Charles Clendenin, father of George. The Clendenin settlement, which had been established at the mouth of Elk on May 1, 1788, had been designated as the seat of government of the new county of Kanawha upon its creation in 1789, but the town had no legal existence and was known as Fort Lee, Clendenin's Fort, or the town at the mouth of Elk. The town was established as Charlestown, but, as two other towns in what is now West Virginia bore the same name, it was by common usage shortened to Charleston. Charleston first became the capital of the State of West Virginia on April 1, 1870, and held its place as the seat of government for five years. On May 21, 1875, the capital was removed to Wheeling, the birthplace of the State, where it remained until May 1, 1885, when the archives and records were returned to Charleston on the Kanawha as the permanent seat of government, made so by a vote of the people.

The city has an elevation of 601 feet above sea level. By road, it is 133 miles from Bluefield, 146 miles from Clarksburg, 52 miles from Huntington, 327 miles from Martinsburg, and 190 miles from Wheeling. Aside from its importance as the capital of the State, Charleston has a wide and varied range of industrial plants, and is supported by a region rich in the natural resources common to the State. It is pre-eminent as a chemical manufacturing center, and the development of this industry is a great factor in the wealth and prosperity of the area.

The wealth of Kanawha County is, in keeping with its area and population, greater than that of any other county in the State. The assessment for 1928, the latest property valuation figures available, fixes the valuation in the several classes as follows: real estate, $130,296,580; personal property, $27,543,530; public utility property, $50,509,920; total, $208,350,030. The average tax rate for the county in 1928 was $2.46 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts; Charleston, Poca, Jefferson, Malden, Elk, Loudon, Washington, Big Sandy, Union, and Cabin Creek. Charleston, Nitro, and Saint Albans maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Kanawha County has long been recognized as one of the leading industrial counties of the State. Its wealth in coal is almost beyond computation. It is also an important oil and gas producing county. It was for many years a leader in salt production from its heavy brines. It has deposits of iron ore and other natural resources that give it a most favored place with reference to natural wealth. Varied industries and manufacturing plants are located within its borders, all attracted by natural resources to supply the raw material, cheap and abundant fuel, and adequate shipping facilities by river and rail.

Some of the most important manufactured products of the county are chemicals of various kinds, sheet glass, bottles, axes, scythes, hatchets, mine cars and tipple equipment, leads and paints, refined oils and gasoline, boilers, marine engines, enameled ware, aluminum ware, and salt.

Kanawha County has eleven seams of workable coal ranging from the Pittsburgh seam to the Eagle. All the soft coals found in the State are found in this county. The splint, steam, gas, fuel, coking, cannel, and semi-cannel are all found. There is but little of the county in which some workable seam is not present. It is estimated that, in addition to the 200,000,000 tons that have been removed, the county has a reserve coal supply of 5,901,346,844 tons. An idea of this immense reserve can be had by presenting the acreage. The several seams so overlap in stratas that the coal acreage available for mining, amounts to 920,332 acres, nearly double the surface acreage of approximately 550,400. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, a total of 6,668,424 tons of coal was mined in the county.

The Kanawha Valley farms equal the broad bottoms of the Ohio in fertility of soil and productivity, and they form the principal part of the county that is farmed. Hill lands grow good grass and make splendid pasture. Considerable attention is given to truck farming and to raising small fruits and berries. The industrial sections furnish an excellent market for all products of the farm and orchard. The area of Kanawha County is approximately 550,400 acres, of which 212,897 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. However, but 58,013 acres of this area was under cultivation as crop land. It was divided into 3,691 farms; 2,822 were operated by the owners.

KANAWHA RIVER NEAR CHARLESTON

The formation of Kanawha County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on November 14, 1788. Nearly a year passed before the actual organization of the county government was effected. Then, on October 5, 1789, the settlers met at the house of George Clendenin, the original settler in what is now the city of Charleston, to organize their county and elect such officers as were required. The county was formed from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and it took its name from that of its principal watercourse. This river derived its name from a small tribe of Indians who once dwelt upon its banks. Their tribal name has been spelled many ways, ranging from

Conoys and Connois to Kanawha. The last rendering has been adopted as proper spelling of the name of both the Indian tribe and the river. The act authorizing the creation of the county and the organizers provided for and organized the county of Kenhawa, then recognized as correct. No official change in the spelling of the name of the county was ever authorized by legislature or court, but by popular adoption and usage Kanawha is the recognized form.

The territory comprised in Kanawha County has a most interesting pioneer history. Scouts, travelers, and captives had traversed the valley of the Kanawha, but it was not until 1771 that Simon Kenton, the noted Indian scout, with two companions, Yeager and Strader, built a camp at or near the mouth of Two Mile Creek of Elk, where they lived or made their headquarters for more than a year. In the spring of 1773 their camp was attacked by Indians, Yeager was killed, and Kenton and Strader, both wounded, succeeded in making their way to the mouth of the Kanawha, where they met and were cared for by a surveying party.

Soon after the establishment of the camp on Elk Two Mile by the hunters and scouts, Walter Kelly sought to establish his home on the creek that bears his name, in the eastern side of the county. The exact date of his settlement is not known, but he was not long established on the western waters. An Indian uprising seemed imminent in the spring of 1773, and Kelly sent his family back to the Greenbrier settlements. Colonel John Field with a negro slave and a Scotch servant were with Kelly at the time. The party had traveled a short distance when they heard rifle shots at the home site; Indians had attacked the cabin, killing Kelly and the negro and taking the Scotchman captive. Colonel Field escaped and made his way to the Greenbrier settlements.

The first settlement that became permanent was made the following year by William Morris and his family at the mouth of Kelly Creek on the site of the ill-fated Kelly settlement. They were established in their wilderness home when General Andrew Lewis led his army over the mountain and down the Kanawha Valley to the great battle at the mouth of the Kanawha. That army made the way clear for rapid settlement of the entire valley, and it was but fourteen years later that a sufficient population was numbered to entitle the settlers in the then remote district to petition for the establishment of a county government of their own. One of their most prominent citizens was Daniel Boone, frontiersman, scout, and home seeker for a generation, who lived on the banks of the Kanawha, a short distance above the site of the present city of Charleston. He was the first county lieutenant, commander of the military forces of the county at a time when Indian incursions and depredations were common, and in 1791 represented Kanawha County in the legislature at Richmond. Kanawha gave Colonel Boone his military title and his only membership in a legislative body.

Great progress has been made. From one small family in 1774 the population had increased to more than 141,000 in 1925 and the increase since that date puts the figures well above 150,000. From a pole cabin and hunter's camp, it has developed into a section noted for its splendid, palatial, and well-furnished homes. From the one pioneer settlement where eternal vigilance was necessary to preserve life, both because of the prowling Indians and because of wild beasts, a hundred towns and cities now stand.

In addition to the capital city, South Charleston, Saint Albans, Clendenin, Dunbar, Malden, Cedar Grove, Eastbank, Eskdale, Pratt, and other important towns are located in Kanawha County.

West Virginia State College, located at Institute, is the ranking negro college of the State. It was established in 1891 and has attained a place of prominence among the negro schools of the country. Two other institutions are located at the same place, the State Schools for the Colored Deaf and Blind.

KANAWHA EXPOSITION AND STATE FOUR-H FAIR. The exposition and fair was organized in 1923. It is held annually for six days at the Kanawha State Park, which is located one mile below Dunbar. It is managed by a board of directors selected from an organization of 119 members. About 119,000 people attend, and 5160 exhibits are shown. Prizes are awarded.

KANAWHA FALLS, or the falls of the Great Kanawha River, is located two miles below the mouth of the Gauley River and nine and one-half miles above the city of Montgomery, directly on United States Route 60 (Midland Trail). In volume it is the largest cataract in West Virginia. It has a natural fall of twenty-two feet and a direct width at low water of approximately thirteen hundred feet in the pool below. Within recent years the site has been utilized for local power purposes by the erection of a ten-foot dam above the crest.

KATE'S MOUNTAIN CLOVER

KANAWHA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1902. Was known until 1915 as the Kanawha Mine Car Company. One plant in State at Charleston, modernly designed and equipped in every respect. The original product of the factory was mine cars. It now manufactures many kinds of mining supplies and equipment to meet the needs of the individual mine where it is to be used. Products are marketed wherever coal is mined. One of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States.

KATE'S MOUNTAIN, in Greenbrier County, takes its name from Kate Carpenter, wife of the first owner of White Sulphur Springs, who with her daughter hid from the Indians on the mountain. Kate's Mountain has one of the greatest displays of native flora in West Virginia and is a paradise for the botanist. In the region are found many specimens of the sixteen hundred flowering plants known in West Virginia. The famed Kate's Mountain Clover, which, according to botanists, is found at few other places in the entire world, appears here. Near by are specimens of the box huckleberry, some colonies of which are estimated to be six thousand years old, older than the famed redwoods of the Western coast, and, indeed, the oldest known living plant.

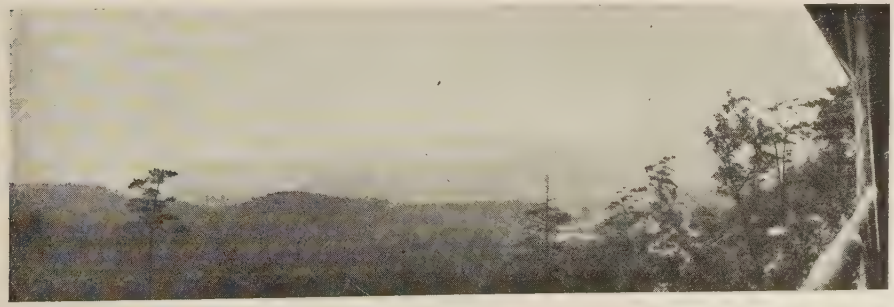
KEBLINGER, WILBUR, Staunton, Virginia. Consular service. Son of Caddis Maupin and Mary Annette (Jackson) Keblinger. Born November 8, 1875, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Harriet Louise Dabney. Educated in the public schools of Virginia and Staunton Military Academy; LL.B., George Washington University, 1904. In newspaper work at Washington, D. C., until 1898. Diplomatic service since October 1, 1899; secretary of United States International Boundary Commission, 1899-1914; commissioner for United States and Rio Grande River Commission, 1910-14; consul to Fiume, June 1919-23; Bombay since March 31, 1923. Member of the American Society of International Law. Mason. Phi Delta Phi.

KEELY, JOSIAH, Kayford, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of William and Lucy Anne (Stacy) Keely. Born April 21, 1874, on South Side, Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Ruby Ray Knight. Attended the Lick Branch rural school and Charleston High School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1896; A.M., Harvard University, 1904. Teacher in the Fern Bank school, 1896-97; principal of the Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University in Montgomery, 1897-1907. Became associated with the Consolidation Coal Company in 1907 and served as payroll clerk until 1910; was superintendent of their Owens Mine, 1910-12; was made assistant to the superintendent of mining, 1912; district superintendent, 1912-13; general manager of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, 1913-25; president of the company since 1925. Author of a number of articles on coal mining published in trade and technical journals. Served as a member of the Cabin Creek board of education. Republican. Baptist. Phi Sigma Kappa.

KELLEY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, soldier, U. S. A., was born in New Hampton, New Hampshire, in April, 1807, and died June 16, 1891. As a mere youth, he located in West Liberty, and later became a business man of Wheeling. He had command of the Fourth Virginia Regiment of Militia. On May 25, 1861, he was ordered to assume command of all Federal troops then in West Virginia. He organized the First (West) Virginia Infantry. On May 16, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general and assigned to command the department of West Virginia. He commanded the Federal troops engaged in the battle at Philippi on June 3, 1861, and was severely wounded in that engagement. He was breveted major general August 4, 1864, for gallant and distinguished service during the war.

KELLY, LON H., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John McHenry and Alvira (Hamman) Kelly. Born January 28, 1871, in Sutton, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie Kiddy. Educated in public schools and Washington and Lee University. Admitted to the bar in 1893; prosecuting attorney of Braxton County, 1897-1900; United States attorney of the southern district of West Virginia, 1917-21. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Knight of Pythias.

KELLY, WILLIAM C., Charleston, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of William and Mildred A. (Gracey) Kelly. William Kelly, father of the subject of this sketch, was the discoverer of the pneumatic process of converting molten pig iron into steel without the use of fuel (so-called Bessemer Process), which revolutionized the iron and steel industry of the world. This is regarded as the most important and far-reaching invention of the nineteenth century. William C. Kelly was born December 1, 1849, at Eddyville, Kentucky, where his father had two blast furnaces for making pig



LOOKING WEST FROM KATE'S MOUNTAIN LODGE

metal and a rolling mill for converting the pig metal into iron bars and boiler plate. It was here that for several years he had in operation the converting of the pig metal into wrought iron simply by the use of strong blasts of air through molten metal which de-carbonized the metal and converted it into iron, which process is generally known now as the Bessemer process.

He attended public schools in his home town; was a student five years in college at Bardstown, Kentucky, where he was the youngest boy in school; and later attended commercial college in Wheeling, West Virginia, two years.

In 1874 Mr. Kelly began the manufacture of axes in a small way in Louisville, Kentucky. He invented an axe that was a great improvement over the crude tools made fifty-five years ago. This resulted in giving him control of the axe markets of the United States and of a large part of the world. After twenty years in Louisville, he moved his plant to Alexandria, Indiana, in 1893-1894. Here he built one of the largest and most modern axe factories in the world.

In 1904, the natural gas in Indiana having given out, Mr. Kelly made a thorough investigation of available sites for his factory and settled upon Charleston, West Virginia. He concluded that this place offered the most advantageous points for manufacturing his products. Here he erected an axe and edged-tool factory larger than all other such factories in the world combined. His products are shipped to all parts of the world, and the trademark "W. C. Kelly" stands for quality products in every land in which they are sold.

Mr. Kelly is president of the American Barge Line, and his son and only child, Garrard E. Kelly, is secretary-treasurer of the company. They own the principal stock in the barge line. This company has a large fleet of tow boats and barges operating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Prior to establishing his barge line, Mr. Kelly secured all of the available terminal properties on the rivers at Memphis, Tennessee; Evansville, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Glassport (near Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. He is now erecting on these properties the most modern terminal facilities for loading and unloading freight from rail to river and river to rail.

Mr. Kelly is a director in the Mississippi Valley Association, an organization for the improvement of waterways. He is also director in several large manufacturing corporations and cotton compress and warehouse companies in the South. In addition to his business interests, Mr. Kelly is a director in the Charleston Community Chest and takes an active part in raising the budget each year. He not only contributes liberally to this organization, but urges his employees and business associates to give to this cause. There are many other charitable and civic movements in which Mr. Kelly is interested and to which he contributes liberally.

KELLY AXE AND TOOL COMPANY, Charleston, West Virginia. This company was organized in 1874 by W. C. Kelly. The plant was located in Louisville, Kentucky, with less than twelve employees. In 1893-94 it was moved to Alexandria, Indiana, where it remained for ten years. In 1904 Mr. Kelly located it in Charleston. Here he built the largest and most modern plant of its kind in the world. He decided this was the best location in the United States for his factory. It has a good supply of natural gas, is on a navigable river, has an excellent climate, is near the raw materials needed, and is in close proximity to markets.

This plant has a daily capacity of 48,000 axes and tools, covers 40 acres, and comprises over 50 large buildings of brick, steel, and concrete structure. It is equipped with the best and the latest machines and devices for making and

handling its products, and has one of the most modern electric power plants possible to construct. It has 4000 feet frontage on the Kanawha River with harbor and terminal facilities for its own fleet of boats and barges.

The Kelly Axe and Tool Company is really eighteen factories in one. In 1912 Mr. Kelly bought the American Axe and Tool Company and its constituent companies. The seventeen factories owned by this company were merged into one great plant at Charleston. Today this factory has a capacity greater than all of the other axe factories in the world combined. The employees number more than one thousand.

The factor of outstanding importance in axes and other edged tools is the temper. The electric system of tempering used in this plant is a recently perfected development which insures correct temper and absolute uniformity. By this method, which could not possibly be approximated by the old methods, heat is electrically controlled to the exact degree of temperature.

For fifty-five years Mr. W. C. Kelly has been and still is the active managing head of this company. He is the outstanding man in the world in the manufacture and sale of axes. He was born into the steel business. His father, William Kelly, was one of the foremost of the early iron and steel manufacturers in the United States and the discoverer of the Bessemer process, which revolutionized the steel industry.

The Kelly Axe and Tool Company manufactures axes, hammers, hatchets, scythes, grass hooks, and a great variety of miscellaneous edged tools, and sells these products throughout the world.

KELLYS CREEK COLLIERY COMPANY, principal offices Charleston, West Virginia, was organized 1903. Six mines operating in the State at Ward and Ronda. Coal is taken from Winifrede, Coalburg, Lewiston, No. 5 Block, and Belmont seams. Average annual production 1,000,000 tons; 1,500 employees. The mines are electrically equipped. Mechanical loaders, conveyer systems and shaker screens are used. The coal is marketed in the Northwest.

KEMPER, GRAHAM HAWES, American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan. Consular Service. Son of Charles Joseph and Mary Burnley (Pendleton) Kemper. Born April 15, 1877, in Bethany, West Virginia. Wife, Aubrey Beauregard Cowan. B.S., Transylvania University, 1896; M.S., University of Kentucky, 1897; George Washington University, 1909-11. Teacher in the Philippine Normal School, Manila, 1905-9; clerk of Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., 1909-11; appointed consul at Cartagena, Colombia, 1911; consul at Erfurt, Germany, 1913-16; Prague, Bohemia, 1916-17; Vigo, Spain, 1917; Funchal, Madeira, 1917-19; Sofia, Bulgaria, 1919-23; Yokohama, Japan, since 1923. Democrat. Kappa Alpha (Southern).

KENAMOND, A. D., Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Fred J. and Elzena Shipe Kenamond. Born May 16, 1883, in Washington, Pennsylvania. Wife, Alice Gotshall. Attended the public schools; was graduated from West Virginia University; postgraduate study, University of Chicago. Began teaching in the rural schools at the age of seventeen. Became instructor in Concord State Normal School in 1906. Became instructor in West Liberty State Normal School in 1907; taught there for five years. Has been instructor in Shepherd College since 1912, where he is also director of the summer school and dean. Compiler of *A History of the Dill Family in America, 1698-1916*, which was published for private distribution. Served as commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Pensacola; as president of the Jefferson County Council of Religious Education; and as president of the Jefferson County Historical Society. Democrat. Southern Presbyterian. Sigma Nu.

KENDALL, NORMAN F., Grafton, West Virginia. Son of William B. C. and Rachel (Cunningham) Kendall. Born on a farm near Mannington, West Virginia. Wife, Vesta R. Jones. Educated in the public schools, Fairmont Normal, and several universities. Taught school in Marion, Taylor, and Wetzel counties. Assistant superintendent of West Virginia Industrial School for Boys for six years. Editor *Harrison County Herald* and Salem *Express*. President of Grafton Chamber of Commerce for six years. President of Epworth League of West Virginia for twelve years; elected a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; vice president West Virginia Sunday School Association. For six years a member board of education of Grafton; twice mayor of Fetterman, now the western half of Grafton; member of the West Virginia Legislature from Taylor County, 1927-28. Vice president and cashier of the Taylor County Bank of Grafton. Author of *The History of Taylor County* and *The History of the Kendall Family in America*. Mason; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman of America.

KENDRICK, WILLIAM H., Weston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of J. S. and Martha Alice (Woolery) Kendrick. Born May 7, 1882, in Selma, Alabama. Attended public school; B.S., Central University, Danville, Kentucky; A.B., West Virginia University; postgraduate study West Virginia University. Is assistant director of Agricultural Extension in West Virginia and State leader of Four-H clubs. Author of the *Four-H Suggestions* and *the Four-H Trail*. Christian Church. Rotary. Beta Theta Pi.

KENNA, JOHN EDWARD, United States senator, was born in Kanawha County, April 10, 1848, and died in Washington, January 11, 1893. When he was ten years of age, his mother moved to Missouri. In 1864, when he was only sixteen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was wounded in action. After the close of the war, he returned to Kanawha County. He studied at St. Vincent's Academy in Wheeling, and afterwards read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and two years later was elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County. In 1876 he was elected to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1878, 1880, and 1882. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and in 1889.

He has been designated as one of the two West Virginians to be commemorated by statues in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol.

KENNEDY, D. C., Charleston, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of John C. and Mary Kennedy. Born February 27, 1873, in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. Wife, Eunice Rhodes. Came to West Virginia about 1893, and became engaged in the coal industry. Organized the Anchor Coal Company in 1913. Is now vice president of the Imperial Smokeless Coal Company and secretary of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association. Has served on the McKendree Hospital board and on the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary. Cincinnati Club (life member). Kanawha Country Club.

KENNEDY, ENOCH W., Philippi, West Virginia. Banker. Son of William H. and Harriet (Sayre) Kennedy. Born September 6, 1880, at Pleasant Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Georgia Lowther. Attended public schools in Pleasant Creek and West Virginia University; Ph.B., Providence University, Oak Hill, Ohio. Taught in elementary and high schools in West Virginia sixteen years. Served as sheriff of Barbour County, 1917-21. Has been cashier of the First National Bank of Philippi since 1921. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Sons of Union Veterans.

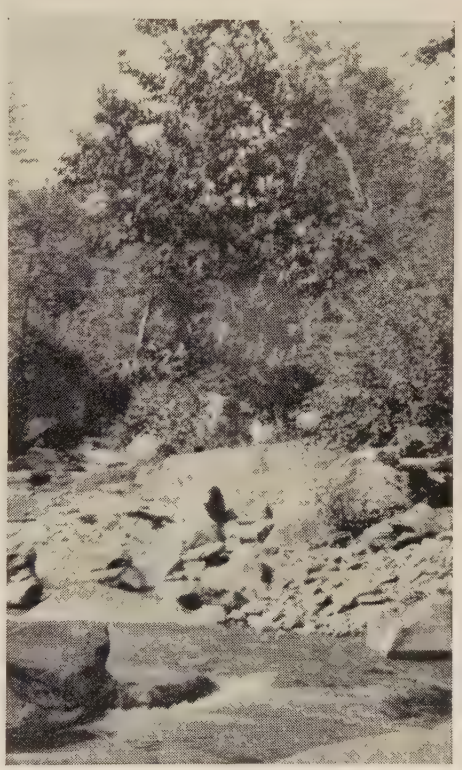
KENOVA, Wayne County, in the valley level on the Ohio River and at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, is situated midway (a distance of seven miles) between Huntington, West Virginia, and Ashland, Kentucky, at a point where the boundary lines of three states, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Ohio, touch. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western railroads and United States Route Number 60. It has one national bank with capital and deposits of nearly $500,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; six churches; six industrial plants; one power plant; and Norfolk and Western Railway shops.

The town has one high school and three elementary schools employing twenty-seven teachers. Two miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric power and light are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company from one of its power plants located at Kenova, and water is supplied by the Kenova and Ceredo Water Company, located at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. It is governed by a mayor and four councilmen. Taxable property has a valuation of over $8,000,000 with a tax rate of 58 cents on each $100 valuation.

The name Kenova is taken from the *Ken* of Kentucky, the *O* of Ohio, and the *Va* of Virginia. The town is built on the site where Stephen Kelley erected his cabin in 1798. It was chartered in 1894 and was in 1923 granted a new charter, which was amended in 1927. The present population is about 5000.

(Data furnished by F. E. Way, Mayor.)

KENTON, SIMON, pioneer, scout, and soldier, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, May 15, 1755. He fought with a rival for the favor of a maiden and, believing he had killed his adversary, he fled to the western wilderness in 1761, where he assumed the name of Simon Butler. He made his way to the Cheat and Monongalia River settlements, where he became acquainted with two young adventurers, Yager and Strader. The former had been a captive of the Indians during his youth and told many tales of a marvelous land known as Kan-tuck-ee. The adventurers built a canoe and drifted down the Monongahela and Ohio in search of the fabled land. After some weeks they despaired of finding the land and determined to return.



—*C. E. Arnold*
CHERRY RIVER NEAR RICHWOOD

They spent some time exploring the land about the mouth of the Little Sandy, the Big Sandy, and the Guyandot rivers. They ascended the Great Kanawha, in the fall of 1771 or early in 1772 and established a camp near the mouth of Two Mile Creek of Elk River, near the present city of Charleston. Here they lived until March, 1773, when the camp was attacked by a roving party of Indians. Strader was killed at the first

fire, and Kenton and Yager with much difficulty effected their escape, but without guns, blankets, or provisions. After suffering great hardships, on the fifth day after the attack, they reached the Ohio, where they met a party of traders and surveyors. The entire party returned to the mouth of the Little Kanawha, where Kenton obtained a gun from Dr. Briscoe.

Kenton then joined a party headed by Dr. Wood and Hancock Lee, bound for Kentucky on a land-surveying expedition. Near the mouth of the Scioto River they were alarmed by the approach of a large party of Indians, by whom they were compelled to abandon their canoes and make their way overland to the settlements in Greenbrier County. This party suffered much and were compelled to halt fourteen days at one place to wait upon Dr. Wood, who had been bitten by a copperhead snake. The party separated at the Greenbrier settlements, and Kenton again returned to the Monongahela. The following year he was engaged as an Indian spy and was attached to the northern wing of the Virginian army commanded by Lord Dunmore. Kenton did not participate in the battle of Point Pleasant, but had been sent to convey a message to General Lewis a day or so before the fight.

After the army had been disbanded, Kenton made a third effort to reach the land described by Yager. After some scouting, he erected a cabin where the town of Washington now stands. He became a scout and ranger for the Kentucky settlers, sustaining two sieges in Boonesborough, and continued in this service with diligence until the summer of 1778. During that summer he transferred his activities to the Ohio country as a spy on the Indian towns, was captured, and was ordered burned at the stake. He was saved through the intervention of Simon Girty, but was later condemned to burning. Logan, the Mingo, saved him from the fire when tied to the stake. He was ransomed by the French trader, Drouillard, though delivered to the British at Detroit as a prisoner. He made his escape and returned to Kentucky, arriving at Louisville in July, 1779. He then joined Colonel George Rogers Clark, participated in the campaigns in the Northwest, and continued in this command until the close of the Revolution.

In 1783 Kenton returned to his old home in Virginia and found that his adversary of years before had not died. He then resumed his own name, gathered his father and family, and returned to Kentucky. He continued as a military leader in the sporadic Indian wars and in 1793 joined General Anthony Wayne with his battalion for service in the last general campaign. His battalion was disbanded before the battle of Fallen Timbers, and he did not participate in the fight.

Kenton was now one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky. But reverses quickly came. By 1802, beggared by lawsuits and losses, he removed to Ohio and settled in Urbana. In 1805 he was commissioned a brigadier general of the Ohio militia, but later resigned this honor. In 1813 he joined the Kentucky troops under Governor Shelby for service in the second war against Great Britain. He took part in the battle of the Thames. This was his last battle; he returned to his cabin to live in obscurity and poverty. In 1820 he moved to the head of Mad River, Logan County, Ohio, in sight of Wapitomika, where he had been tied to the stake by the Indians. In 1824 he journeyed to Frankfort, Kentucky, to endeavor to get the legislature to release the claim of the State on his lands. This was accomplished, and later Congress granting him a pension of $240 a year, secured his old age against absolute want. He died in his Mad River home in April, 1836, at the age of eighty-one years.

KERLIN, ROBERT THOMAS, Keyser, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas L. and Nancy Jane (Jeffries) Kerlin. Born March 22, 1866, in Harrison County, Missouri. Wife, Adeline

K. Koster. Attended public school in Missouri; A.M., Central College, Missouri; Ph.D., Yale University. Specialized in English. Has been professor of English in the following institutions: Missouri Valley College; State College for Teachers at Warrensburg, Missouri; Farmville (Virginia) State College for Teachers; Virginia Military Institute; West Chester (Pennsylvania) State College for Teachers; Potomac State School, Keyser, since 1927. Author of: *The Church of the Fathers; Mainly for Myself,* (poems); *The Voice of the Negro; Negro Poets and Their Poems; Theocritus in English Literature;* and *Milton's Minor English Poems.* Frequent contributor to magazines. Chaplain of the Third Missouri Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. Educational director for the American expeditionary forces stationed at Beaune, France, during World War. Quaker. Mason. Theta Sigma Chi.

KETCHAM, HEBER DWIGHT, Fairmont, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Charles W. and Mary Dyer Parkison Ketcham. Born in Kenton, Ohio. Wife, Bertha McVay (deceased). Attended the public schools of Cincinnati; A.B. and A.M., Ohio Wesleyan University; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary; D.D., Miami University. Has served the churches in Cincinnati, Ohio; Knoxville, Tennessee; Kankakee, Illinois; Trenton, New Jersey; Muncie, Indiana. Is now serving the Methodist Church in Fairmont, West Virginia. Delegate from the Cincinnati Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1904. Author of a volume of sermons entitled *Certainty of the Kingdom,* one of the pulpit series published by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1905. Republican. Methodist Episcopal. Mason (Knight Templar, Scottish Rite). Delta Tau Delta. Rotary.

KEYLOR, WILLIAM WESLEY, Wheeling, West Virginia. Educator. Son of E. D. and Rebecca Jane (Fisher) Keylor. Born February 6, 1889, in Lewisville, Monroe County, Ohio. Wife, Beulah Murel Holt. Attended public school in Monroe County, Ohio, and Elliott Business College in Wheeling; was graduated in accountancy and business administration, from Pace and Pace School of Accountancy in New York City; LL.B., American Extension University. Is now registered as a graduate student in the University of Pittsburgh. Taught in the public schools of Ohio for six years and in the commercial department of the Elliott Business College for one year. Became an instructor in the Wheeling High School and for twelve years has been head of the Commercial Department; is also vice principal at the present time. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A. M.

KEYSER, county seat of Mineral County, is situated on the south bank of the Potomac River, 23 miles southwest of Cumberland, 245 miles northeast of Charleston, and 93 miles west of Martinsburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Western Maryland railroads, and by State Route 46. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,375,000; one daily and one weekly newspaper; two theaters; one hospital; Potomac State School, and nine churches. A few miles away is the birthplace of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln.

Besides Potomac State School, the town has a high school and four elementary schools, with a total enrollment of 1750. Forty-two teachers are employed in the school system. The town has electricity, natural gas, and an abundant supply of pure mountain water. Approximately eleven miles of paved streets are maintained. The government of the town is in the hands of a non-partisan commission. Taxable property is valued at $7,567,471, with a tax rate of 80 cents on each $100 valuation. Keyser has a population of approximately 8,000 and is surrounded by a rather thickly

settled section of the State. It was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature of 1913.

(Data furnished by W. H. Barger, Editor *Mineral Daily News.)*

KEYSER, W. R., Welch, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Ross E. and Eliza Dague Keyser. Born May 8, 1892, in Limestone, Marshall County, West Virginia. Wife, Alice Smith. Attended public schools and Elliott Commercial School. Was reporter and then city editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* for three years; editor, *Daily Leader*, Bellaire, Ohio, two years; managing editor, Sistersville *Daily Review*, four years; and in 1923 established the Welch *Daily News*, of which he is managing editor. Is general manager of the Welch Publishing Company. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Kiwanis.

KEYSER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was organized several years ago for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the community. A board of directors each year elects the officers of the organization, who in turn direct its various activities.

KEYSTONE, McDowell County, is situated in a hilly section of the State, twenty-six miles from Bluefield, on the Elkhorn River. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and State Route 8. It has one bank with capital of $50,000 and deposits of $650,000; one weekly newspaper; one modern theater; one hospital; and six churches. Three schools employ 50 teachers.

The city maintains two miles of paved streets. It has a municipal hall. Electric power and lights are supplied by the Appalachian Power Company. The water is supplied from deep wells. Keystone has a population of approximately 2500.

(Data furnished by L. C. Faulkes, Cashier, First National Bank.)

KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, general offices in Elkins, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of hardwood lumber. Two plants are operated in State at Elkins and Erwin. Elkins unit comprises plant, planing

—*T. J. Haywood*

HALFWAY HOLLOW BETWEEN PIEDMONT AND KEYSER

mill, dry kilns with 325,000 feet per month capacity, and double end matched flooring unit. Valued with equipment at $100,000. Erwin plant is an eight-foot single-band hardwood sawmill; together with equipment and railroad, valued at $325,000; 250 employees. Value of annual production at Elkins plant, $250,000, and of the Erwin mill, $400,000.

KIDD, ROBERT FRANKLIN, Glenville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas and Margaret (Johnson) Kidd. Born February 11, 1853, in Upshur County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Lelia Johnson. Educated in the public schools of his home county. Editor of the Buckhannon *Banner* until 1882; was principal of Glenville State Normal School, 1882-84. The library at this school is named in honor of him. Had begun the study of law in 1880 with C. C. Higgenbottom and later with John Bassell of Clarksburg; was admitted to the bar in 1882 and began practice in Glenville in 1884. Elected to the House of Delegates from Gilmer County, 1886; elected to the State Senate in 1898 and served until 1914; again elected to the Senate in 1922 to fill an unexpired term; was re-elected to the same seat in 1924. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1928. Democrat. Methodist Protestant. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Woodman.

KILLBUCK, Delaware Indian chief, also known as Caleylamont, Cayleylamont, Gillilamond, and Killalamunt, grandson of King Newcomer, was born at the Lehigh Water Gap in the decade between 1730 and 1740. He was war chief of his tribe and leader of several predatory raids into what is now West Virginia, during the French and Indian War. He engaged in the attack on Fort Edwards and at the Battle of the Trough, in Hampshire County, on April 18, 1756, and on Patterson's Creek the same year led raids in which a number of settlers were killed. Killbuck was the leader of a war party of Delawares and Shawnees raiding in the eastern part of West Virginia in the spring of 1758. On April 27 the band attacked Fort Upper Tract, in Pendleton County, and after a short siege captured the fort and massacred the twenty-two members of the garrison and settlers who had sought shelter within its walls. On the following day, April 28, 1758, Killbuck and his band attacked Fort Seybert, twelve miles west of the present town of Franklin. The defenders were summoned to surrender and were promised good treatment if they acceded to the demand. The gates were opened by Captain Seybert, but no sooner were the Indians safely inside than the massacre of the settlers began. Between seventeen and twenty-one were killed, eleven were carried into captivity, and one escaped. The destruction of the forts and the massacre of the settlers almost completely wiped out the Pendleton settlements. By Colonel George Washington the total loss at Upper Tract and Fort Seybert was estimated at sixty.

Killbuck, who later added the title Captain John to his several names, became friendly with the Virginians and entered into treaties with them, professing great friendship and respect for their civilization. Having become the principal chief of the Delawares at the death of Captain White Eyes in 1778, he visited the East in 1779 and entered into a long treaty with Colonel George Morgan, Indian Agent, at Princeton, New Jersey. He placed his son and his half brother in school at Princeton under the care of Morgan, where they remained until 1785.

Killbuck assumed the name of Colonel John Henry about 1780 and later was baptized by the Moravians under this name. He continued to reside in the Ohio towns and under the Moravian influence. Congress granted him a pension in 1810 for his services during the Revolution and at the same time granted a rifle to each of his sons. He died in 1811. His son, John Killbuck, succeeded him as chief. In recent years a lineal descendant bearing the same name was a missionary in Alaska.

KIMBALL, McDowell County, is situated on the Elkhorn River, seven miles south of Welch. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and State Route 8. It has one bank, with capital stock, surplus, and profits of $65,000, and deposits of $500,000; one theater; one colored hospital; a junior high school; and two churches. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council, elected annually in January.

Kimball has a population of approximately 1,500. The town was chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

KINCAID, WALLACE PATTON, Summersville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Robert A. and Mary Patton Kincaid. Born in Summersville, February 2, 1886. Unmarried. Attended the Summersville schools; was graduated from Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, West Virginia, in 1908. Assistant cashier of the Nicholas County Bank in Summersville, 1901-6; assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Richwood one year. Helped organize the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Summersville in 1909 and has since been cashier and active executive official. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

KINGWOOD, the county seat of Preston County, is built upon a level bench rising in elevation to the west, and is 110 miles southeast of Pittsburgh and about 2 miles north of Cheat River. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 26 and 7. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of over $975,000; two weekly newspapers; one hospital; six churches; and one theater.

The city has one elementary school with an enrollment of 500, a high school with an enrollment of 150, and one private kindergarten. The high school building, new and up to date in every respect, was constructed at a cost of $250,000.

Brown Park consists of about two acres. Caddell Rifle Range, a short distance from town, is owned and maintained by the State for target practice by the National Guard. Four miles of paved streets are maintained. The electric power and light are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn system, and the water supply by the Mountain State Utilities Corporation, Washington, D. C. The city government is under the control of a mayor and a council.

The present State Route 7 through Kingwood was at one time an old Indian trail crossing the mountain. Because of a large spring located in the old part of the present town the Indians stopped there in large numbers. Later when the Indians were driven westward, several houses were built around this spring. Because of the contour of the land, a hotel was built on the bench, and from this point the business section of the town has expanded. For many years Kingwood was nothing more than a trading community; but when the coal mines were opened, the town grew rapidly. It was chartered by the Virginia Assembly in 1853. The population is about 2,000.

(Data furnished by Ivan Davis, Cashier, Kingwood National Bank.)

KINKEAD, CHARLES B., Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Charles Alonzo and Louisa Jane Alexander Kinkead. Born in Wilkesville, Ohio, October 2, 1884. Wife, Margaret Peyton. Attended the public schools and the academy in Wilkesville, Ohio; took courses in Bliss College, LaSalle University, American Chamber of Economics, and Babson Institute. Is manager of the Empire Furniture Company of Huntington. Republican. Christian Scientist. Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite). Rotary. Huntington Manufacturers' Club; West Virginia Manufacturers' Association. Director, Huntington Chamber of Commerce.

KITTLE, FRANK G., Philippi, West Virginia. Lawyer and editor. Son of

George M. and Charity (Ellen) Kittle. Born August 27, 1889, at Philippi, West Virginia. A.B., Ohio State University, 1913, and LL.B., 1915. Admitted to the bar in Ohio and West Virginia in 1915. For ten years, has been editor of the Philippi *Republican*. Attorney at law. Served as lieutenant in the 45th Field Artillery during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Elk. Kiwanis.

KITTLE, WARREN BRANCE, Philippi, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of George M. and Charity E. (Poling) Kittle. Born December 23, 1873, in Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Zona Wilson. Attended public schools; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1894. Was admitted to the bar the same year and started the practice of his profession at once in Philippi. In 1904, was elected prosecuting attorney of Barbour County; served one term. Has served as judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit since 1911. Author of *The Law of Rule Days in Virginia and West Virginia* and *The Modern Law of Assumpsit*. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL, WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT. The international association was organized in Detroit, Michigan, in 1915; a national constitution was adopted at Cleveland in 1916; and the international organization was formed in 1917. The object of the Kiwanis clubs is to emphasize human rather than material values in life; to encourage the adoption of higher business standards; to develop more intelligent citizenship; and to promote good will and better social relations through better understanding among the people of various communities. A Kiwanis club includes in its membership two representatives from each business and profession in the community. There are thirty-seven Kiwanis clubs in West Virginia with a total membership of 1,912. The following table gives their location, time of meeting, and number of members.

KIWANIS CLUBS

Beckley	Fri.	12:15	45
Belington	Fri.	6:30	35
Bluefield	Mon.	12:15	60
Cameron	Tues.	6:15	42
Charleston	Tues.	12:05	91
Charles Town	Thurs.	6:15	38
Clarksburg	Tues.	12:15	108
Fairmont	Wed.	12:15	51
Grafton	Tues.	6:15	33
Hinton	Mon.	6:15	48
Huntington	Tues.	12:10	117
Kimball	Tues.	6:00	28
Logan	Thurs.	12:10	51
Mannington	Tues.	12:00	25
Marlinton	Fri.	6:30	28
Martinsburg	Tues.	6:30	67
Matoaka	Tues.	6:00	30
Morgantown	Wed.	12:15	93
Moundsville	Thurs.	6:00	51
Mullens	Wed.	6:15	20
New Martinsville	Thurs.	6:15	48
Northfork	Wed.	6:00	29
Oak Hill	Wed.	6:00	24
Parkersburg	Wed.	12:15	70
Pennsboro	Thurs.	12:10	30
Philippi	Fri.	12:15	39
Pt. Pleasant	Thurs.	6:15	55
Princeton	Wed.	12:15	34
St. Marys	Wed.	6:15	45
Salem	Wed.	12:10	29
Sistersville	Thurs.	6:15	55
Weirton-Cove	Tues.	6:30	56
Welch	Fri.	6:00	47
Wellsburg	Tues.	12:00	57
West Union	Mon.	6:30	24
Wheeling	Thurs.	12:15	144
Williamson	Wed.	12:10	65

KLIPSTEIN, E. C., AND SONS COMPANY, South Charleston, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of anthraquinone, anhydrous aluminum chloride, methylanthraquinone, para-nitroso-dimethylaniline - hydro - chloride, dinitrophenol, dyestuffs, and hyposulphite of soda. One plant in State at South Charleston, established in 1916; 65 employees.

KNIGHT, EDWARD WALLACE, Charleston and "Tuscawilla," Lewisburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Edward Boardman and Hannah Elizabeth (White) Knight. Born April 30, 1866, in Newport, New Hampshire. Attended public and private schools in Charleston; A.B., Dartmouth College, 1887. Read law with Knight and Couch, of Charleston; was admitted to the bar in 1889;

continued with Knight and Couch until January 1, 1892, when he joined the firm Brown, Jackson, and Knight. Senior member of the firm at present. Was general counsel of the Virginian Railway Company, 1902-29; consulting counsel since 1929. Was a director of the company, 1920-28. Is a director of the Kanawha Valley Bank, a director and member of the executive committee of the Central Trust Company, both of Charleston, and a director of various other companies, including the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company, New River Coal Company and Slab Fork Coal Company. Was one of the organizers and for about ten years a director of the Kanawha National Bank, for a number of years a director of the Trust Company of Norfolk, of Norfolk, Virginia, which was merged with other institutions to form the Norfolk National Bank of Commerce and Trusts, and a director of the latter until November, 1928. Member of the common council of Charleston, 1891-94; a member of the Council of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, 1916-22; president thereof, 1920-22; elected a trustee of Dartmouth College in the year 1925. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Edgewood Country Club, Charleston; Metropolitan Club, Washington; Westmoreland Club, Richmond; Dartmouth College Club of New York. Theta Delta Chi; Phi Beta Kappa.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. This is a social brotherhood, founded in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864, by Justus Henry Rathbone and four others, to promote the principles of friendship, charity, and benevolence. The fundamental tenets of the order are "toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to the government." Accepted candidates are advanced through the three ranks or degrees of page, esquire, and knight. Local bodies are known as lodges; the governing body is the supreme lodge.

The West Virginia lodge was organized in 1869, and now has 277 subordinate lodges in the State with a total membership of 27,000. The *Pythian Banner*, published in Kingwood, is the official publication of the State organization.

KOONTZ, ARTHUR BURKE, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John and Alice (Groves) Koontz. Born January 29, 1885, at Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Watson Sipe. Attended public schools of Nicholas County; graduated from Marshall College at Huntington; LL.B., Yale University, 1910. Began practice in Charleston, 1911, and since has continued practice there; is member of the law firm Koontz, Hurlbutt, and Revercomb. Was Democratic nominee for governor of West Virginia in 1920. Appointed a member of the Board of Governors of West Virginia University in 1927. Was instrumental in organizing the Union Trust Company in 1913. Is a director of the Charleston National Bank. Democrat. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Phi Alpha Delta.

KREBS, CHARLES EDWARD, Charleston, West Virginia. Mining engineer and geologist. Son of John William and Elizabeth Jane (Hubacher) Krebs. Born May 19, 1870, in New Martinsville, West Virginia. Married, first, Donnie Carr; second, Josephine Stephens. Attended public schools of New Martinsville; B.S. in Civil Engineering, University of West Virginia. Began his professional career with the firm of Taylor, Romine and Scott, McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Was resident engineer on the Charleston, Clendenin, and Sutton Railroad, 1895-96. Engaged three years in general engineering work. Is now a member of the firm of Clark and Krebs. Appointed a member of the West Virginia State examining board for mine foremen in 1906. Assistant State geologist of the West Virginia State geological survey, 1909-15, gathering data for county geological reports,

which were published in the State geological reports of those years. Engaged in general geological work and the study of oil and gas structures in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida, 1917-21. Was the consulting engineer on the valuation of coal lands for the State tax commissioner of West Virginia in 1921. Has been engaged in general geological work since 1924. Is considered as an authority on the natural resources of West Virginia. Is employed as consulting engineer by a large number of operating oil, gas, and coal companies in the State. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. American Association of Engineers. American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Rotary.

KUMP, GARNETT KERR, Romney, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Benjamin F. and Margaret F. (Rudolph) Kump. Born December 9, 1875, near Capon Springs, West Virginia. Unmarried. Attended the public schools; took teacher-training course in West Virginia University. Taught school for a number of years. Studied law in West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1909; has since practiced in Romney. Is now judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit. Member of the House of Delegates in 1905 and of the West Virginia State Senate from 1913 to 1919. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason; Odd Fellow; Woodman of the World. Phi Kappa Sigma.

KUMP, HERMAN GUY, Elkins, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Benjamin F. and Margaret (Rudolph) Kump. Born October 31, 1877, in Capon Springs, Hampshire County, West Virginia. Wife, Edna Scott. Educated in the public schools and through private tutorage; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1905. Admitted to the bar and began practice in Elkins in 1905. Elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph County, 1908; re-elected, 1912; elected mayor of Elkins, 1921; elected judge of the twentieth judicial circuit court in November, 1928, a position which he now holds. Captain in the ordnance department of the United States army during the World

—*C. W. Maxwell*

NORTHWEST FROM HANGING ROCKS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

War. Democrat. Presbyterian. West Virginia and American bar associations. Elk; Odd Fellow. Rotary. American Legion. Phi Delta Theta.

KYASHOTA, Indian Chief, also known as Kiasola, Kiashuta, Coyashotas, and Guyashusta, was principal chief of the Six Nations on the Allegheny River, and later allied with and chief of the Mingoes. The date and place of his birth are uncertain, but he was a warrior of some importance, perhaps a minor chief, in 1753, and in that year accompanied George Washington on his first mission to the French on the Ohio River. Kyashota was hostile to the English during the French and Indian War, was one of the irreconcilables who espoused the cause of Pontiac in 1763, and was the chief conspirator on the Ohio River in the conspiracy and uprising led by the great chief of the Ottawas. In 1764 Kyashota became a signatory to the treaty made by Colonel Boquet and thereafter kept his faith with the English.

When Washington made his journey down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha in 1770, he was visited by Kyashota at his camp at Lees Creek, near Belleville, in what is now Wood County. The chief was of such importance that he delayed Washington one day in this camp to counsel and visit. Kyashota thanked him for his peace talk at the council of sachems held at the home of Colonel Croghan at Fort Pitt. Kyashota took no part in Dunmore's War of 1774, and maintained his neutrality during the Revolution, influenced somewhat, perhaps, by his association with General Washington. In 1775 he, with his two squaws, participated in the council of sachems and commissioners appointed by the colony of Virginia, held at Pittsburgh. He died at the Cornplanter's village on the Allegheny about 1795.

KYLE, KARL BYRON, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Aquila T. and Mollie (Boyles) Kyle. Born May 29, 1897, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Emily Catherine Gabriel. Attended elementary and high school in Clarksburg; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1920. Was admitted to the bar in 1920 and since that time has practiced in Clarksburg. Served as a member of the city council of Clarksburg from 1923 to 1925; represented his county in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1927 and 1929; was chairman of the Harrison County Republican Committee from 1926 to 1928. Police court judge, city of Clarksburg, 1929-. Was second lieutenant in the United States army during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Phi Kappa Psi. American Legion. Lions.

—*Ellis Studio*

West Fork River, Lewis County

L

LABOR, STATE BUREAU OF. The State Bureau of Labor of West Virginia was created by statute, approved February 22, 1889. The powers and duties of the commissioner of labor are to collect, compile, and present to the governor a biennial report, statistical details relating to all departments of labor and the industrial interests of the State, especially in relation to the financial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and all statistical information that may tend to increase the prosperity of the productive industries of the State. He inspects places where labor is employed and requires safeguards for hazardous machinery, and has charge of the enforcement of the West Virginia Child Labor Law.

The growth in the number of industries has necessitated the enlargement of the Bureau of Labor from year to year. When the law creating the bureau was enacted, there were in West Virginia about 200 factories and workshops inspected by the commissioner of labor. At the close of 1928, 3,164 factories and workshops were listed with the bureau. The commissioner of labor alone inspected the factories for a number of years after the enactment of the statute creating the department. In 1913 the Legislature provided for two factory inspectors, and at times since this date additional inspectors have been provided. Today there are seven factory inspectors, one of whom is a woman who inspects the plants where women and children are employed.

In 1917, a statute was enacted creating the Weights and Measures Department, designating the commissioner of labor ex officio commissioner of weights and measures. Two State weights and measures inspectors were authorized. In addition, several counties and cities maintain the office of sealer of weights and measures.

The title of the head of the department is State commissioner of labor, and assistants are known as State factory inspectors. The total number of employees is twelve, namely, State commissioner of labor, chief clerk, stenographer, six factory inspectors, one inspector of factories employing women and children, and two weights and measures inspectors. The appropriation made by the last Legislature for the maintenance of the Bureau of Labor and Department of Weights and Measures totaled $44,400 a year, which includes all salaries and contingent and traveling expenses.

Since the creation of the bureau the following have served as commissioners:

Edward Robinson	1889-1893
J. M. Sydenstricker	1893-1897
I. V. Barton	1898-1912
J. H. Nightengale	1913-1916
Samuel B. Montgomery	1916-1920
George F. Daugherty	1921-1926
Howard S. Jarrett	1926-

(Prepared by Howard S. Jarrett, State Commissioner of Labor.)

LABOR, WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF, see Federation of Labor, West Virginia.

LA FON, WILLIAM MADISON, Union, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Sylvester S. and Sena Ann (Williams) La Fon. Born March 20, 1888, in Waiteville, West Virginia. Attended New Castle, Virginia, public schools, Delphian Seminary, New Castle, Virginia, and

Monta Vista Seminary; was a student in the law school of Washington and Lee University. Was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Union, the county seat of Monroe County, in 1913. Prosecuting attorney of Monroe County, 1916-20; since that time, has confined himself to private practice. Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1924. Democrat. Disciples. Mason. Elk.

LAIDLEY, THEODORE T. S., soldier, was born in Guyandotte, West Virginia, April 14, 1822, and died in Palatka, Florida, April 4, 1886. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842 and entered the ordnance corps as second lieutenant. During the Mexican War he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the siege of Pueblo. For his skill and gallantry, he was made captain and breveted major. In 1858 he was entrusted with the compilation of a new ordnance manual, and performed his task with such ability and accuracy that his work remained a standard authority upon the subject for many years. In 1861 and 1862 Captain Laidley served as an inspector of powder; in 1863 and 1864, was commander of Frankford arsenal; and then until 1866, with a rank of inspector of ordnance, commanded the Springfield armory. In December, 1882, having spent forty years in active service and having become senior colonel of the ordnance department, he was placed on the retired list of the army.

LAING, JOHN, Charleston, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Alexander and Elizabeth (MacAlpin) Laing. Born August 24, 1865, near Glasgow, Scotland. Wife, Margaret G. Slagle. Attended public schools. At the age of nine years, was employed in the Mercer County, Pennsylvania, coal mines. Moved with his family to Fayette County, West Virginia, in 1884, where he continued to work in the mines until 1892, when he entered the employ of the Rush Run Coal and Coke Company as store clerk. Was transferred to the office as bookkeeper in 1894 and the following year was made assistant to the vice president and general manager of the Rush Run Coal and Coke Company, Brooklyn Coal Company, Cunard Coal Company, and Sun Coal and Coke Company. Was later general manager of these companies. When these interests were sold, came to Kanawha County, where he organized the Wyatt Coal Company. Now president of that company; also president of the Wyatt Coal Sales Company, MacAlpin Coal Company, Morrison Coal Company, Capital City Bank, Virginian Savings and Loan Company, the Title Mortgage and Discount Company, and the Kanawha Valley Lumber Company. Chief of the Department of Mines of West Virginia, 1908-13. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary.

LAING, JOHN B., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of James and Susanna K. Laing. Born September 23, 1876, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Margaret Nelson. Attended public school and Hampden-Sidney College. Was a pioneer coal operator of Fayette, Raleigh, and Greenbrier counties. In 1919, supervised the building of the Greenbrier and Eastern Railroad. Is president of the Nelson Fuel Company of Lewisburg and is connected with a number of coal companies in that region. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

LAKIN, JAMES OFFUTT, Charleston, West Virginia. Advertising manager. Son of James Sansome and Lura Olivia Lakin. Born April 4, 1896, in Terra Alta, Preston County, West Virginia. Wife, Marguerite Baker. Attended public schools and Charleston High School; A.B., West Virginia University. Organizer, owner, and manager of Lakin Advertising Company, which conducts a poster advertising business in southern West Virginia. Member of the

House of Delegates, 1929; president, Charleston Rotary Club, 1926-27. Second lieutenant in the Second West Virginia Infantry in the Mexican Border Service; entered service of United States army in 1917 as first lieutenant in the 150th Infantry; served in France with 150th and 113th Infantry; was discharged September, 1919. Republican. Methodist. American Legion. Rotary. Edgewood Country Club. Phi Kappa Psi.

LAKIN, JAMES SANSOME, Charleston, West Virginia. State official. Son of Reverend Calvin Harris and Catherine (Finney) Lakin. Born in Moundsville, West Virginia, March 1, 1864. Wife, Lura Olivia Lakin. Attended Fairmont State Normal School and Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. Was a member of the firm of Offutt and Lakin of Terra Alta, West Virginia, merchants and dealers in timber and coal lands, from 1889 to 1909. For some years president of the First National Bank and director of the Terra Alta Bank of Terra Alta. President of the State Board of Control since 1909, except from 1917 to 1921. Has served the State in many capacities: chairman, Republican State Executive Committee in 1912; chairman, Public Service Commission; one of West Virginia's "Big Four" at the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1920; member, State Mental Hygiene Commission; State chairman, Committee on Proposed Construction, World War; Four-Minute Man; member, Southern Appalachian Forest Research Council; member Public Officials and Administration Division, National Conference of Social Work; member, State Crippled Children's Council. First Lieutenant, Company M, First West Virginia Infantry, 1899-1908. Republican. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). Edgewood Country Club.

LAMB, DANIEL, lawyer and one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1810, and died in Wheeling, 1889. His parents moved to Wheeling in 1823. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar and continued to practice until 1848, when he became cashier of the Northwestern Bank. At the beginning of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, giving financial assistance to the Restored Government at its inception. He is sometimes credited with having evolved the measures by which West Virginia was finally admitted to the Union. As a member of the Constitutional Convention, he took a commanding position, practically creating the first constitution of West Virginia. He served in the first Legislature of the new State, giving to the laws the same admirable clarity as marked the constitution. He is sometimes called "the Madison of West Virginia."

LAMBIE, ROBERT MORRISON, Charleston, West Virginia. Chief of the State Department of Mines. Son of Robert and Elizabeth (Morrison) Lambie. Born May 21, 1886, at Stirling, Scotland. Wife, Annie Hope Thompson. Attended the schools of Stirling, Scotland, and studied mining practice and engineering in night school there four years. Came to United States in 1903, at the age of seventeen, and located in Stone Cliff, Fayette County, West Virginia. Employed first as driver in the mines; has performed practically every duty in the mining industry, from laborer to managing official. In charge of operations of Havaco Mining Company, three years; in a managerial capacity with the McKell Coal and Coke Company; district inspector for the State Department of Mines. Appointed division inspector by the New River Company, which position he vacated to take appointment as chief of Department of Mines, in 1920. Has been reappointed to this position three consecutive terms. Presbyterian. Mason (York Rite, Shriner). Member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; Coal Mining Institute of America (honorary member); National Mine Rescue Association;

past president of the Mine Inspectors Institute of America and of West Virginia Coal Mining Institute; vice president of Coal Mining Institute of America. Phi Delta Theta; Sigma Gamma Epsilon (honorary member).

LANCASTER, GEORGE TALCOTT, Glen Ferris, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of John Frazier and Anne (Taylor) Lancaster. Born January 27, 1876, in Henry County, Virginia. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Chapman. Educated in Virginia and North Carolina. In 1893, became associated with Wilson Aluminum Company as laborer, working on electric-arc furnaces; has been in same company as foreman, department head, assistant superintendent; now superintendent. In employ of Wilson Company until it was absorbed in 1907 by Electro Metallurgical Company, a subsidiary of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. Retained as chief clerk and cashier until 1916; since, superintendent of their Glen Ferris plant. Democrat. Missionary Baptist. Rotary.

LANGFITT, H. A., Route 23, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Richard and Sarah Langfitt. Born in Rockport, West Virginia, December 15, 1872. Wife, Mary Belle Knotts. Received his early education in the public elementary and high schools. Took a normal course and further work in Ohio University and Marietta College. Taught in the rural and graded schools; for three terms has been superintendent of the Wood County schools. Republican. Methodist. I. O. O. F. Jr. O. U. A. M.

—*W. R. Ford*

THE HIGHWAY OF ENCHANTMENT ALONG THE GREENBRIER RIVER

LANGFITT, ROY EMERSON, Huntington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of H. A. and Mary (Knotts) Langfitt. Born September 30, 1894, in Rockport, West Virginia. Wife, Bess J. Anderson. Attended public school in Wood County, Parkersburg High School, West Liberty State Normal School, and West Virginia University; was graduated from Ohio University, Athens, Ohio; A.M., Teachers College, Columbia University, and Special Diploma for High School Principal from Teachers College. Special business training and experience in New

York City; three years in commercial work in Europe. Has served as teacher and as principal in elementary and junior and senior high schools. Is now State supervisor of high schools. Is chairman of the West Virginia Committee of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Served in the United States army during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Mason. Lambda Chi Alpha.

LANTZ, LEWIS EDWIN, Jacksonburg, West Virginia. Merchant and legislator. Son of Samuel and Margaret (McCormick) Lantz. Born November 25, 1870, in Wetzel County, West Virginia. Wife, Melissa Violet Morgan. Educated in the public and private schools of his home community. Remained on the home farm until twenty years old; then for ten years managed a general store near Jacksonburg. In 1900, moved the store into Jacksonburg; now owns the controlling stock. Worked in oil and gas business; holds interests in producing properties. Interested in the wholesale grocery business and in banking business. Postmaster under President Cleveland. Served for many years on county and State Democratic executive committees; was chairman of the county committee; managed county campaign in 1914. Elected to the House of Delegates three times, in 1918, 1920, and 1926; in session of 1921, served on committee on roads. Active in Red Cross work and the sale of Liberty Bonds during World War. Democrat. Mason (Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner).

LARRIMORE, GEORGE S., Wellsburg, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of George F. and Minerva J. (Shockley) Larrimore. Born September 16, 1890, in St. Michaels, Maryland. Wife, Eva Althea Nicholls. Attended public school in Maryland and studied accounting with the La Salle Institute of Chicago. Came to West Virginia in 1912. Was editor of the Wellsburg *Daily Herald* nine years; served as reporter on the Wheeling *News*, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, and the Wheeling *Register;* since October, 1928, has been manager of the *Brooke County Record.* Was supply sergeant, 314th Field Artillery, 155th Brigade, 80th Division, in the World War; participated in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Was instrumental in getting a new water supply for Wellsburg. Was one of the organizers of the Kiwanis Club and Chamber of Commerce of that city. Republican. Methodist. Kiwanis.

LAUGHLIN, GEORGE A., Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Samuel and Sydney P. Laughlin. Born in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 28, 1862. Married, first, Lucy Macdonald (deceased); second, Anna Boettger. Attended public schools; completed course in Linsly Institute. Is president of the following companies: Irondale Steel and Iron Company, Middletown, Indiana; Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland-Canton Spring Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio; chairman of the board of directors of the Western Spring and Axle Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Was president and publisher of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* from 1902 to 1908; publisher of the Wheeling *Telegraph* for twelve years; and member of the board of directors of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and Wheeling *News*. Represented Ohio County in the House of Delegates in 1900. Delegate at large from West Virginia to the Republican convention in Chicago in 1908; district delegate to Kansas City National Republican Convention, 1928. Author of *Four Trips.* Republican. Presbyterian. A. O. U. W. Rotary. Fort Henry Club, Wheeling; Wheeling Country Club; Union Club, Cleveland; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh.

LAWSON, EDGAR C., Charleston, West Virginia. Public accountant. Son

of Henry Thomas and Emma Catherine (Wilmoth) Lawson. Born July 1, 1898, in Kirk, Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Vera Katherine Keim. Attended rural schools, Mountain State Business College in Parkersburg, and Davis and Elkins College. Taught in the rural schools. Was auditor and public accountant, member of the firm of Lawson, Vaughan, and Company, consulting accountants; now vice president of Guaranty Investment Company and interested in Brookside Farm, Mason County. State Auditor, 1929-. Republican. Baptist. Elk; Odd Fellow; Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Sons of the Revolution.

LAWTON, W. D., Lawton, West Virginia. Business man. Son of William and Susan Lawton. Born May 15, 1900, in Paxinos, Pennsylvania; came to West Virginia in 1921. Wife, Virginia Jasper. Attended Carlisle (Pennsylvania) High School, Conway Hall Preparatory School, Carlisle, and Dickinson School of Law. Connected with Greenwood Coal Company; president and treasurer of Lawton-Layne, Incorporated, with garages at Mount Hope and Gauley Bridge. Member of the House of Delegates, 1927. Republican. Presbyterian.

LAZEAR, J. H., Wheeling, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Jesse and Rosanna Lazear. Born January 4, 1871, in West Liberty, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie K. Kirk. Educated in public schools, West Liberty Normal School, and West Virginia University. Has been a teacher for eighteen years; has served as county superintendent for the last seventeen years; now serving his fifth term. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow.

LAZZELLE, ISAAC GRANT, Morgantown, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James and Eleanor C. Lazzelle. Born May 10, 1862, in Monongalia County. Wife, Nora Jackson. Attended public schools; A.B., West Virginia University, 1883, A.M., 1886, and LL.B., 1884. Principal of Kingwood High School, 1885-86; principal of Lee High School, La Grange, Arkansas, 1886-87. Admitted to the bar in 1884. Began practice of law, January 1, 1889. Prosecuting attorney of Monongalia County, 1897-1901; judge of circuit court, 1921-29; member of law firm Lazzelle and Stewart, 1897-1921. Republican. Methodist. Sons of the Revolution. Sigma Chi.

LEE, HOWARD BURTON, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Stephen S. and Virginia Quick Lee. Born in Wirt County, West Virginia, in 1882. Wife, Ida Hamilton. Was graduated from Marshall College in 1905; LL.B., Washington and Lee University, 1909. Began the practice of law in Bluefield in the same year. Was referee in bankruptcy from 1912 to 1916; then prosecuting attorney for two terms. Attorney-general of West Virginia since 1925. Author of *The Criminal Trial in the Virginias*, 1926. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

LEE, W. L., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Captain W. P. F. and Nannie S. Lee. Born May 10, 1879, in Franklin County, Virginia. Attended public school in Virginia and Emory and Henry College; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1902. Was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1902 and of West Virginia in 1904. Settled in Fayetteville and has been in practice there since coming to West Virginia. Was judge of the circuit court of Fayette County, 1913-18. Is a member of the law firm Osenton and Lee. Democrat. Church preference: Presbyterian.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA. The Legislature of West Virginia is composed of a Senate and a House of Delegates. The Senate consists of thirty senators, two from each of the fifteen senatorial districts. They are elected by direct vote of the people for terms of four years. One senator from each district retires every two

years, making the Senate a continuous body. The constitution of the State provides that no person shall be a senator who has not for one year next preceding his election been a resident of the district or county from which he is elected; that a senator must be twenty-five years of age; and that he must have been a citizen of the State for five years next preceding his election.

The salary of senators is fixed by law at $500 a year and mileage. The presiding officer of the Senate is its president, who is elected by the members from among themselves. He receives pay at the rate of $2 a day in addition to his regular salary as a senator. At present he is next in succession to the governor. The Senate has the usual powers of American upper chambers. It elects its own officers, acts as a court for the trial of impeachments, confirms appointments, and has practically concurrent power with the House in the enactment of laws.

The House of Delegates is composed, under the present apportionment, of ninety-four members. They are elected by direct vote of the people for terms of two years. The constitutional requirements for eligibility are not so strict as those for senators, the only requirements being that a person must have been a resident within the district or county from which he is elected for at least one year, and that he must be a qualified voter. Members of the House of Delegates receive a salary of $500 a year and mileage. The speaker of the House is the presiding officer. He is elected by the House from among its own members, and receives $2 a day in addition to his salary as a delegate. The House of Delegates has power to elect its speaker and other officials, to impeach public officers of the State, and has practically concurrent power with the Senate in passing bills and resolutions.

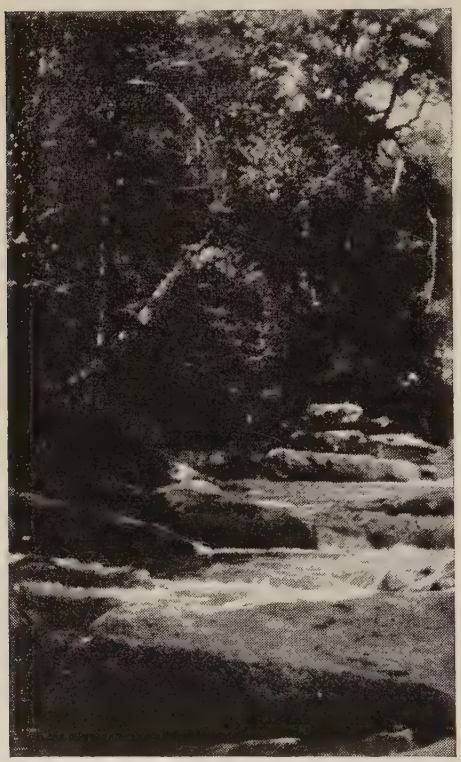
The Legislature, comprised of the Senate and House jointly, holds biennial sessions convening on the second Wednesday of January of each odd-numbered year. The length of the regular session is sixty days. The body may itself extend the session by a three-fourths vote of both Houses; the governor may convene it at his pleasure by proclamation, whenever in his opinion the public welfare requires it, or whenever it is made his duty to do so upon the application in writing of three-fifths of the members elected to both Houses. A majority of the members of each House constitutes a quorum. It enacts laws and adopts resolutions, joint or otherwise; may pass bills over the governor's veto, by a majority vote; and canvasses the returns and declares the results of elections for State officials. The enacting clause is "Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia."

On convening, the oldest member in point of service calls his respective House to order and presides over it until the officers have been chosen and have taken their seats. Each member entering upon his duties, subscribes to the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or delegate) according to the best of my ability." Then each takes this further oath: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as senator (or delegate) on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any act I may do or perform as senator (or delegate)."

Members of the Legislature are, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during the session and for ten days before and after the session; and for words spoken in debate on any report, motion, or proposition made in either House, they cannot be questioned in any other place.

The Constitution not only limits the Legislature to powers expressly conferred, but it also prohibits to it certain acts. By these limitations as they now

stand the Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases—that is to say, for: granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds; locating or changing county seats; regulating or



—*Charles E. Arnold*
CHERRY RIVER NEAR RICHWOOD

changing county or district affairs; providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses; regulating the practice in courts of justice; incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town, or village containing a population of less than two thousand; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale and mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties, or forfeitures; changing the laws of descent; regulating the rates of interest; authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes; releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands. The legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the foregoing and all other cases for which provision can be made; and in no case shall a special act be passed, where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction and are competent to give the relief asked for.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Name	Elected
Spicer Patrick	1863
Leroy Kramer	1864-65
David S. Pinnell	1866-67
Henry C. McWhorter	1868
Solomon S. Fleming	1869
William M. Welch	1870
Elbridge G. Cracraft	1871
Albert E. Summers	1872
W. W. Miller	1872*
Alexander Monroe	1875
Eustace Gibson	1877
George H. Moffett	1879
E. Willis Wilson	1881
Joseph J. Woods	1883
Thomas H. Dennis	1885
John M. Rowan	1887
Joseph J. Woods	1889
Louis Bennett	1891
David W. Shaw	1893
William Seymour Edwards	1895
Samuel R. Hanen	1897
Owen S. McKinney	1899
William G. Wilson	1901
Frank P. Moats	1903
Fred Paul Grosscup	1905
James A. Seaman	1907
J. H. Strickling	1909
C. M. Wetzel	1911
William T. George	1913
Vernon E. Johnson	1915
Joseph S. Thurmond	1917
J. Luther Wolfe	1919
Edwin M. Keatley	1921-25
W. E. R. Byrne	1923
Vernon E. Johnson	1927
J. William Cummins	1929

*Extraordinary session in November.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE

Name	Elected
John M. Phelps	1863
William E. Stevenson	1864-68
D. D. T. Farnsworth	1869-70
Lewis Baker	1871
Carlos A. Sperry	1872
Daniel D. Johnson	1872-75
Ulysses N. Arnett	1877
Daniel D. Johnson	1879
Albert E. Summers	1881
Thomas J. Farnsworth	1883
George E. Price	1885-87
Robert S. Carr	1889
John W. McCreary	1891
Rankin Wiley, Jr.	1893
William G. Worley	1895
Nelson E. Whitaker	1897
Oliver S. Marshall	1899
Anthony Smith	1901
Clarke W. May	1903
Gustavus A. Northcott	1905
Joseph H. McDermott	1907
L. J. Forman	1909
Dr. H. D. Hatfield	1911
Samuel V. Woods	1913
E. T. England	1915
Wells Goodykoontz	1917
Dr. Charles A. Sinsel	1919
Gohen C. Arnold	1921
Harry G. Shaffer	1923
Charles G. Coffman	1925
M. Z. White	1925-27-29

(Read and approved by Howard B. Lee, Attorney-General.)

LEWIS, CHARLES S., lawyer, was born in Clarksburg, February 26, 1821, and died January 22, 1878. He attended Ohio University and Augusta College, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was a member of the General Assembly, 1849-52; of the House of Representatives, 1854-5; and of the House of Delegates, 1871; State superintendent of free schools, 1871-2; and judge of the circuit court, 1873-8.

LEWIS, VIRGIL ANSON, educator and historian, was born near West Columbia, Mason County, Virginia, July 6, 1848 and died in Mason City, West Virginia, December 5, 1912. His early education was obtained in local schools. He took a passing interest in the study of pharmacy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. During this period he also served as joint editor of the *West Virginia Monitor* published in West Columbia. In 1892 he established the *Southern Historical Magazine* in Charleston and from 1893 to 1897 was editor of the *West Virginia School Journal.* At the same time, he served as State superintendent of schools, to which office he was elected in 1892. In May, 1905, he was appointed the first State historian and archivist and served in this office until the time of his death. In 1889 he published his well-known *History of West Virginia.* This was followed by his *History and Government of West Virginia, Story of the Louisiana Purchase, The Life and Times of Anne Bailey, The Original Indiana Territory, Hand Book of West Virginia, How West Virginia Was Made, The Battle of Point Pleasant,* and numerous historical monographs. As State superintendent of schools he issued two reports and as State historian and archivist prepared three biennial reports. The latter reports are of great importance and are valuable contributions to the history of the State.

LEWISBURG, county seat of Greenbrier County, is situated in a hilly section of the State, 110 miles east of Charleston and 10 miles west of White Sulphur Springs. It is served by the Lewisburg and Ronceverte Electric Railway and State Routes 60 and 24. It has two banks with capital stock and deposits in excess of a million dollars; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and five churches, one of which was erected in 1796 and is known as the Old Stone Church.

The town has Greenbrier Military School with an enrollment of about 300, Greenbrier College for Women with an enrollment of about 100, a high school and an elementary school housed together, which employ thirteen teachers, and a colored school which employs four teachers. Six miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Virginia Public Service Company. The water system is

municipally owned and operated. Taxable property is valued at $1,538,796, with a tax rate of 90 cents on each $100 valuation.

Lewisburg has a population of approximately 1800. It was incorporated in 1782 and named for the Lewis family, who were early settlers in the community.

(Data furnished by Charles N. McWhorter.)

LEWIS COUNTY. Population 20,455 in 1920; estimated to be 21,687 on July 1, 1925, by the United States Census Bureau. Land area, 391.35 square miles. It is situated slightly north of the center of the State. Bounded on the north by Harrison County; on the east by Upshur County; on the south by Webster and Braxton counties; and on the west by Gilmer and Doddridge counties. The county lies in the high, hilly section. It occupies a position intermediate between the Allegheny Mountains and the low, hilly region of the Ohio Valley. In nearly all sections the hills are steep and the ridges long and narrow. There are a few sections, as the smooth portions of Hackers Creek and Freemans Creek districts, where the valleys are broad and where the hills are rolling rather than rough. Sand Fork of the Little Kanawha River leaves the county at an elevation of 770 feet; the West Fork of the Monongahela leaves it at about 970 feet; and Hackers Creek leaves it at a little less than 1,000 feet. Buckhannon Mountain, Bald Knob, Cochran Knob, Pine Knob, Rush Knob, and Sugar Knob range in elevation from approximately 1,600 feet to 1,800 feet.

The county lies in the drainage basins of both the Monongahela and Little Kanawha rivers; its most important watercourse and largest stream is the West Fork of the Monongahela, which rises in the southern end and flows northward, passing near the center of the county. Its largest right-hand tributaries are Hackers Creek, Stonecoal Creek, and Sand Fork. The principal left-hand branches are Kincheloe Creek, flowing between Lewis and Harrison, Freemans Creek, Polk Creek, and Rush Run. The headwaters of Oil Creek, Sand Fork, and Leading Creek, tributaries of the Little Kanawha, drain a large territory in the southwestern part of the county.

Lewis County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by a line from Clarksburg which traverses the entire width of the county from north to south by way of Weston. Another line is operated by the same company from Weston to Buckhannon. Weston is also connected with Clarksburg by an electric line operated by the Monongahela-West Penn Traction Company. The county is served by State Route 5, running from west to east across the county by way of Weston, and by United States Route 19, from north to south, forming a junction with Route 5 at Weston. Other improved roads are under county maintenance, and a splendid system reaches nearly every part of the county.

Weston, the county seat and chief town of the county, is located at the confluence of Stonecoal Creek with the West Fork of the Monongahela in the north-central part. At the organization of the county, the seat of justice was fixed at this place when it was but a farm owned by Henry Flesher. The town was established by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in January, 1818, and was first called Preston in honor of James Preston, then governor of Virginia. During the same year the Assembly authorized the formation of Preston County. It was then a custom observed in many counties to designate the post office at the county seat by the same name as the county, and the confusion resulting from the widely separated county of Preston and town of Preston was not to the liking of Lewis County citizens. On February 20, 1819, the Assembly authorized the change of the name of the town to Flesherville, in honor of the man on whose land the town had been located. This did not meet with general approval, and at the following session, on Decem-

ber 19, 1819, a bill was passed again changing the name of the town, this time from Flesherville to Weston. The significance of the present name is not entirely clear to students of nomenclature.

Weston is located in the highlands and has an altitude of 1,009 feet above the level of the sea. By road, it is 206 miles from Bluefield, 120 miles from Charleston, 26 miles from Clarksburg, 215 miles from Martinsburg, and 132 miles from Wheeling. Walkersville, Jane Lew, Camden, Jackson's Mill, and Berlin are other important centers in the county.

The property valuation in Lewis County returned for the purpose of taxation at the 1928 assessment was as follows: real estate, $17,814,460; personal property, $6,642,040; public utility property, $11,645,977; total, $36,102,477. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $1.97 on each $100 valuation. The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Collins Settlement, Court House, Freemans Creek, Hackers Creek, and Skin Creek. All take their names from watercourses or other objects peculiar to their location. The towns of Weston and Jane Lew maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Lewis County is essentially an agricultural and horticultural county, though a most important factor in its wealth is the development of its natural resources. It has eight seams of workable coal at varying depth, ranging from the Washington seam to Lower Kittanning—No. 5 Block. Some development of this great resource has been made, but not on a great commercial scale. It is estimated that the county has a potential coal reserve of 2,776,037,160 tons, and the coal stratas are so overlapped that in the regions where it is present there are two workable veins to the acre. The total coal production in Lewis County for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 13,147 tons, more than a fifty per cent decrease from the preceding year.

Oil and gas development has been carried on for many years in this county. The Sand Fork field was opened by the completion of the Copely Well No. 1 on September 22, 1900. This well started with a spectacular production of about seven thousand barrels daily and for weeks defied all efforts to confine the oil in tanks or lines. Oil in great quantities passed down the Little Kanawha River to its mouth at Parkersburg. More attention was attracted to this field by reason of this great gusher than to many other less spectacular fields of equal productivity in the same county. Development is still being carried on but the great original reserve of oil and gas in the county, like the stand of splendid timber that once crowned its hills, has been depleted to the point of exhaustion.

Some important manufacturing plants are located at points in the county, the principal products of which are glass and glass products, and brick and drain tile. Natural gas compressing stations are maintained at several points in the county, but the carbon black plants have disappeared and are no longer a factor in the industrial unit.

The great wealth of the county is in its farms and herds. Nowhere in the State can be found better grazing land and pasturage. As a stock-raising county it stands in the first rank. The county has a land area of approximately 251,520 acres, of which the farm area in 1924 was 221,561 acres. There were 1,729 farms, all operated by white farmers, 1,494 of which were operated by their owners, 23 by managers, and 212 by tenants. The county has market facilities reasonably available for all surplus or commercial farm products.

Lewis County was formed from a part of Harrison County under authority of an act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on December 18, 1816. The county government was organized pursuant to this act at the house of Reverend Peter Davis at Westfield, on March 10, 1817. It takes its name from Colonel Charles Lewis, the bold and intrepid leader of the Virginia pioneers and defender of the border against the incursion of hostile Indians. He fell mor-

tally wounded while leading his troops in the memorable battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774.

The first settlement in Lewis County was made in 1770 by John Hacker on the stream that now bears his name. He was joined the same year by John and William Radcliffe and the following year by Jesse Hughes, who was to make a name for himself as a scout and Indian fighter. The settlers came fast after 1771-72, though the pioneers were scourged by the fury of the Shawnees and other tribesmen from the west bank of the Ohio.

The first public institution established by the State of West Virginia is located at Weston—the Weston State Hospital for the Insane. This institution was authorized by the state of Virginia in 1858 as the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum, and Weston was chosen as the location in 1859. Work on the building was started in 1860 and was well under way at the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon the organization of the new State, the partially completed building was taken over and finished, and the name was changed to the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane. The first supervisor, Dr. James A. Hall, was appointed in October, 1863. The present hospital building is said to be the largest hand-cut stone building in the United States.

The old Jackson homestead and farm, known as Jackson's Mill, on the West Fork between Weston and Jane Lew, was acquired by the State some years ago, and here was established the first Four-H Camp for farm boys and girls, a movement which had its origin in this State and which has spread over the entire country. Jackson's Mill is not only a beautiful place for a camp and training center, but it has a historic interest that makes it an appropriate place for such training. This was the boyhood home of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson, the "right arm" of Lee. His name is written in letters of gold upon the roll of military leaders of all the ages. But it is not as Thomas J. Jackson that he is known—"Stonewall" he was to the armies of the South, and "Stonewall" he is in history.

LEWIS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1916. It holds a fair annually for four days at Weston. It is governed and managed by a board of fifteen directors, who are selected from an organization of 450 members. Approximately twenty-five thousand people attend each year and over one thousand exhibits are shown. Prizes amounting to nearly $8,000 are awarded each year.

LIBBEY-OWENS GLASS COMPANY, principal offices in Toledo, Ohio, are the manufacturers of flat glass. Plants in State are located in Charleston, South Charleston, and Dunbar. Employees number 1450. Sand, soda ash, lime, salt cake, arsenic, carbon, lumber, and hay are the raw materials used. The manufactured products are marketed throughout the United States.

LIBRARIES IN WEST VIRGINIA. Books are the chief source of general culture. A people or a state without books and without library facilities has the opportunity neither of reading for pleasure nor of acquiring the information and knowledge which make for general culture.

The small libraries and reading rooms established in what is now West Virginia, previous to statehood, 1863, were either authorized by the Virginia Assembly and consequently were incorporated or belonged to an academy or other school. Those incorporated were "subscription" libraries, and, although a few were thus established, they were, with two or three exceptions, not continuously maintained and passed out of existence. The early elementary schools were all "subscription" schools, and the secondary schools were private academies and seminaries. During the years down to 1860 the Virginia Assembly authorized more than thirty academies and semi-

naries, intended to provide opportunity for secondary education in different parts of the state. Some of these were provided with small libraries. Bethany College was founded in 1840. West Liberty Academy (1838), Marshall College (1838), Monongalia Academy (1814), and Woodburn Female Seminary (1858) were acquired by the state and became permanent institutions of higher rank, the two last named having been acquired when the State University was established. The small collections of books in these institutions became the nuclei of larger libraries. The largest collection in what is now West Virginia was at Lewisburg, where a branch of the Supreme Court Library was maintained.

The Constitutional Convention of 1861 provided for a state-wide system of free schools. The Legislature of 1867 provided for an Agricultural and Mechanical College (name soon changed to West Virginia University) and for three normal schools. The Legislature of 1872 provided for three additional normal schools. These institutions began gradually to acquire small libraries.

The promotion and growth of cultural agencies, other than schools, depends very largely upon the general prosperity and wealth of a country. West Virginia recovered slowly from the effects of the Civil War. It is not primarily an agricultural State, having extensive veins of coal and other minerals. These have been rapidly developed only within the past fifteen or twenty years. Consequently, on account of economic conditions, the library movement here has not made the rapid progress that it has in many of the other states.

For the past twenty-five years or more, the Department of Education has given encouragement and advice in providing small collections of books for the rural schools, and for the past sixteen years has issued printed lists of books recommended. At first the books were purchased from the proceeds of some form of public entertainment. In 1919, however, the Legislature authorized boards of education to allot ten dollars annually to each school, and, where desired, to employ a competent person in each district to keep the library one-half day each week during the summer months. Most of the rural schools of the State now have collections numbering from 150 to 400 volumes. The total number in all the elementary schools, according to the report of the State Superintendent of Schools, 1926, is 552,773, valued at $456,911. The number in the junior high schools, according to the same report, is 42,235, valued at $48,435.

For the past sixteen years, at different times as occasion demanded, the State

INDIAN CHIEF ROCK, LEWIS COUNTY

Department of Education has also issued printed lists of books recommended for high school libraries. The minimum size of such libraries for the different classes of schools, first, second, and third class, is fixed by the State Board of Education. Most of the larger high schools belong to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The Association requires that each member measure up to a certain standard in regard to equipment; thus, to a certain extent, it regulates the size of libraries and the qualifications of librarians. The larger high schools employ full-time librarians, and the smaller schools teacher-librarians. The number of volumes in all the high school libraries of the State in 1926 was 229,413, valued at $327,350. The number of volumes in some of the larger high schools is as follows: Parkersburg, 5,400; Morgantown, 7,200; Clarksburg, 4,000; Fairmont, 4,700; Charleston, 4,000; Bluefield, 4,050; and Romney, 3,000. The Wheeling Public Library, under the control of the city board of education, located on the school grounds and numbering 49,500 volumes, serves the double purpose of high school and public library.

The number of volumes in the different normal schools and teacher-training colleges of the State is as follows: Marshall, 20,000; Fairmont, 9,500; Concord, 7,300; Glenville, 7,500; Shepherd, 10,000; and West Liberty, 7,000. At New River State School there are 15,000 volumes; at Potomac State, 4,500; and at West Virginia State College, 14,000. The main building of Storer College, in which the library was shelved, was destroyed by fire October 24, 1927. The University library, including the Agricultural Experiment Station collection, numbers 115,000 volumes. In addition to service on the campus, it has maintained since 1923 an extension service for the benefit of high school students, women's clubs, and others. The library building was constructed in 1903. The approximate number of volumes in each of the other colleges of the State is as follows: Bethany, 19,750; Wesleyan, 16,100; Davis and Elkins, 8,000; Morris Harvey, 8,000; Salem, 7,000; Broaddus, 5,200.

A State law authorizing municipal and county libraries was enacted by the Legislature in 1915. Public libraries established in recent years, previous to the enactment of this law, were authorized either by special enactment of the Legislature, or were established and maintained by municipal boards of education. The public libraries of Wheeling, Parkersburg, Charleston, and Huntington were thus established and are still under the control of the different boards. Each of those named, however, except Wheeling, has a separate high school library. The Wheeling Public Library was first established as a subscription library in 1859. The school board assumed responsibility for its maintenance in 1882. Most of the larger towns of the State now have public libraries, but they are of recent origin and, consequently, small. According to late reports, the approximate number of volumes in the larger libraries is as follows: Wheeling, 49,500; Huntington, 32,500; Charleston, 17,500; Parkersburg, 23,750; Clarksburg, 11,200; Moundsville, 10,000; and Bluefield, 10,400. The buildings at Huntington and Parkersburg were constructed by Andrew Carnegie. The City of Charleston, in 1926, purchased the Capitol Annex, a large and commodious building, for the use of its public library. The Wheeling Public Library is housed in a brick building adjacent to the high school. The Martinsburg, the Fairmont, and the Barbe Memorial (Morgantown) Public Library were all established in 1925, the first named now numbering 4,500 volumes.

The Louis Bennett Public Library, Weston, was established in 1923, and, while not yet fully equipped for service, is a county library. For community use, Mrs. Louis Bennett donated to the city and county her commodious home and grounds, a part of which is used for library purposes. The city and county

accepted the gift and voted a levy for library purposes. The library contains 5,800 volumes.

After 1863 the different State officials began gradually to collect publications which might be of use in the discharge of their respective duties. The responsibility of preserving and caring for these was placed with the Secretary of State. In 1905, however, the Legislature authorized the Bureau of Archives and History, and Virgil A. Lewis was appointed the first head of the bureau. He served until the time of his death in 1912. Dr. Henry S. Green served as head of the bureau from 1913 to October, 1917. He was followed by Wilson M. Foulk who served until his death in January, 1919. The present incumbent, Honorable Clifford R. Myers, was appointed in July, 1919. The collection of books, numbering about 100,000 volumes, is located on the fourth floor of the eastern wing of the Capitol Building, in Charleston. It is open to the public for reading and reference. The Supreme Court Library, numbering about 40,000 volumes, is located on the third floor of the same building.

(Prepared by L. D. Arnett, Librarian, West Virginia University.)

LIBRARY COMMISSION, WEST VIRGINIA. The commission is non-partisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of five members (at least two of whom must be women) appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The length of term is four years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The commission is authorized to advise and assist school, free, and public libraries in administrating and selecting books and to receive books or other property and donations of money. It elects its own officers.

LIGHTBURN, JOSEPH A. J., soldier, U. S. A., was born September 21, 1824, in West Newton, Pennsylvania, and died in Lightburn, West Virginia, May 17, 1901. Early in his life, his family moved to near Weston. On December 6, 1846, he enlisted in the army, served in the recruiting service during the Mexican War, was promoted to corporal and to sergeant, and was discharged December 5, 1851.

In May and June, 1861, he represented Lewis County in the Wheeling Conventions. On August 4, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, which he had organized. In August, 1862, he assumed command of the Kanawha District and took part in the operations in southern West Virginia. Early in 1863 he was ordered to Vicksburg, was commissioned brigadier general, March 14, 1863, and was placed in command of the Third Brigade, Blair's Division. He took part in the Vicksburg campaign, and Sherman's march on Atlanta, where he was wounded. In 1864 he returned to the department of West Virginia, and took part in operations in Virginia until the close of the war.

In 1867 he represented Lewis County in the House of Delegates, and in 1868 was ordained a Baptist minister.

LILLY, A. A., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of R. C. and Virginia Lilly. Born March 25, 1878, in Jumping Branch, West Virginia. Wife, Mary E. Glenn. Attended public school; was graduated from Athens State Normal School; LL.B., Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tennessee. Was admitted to the bar in 1900. Has served as prosecuting attorney of Raleigh County, as member of the House of Delegates, and as attorney-general of the State of West Virginia. Republican. Baptist. Elk; Woodman. Kiwanis.

LILLY, JOHNSON H., Princeton, West Virginia. Realtor. Son of Daniel and Mahala (Wood) Lilly. Born December 4, 1877, in Camp Creek, West Virginia. Married Sallie E. Lilly. Attended public schools. When eighteen years old, pur-

chased a portable sawmill outfit and operated it for ten years. Moved to Princeton; became interested in the buying and selling of real estate. Organized the Lilly Land Company of which he is president and general manager. Is president of the Bank of Princeton. Republican. Religious preference: Primitive Baptist. Elk.

LILLY, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Hinton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joseph L. and Martha J. Lilly. Born in

—*W. S. Grimes*
GROUND HOGS POSING FOR THE CAMERA

Dunns, West Virginia, June 3, 1878. Wife, Roxie M. Lilly. Attended rural schools. Taught in the public schools. Was a merchant and justice of the peace for a few years. In 1908, entered McKinley University, Chicago, where he studied law; LL.B., 1912; was admitted to the bar of Summers County the same year. Has served as divorce commissioner and commissioner of accounts. In 1922, was Representative to the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States. Also interested in farming. Democrat. Presbyterian. Elk; Red Man; Knight of Pythias; American Workman.

LINCOLN COUNTY. Population 19,378 at the official enumeration of 1920; later estimates made by the United States Census Bureau do not show an increase. The land area is 448.76 square miles. Situated in the southwestern part of the State; the southernmost of the second tier of counties east of the Ohio River. Bounded on the north by Cabell, Putnam, and Kanawha counties; on the east by Kanawha and Boone counties; on the south by Logan, Mingo, and Wayne counties; and on the west by Wayne and Cabell counties. The surface is uneven and hilly; in the southwestern part are the Guyandot Mountains, the only ones within the county, though there is a difference of only about 200 feet in the heights of the hills in the eastern and western sections. Those in the west reach an elevation of 1000 to 1300 feet, and the elevation of those in the east varies from 1200 to 1500 feet. The elevation of the Guyandot Valley, where the river leaves the county, is about 550 feet, and that of the Coal River in the east is about 600 feet.

The Guyandot River flows through the southern and western part of the county; the waters of Mud River, a tributary of the Guyandot, water the central portion; and for a short distance in the northeastern part of the county, flows the Little Coal River, which unites with the Big Coal River to form the northern boundary between Lincoln and Kanawha. Each of these streams has numerous small tributaries, providing excellent drainage and an abundance of water.

Lincoln County is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which follows the Guyandot Valley through the county at its greatest length. It is also served by State Route 10, which likewise follows the Guyandot Valley through the county and connects the county with Huntington and Logan, and by State Route 63, a branch of Route 10 from West Hamlin to Yawkey. This route will be completed to Madison, in Boone County.

Hamlin, the county seat and chief town, is located in the northern section

of the county, five miles from the railroad. It was selected as the seat of justice at the organization of the county and its place confirmed by legislative action on February 6, 1869. The town takes its name from Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice President of the United States during the first administration of Abraham Lincoln. The town has an elevation of 642 feet above sea level. By road, it is 26 miles from Huntington, 67 miles from Charleston, 158 miles from Bluefield, 394 miles from Martinsburg, and 241 miles from Wheeling. It is the only incorporated town in the county. Branchland, Griffithsville, Hubball, and Yawkey are important centers.

The property valuation in Lincoln County returned for the purpose of taxation at the assessment of 1928 was as follows: real estate, $7,035,890; personal property, $3,305,775; public utility property, $7,958,154; total, $18,299,819. The average tax rate of the county for the same year was $2.66 on each $100 valuation. The county is subdivided into eight magisterial districts, Carroll, Duvall, Harts Creek, Jefferson, Laurel Hill, Sheridan, Union, and Washington.

Lincoln County has a great diversity of natural resources, coal, oil, and gas predominating. Extensive oil and gas development has been carried on for many years in the northern half of the county. This resource has been somewhat depleted, but its production in 1928 was such as to justify the operation of large pump and compressor stations at Branchland, Hubball, Hamlin, and Yawkey. The county is underlaid with magnificent deposits of coal and this has been developed at many points. Four seams of minable thickness are present, ranging from Upper Freeport to No. 2 Gas, and it is estimated that there yet remains a recoverable reserve of 1,770,813,665 tons. The total coal production of the county for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 327,513 tons.

The county also has varied agricultural interests, and the horticultural products are of no inconsiderable value. The eastern portion of the county is a famous tobacco section, though this farm product is not now cultivated so extensively as in the past. The county was divided into 2298 farms in 1924, all of which were operated by white farmers, and 1726 operated by their owners. The total acreage of Lincoln County is approximately 267,520 acres, of which 182,036 was classified as farm land in 1924. The extensive coal operations in Lincoln and adjoining counties, as well as the near-by cities of Huntington and Charleston, furnish a convenient and ready market for all surplus or commercial farm products.

As in other sections of the State, the splendid stand of timber has been depleted. The early settlers found it necessary, in order to clear the land and make it ready for farm crops, to destroy much of the valuable timber, which then had no commercial value. This destruction continued for approximately fifty years, from 1820 to 1870, when some effort was begun to turn it to the markets by way of the watercourses of the county.

Lincoln County is one of the five created by the State of West Virginia. The act providing for its formation was passed by the Legislature on February 23, 1867, and the first meeting to effect a county organization was held at Hamlin Chapel, a short distance from the present county seat, on March 11, following. The territory comprising the county was taken from Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha, and Boone, and it takes its name from Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, who signed the bill providing for the establishment of the State of West Virginia.

LINEWEAVER, J. L., Beckley, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of James M. and Sarah Ralston Lineweaver. Born February 15, 1872, in Harrisonburg, Virginia. Wife, Lucy Virginia Shaver. Studied in Hampden-Sydney College; B.D., Union Theological Seminary; D.D., Davis and Elkins College, 1925. Ordained to the Presbyterian ministry by the Lexington Presbytery at Staunton, Vir-

ginia, in 1904. Has served as field secretary for the Synod of West Virginia; was the first superintendent of the Davis-Stuart School. Has been pastor of the following charges: Pickens, Richlands-Clifton, Alderson, and Beckley, all in West Virginia. Probation officer for Raleigh County, 1926-27. Democrat. Presbyterian. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason. Kiwanis.

LINGAMFELTER, JOHN T., Elkins, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Walter H. and Mary M. Lingamfelter. Born in Hedgesville, Berkeley County, West Virginia, September 26, 1860. Wife, Glenna L. Dunlap. Attended the public schools of his home community. At the age of seventeen, started work as clerk in a store. Was bookkeeper for six years. In 1893, entered the employ of the Elkins National Bank, first as individual bookkeeper, then general bookkeeper, then assistant cashier. Became cashier of the Peoples National Bank when it was organized in 1906; was made president in 1926. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason.

LINSLY INSTITUTE, Wheeling, is a private school for boys offering elementary work from the fifth grade through the eighth, a standard high school course, two years of junior college work, and some special technical work including vocational instruction in evening classes. Military training is given to all students except those taking junior college work.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of fourteen men, each meeting standard requirements for the division in which he serves.

Campus and Buildings. The institution owns a valuable campus of ten acres in the suburbs of Wheeling. The main school building, which is new and modern, is valued at $250,000. The entire property is valued at approximately $400,000.

Equipment. The school library contains 1200 volumes. Officials report "finest type of physics, chemistry, and electrical laboratories."

Enrollment. The enrollment is made up of boys and young men, and, in addition, workmen in evening classes. Enrollment figures follow.

	Day School	Night School
1926-27	169	60
1927-28	178	69 (all men)

Support. Linsly Institute has received great financial assistance through the gifts of interested citizens in and near Wheeling, where a new location and buildings have been provided. The income of the school is derived from an endowment of $350,000 and from the tuition of students.

History. 1814. By special bequest Noah Linsly founded Linsly Institute as the Wheeling Lancastrian Academy.

1859. A substantial building was erected at Fourteenth and Eoff streets, Wheeling, which served as the home of the institution until 1925.

1925. The institution was moved to its present site, where a new modern plant was erected.

The institution was conducted under the direction of the faculty headed by a principal until 1925. Among the noted principals are John M. Birch and Lieutenant B. C. Dent. In 1925 the trustees elected Dr. George Mecklenburg president; Guy E. Holden is dean.

Service and Outlook. Throughout its long history, Linsly Institute has trained many young men who have become leaders in the community and the State. The institution announces that it "believes in development of body and mind and soul." With its new equipment, Linsly will doubtless attract an increasing number, especially those desiring technical courses in the junior college.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education.)

LIONS INTERNATIONAL. A Lions Club is a body of men, composed of representatives from the various business

—*Quarrier Studio*

An Old Rail Fence Frames a Picturesque Spot

and professional interests of the community in which it is located. They lunch together regularly, usually once each week. Their objects are to promote good fellowship among their members and to take an active interest in the civic, social, industrial, and moral welfare of their community and the country as a whole. The major activity of the Lions Clubs is "Work with the Blind," but during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, 9096 varieties of activities by clubs were reported to Lions International.

Following is a list of clubs in West Virginia, together with the time and place of meeting.

Place	Day of Meeting	Time of Meeting
Bluefield	Friday	12:15
Buckhannon	Thursday	6:15
Burnsville	Thursday	6:15
Charleston	Friday	12:05
Clarksburg	Friday	12:15
Clendenin	Thursday	6:15
Elkins	Tuesday	6:15
Fairmont	Friday	12:15
Farmington	Thursday	6:15
Glenville	Thursday	6:30
Grafton	Thursday	6:15
Grantsville	Second and fourth Friday	6:30
Huntington	Thursday	12:15
Lumberport	Thursday	6:00
Middlebourne	Monday	6:30 and 8:00
Morgantown	Tuesday	12:15
Nitro	First and third Tuesday	12:30
Paden City	Monday	7:30
Parkersburg	Thursday	12:15
Rainelle	Wednesday	12:00
Richwood	Monday	6:10
Spencer	Thursday	12:15
Webster Springs	Friday	6:30
Weston	Monday	6:15
Wheeling	Wednesday	12:15

Lionism had its origin at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago on June 7, 1917, when representatives from about fifty unaffiliated organizations from various sections of the United States, met at the call of Melvin Jones, and formed what is now Lions International. Melvin Jones is now and, from that date, has been secretary general of Lions International. Headquarters for Lions International are located at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and affiliated clubs are found in five lands: China, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, and the United States. On September 14, 1929, there were in existence 1924 Lions Clubs. During the fiscal year July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, 423 clubs were organized.

Lionism found its way into West Virginia in 1921 and on September 30 of that year the first Lions Club in West Virginia was organized at Charleston. The growth of the order in West Virginia has kept pace with the growth in other states and today West Virginia has twenty-three active clubs with a total of 871 members.

LITERATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The date of West Virginia's admission to the Union as a separate state, 1863, provides a convenient, though somewhat artificial, point of division in the discussion of the literature of the State.

I. From the Beginning to 1863

Folk Literature. The early settlers in West Virginia brought with them a literature, not primarily in books—for of those there were few—but rather in their memories. This was, for the most part, folk literature: ballads, songs, rhythms, jingles, and stories, originating in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and France, transmitted by word of mouth from one generation to another, brought across the seas, and transplanted in the hills and valleys west of the Alleghenies. Here conditions were propitious for this humble literature long after they had become unpropitious in the cities and centers of sophistication of Europe and, later on, of the American seaboard. It was crude, primitive, and naive. It could flourish only on the frontier, in the backwoods.

In West Virginia it flourishes to this day. The variety of the ballads and songs yet known and sung in West Virginia is shown best in *Folk Songs of the South* by Professor John H. Cox of West

Virginia University. Of the original 305 English and Scottish ballads distinguished by Professor C. G. Childs, 34 are, or were recently sung in the State. Among them are such old-time favorites as *Barbara Allen, Johnny Armstrong, The House Carpenter,* and *The Jew's Daughter.* Altogether, Professor Cox found 185 songs. Many of these were undoubtedly familiar to the early settlers. Many others have strayed in since those days, and not a few were composed by West Virginians, as *John Hardy, The Battle of Point Pleasant, The Wreck of the C. and O.,* and some fued ballads.

There is still in the State a wealth of folk literature awaiting the hands of the student and collector, jingles of all kinds, Indian and local legends, lumber-jack yarns of Paul Bunyan, negro stories, and songs. These have been spread by traveling fiddlers and banjo pickers, by untutored musicians moving from place to place, at county fairs, at medicine shows. Although lowly and artless, these types of folk literature are virile and smacking of the soil.

Pioneer Chronicles. Western Virginia was the hunting ground of several Indian tribes. Naturally, they resented and resisted the encroachments of the white man from beyond the mountains. Intermittent combats, skirmishes, and pitched battles between the two races, together with the life and customs of the frontiersmen, have been the theme of much literary and historical writing.

The first book on this subject was *Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania* by Joseph Doddridge of Wellsburg, 1824. This was followed in 1831 by the no less famous *Chronicles of Border Warfare* by Alexander Scott Withers of Clarksburg. Both writers obtained their material from first-hand sources, and both narrate the stories with skill and power. Later chronicles treating this theme are: *History of the Early Settlements and Indian Wars of Northwestern Virginia* by Wills DeHass, 1857; *Trans-Allegheny Pioneers* by John P. Hale, 1877; and *The Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia* by Lucullus U. McWhorter, 1915. These five books, together with some of the county and sectional histories, not only are valuable as history but are occasionally notable as literature—in some respects, the most genuine native literature of West Virginia.

Anne (Newport) Royall, the first notable woman journalist of America, though not a native of western Virginia, lived for about thirty years in Monroe County. Her *Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the United States,* 1826, contains much interesting material on pioneer life in the western counties of Virginia. She was later the founder and editor of *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress,* the first "lady at the keyhole" periodicals in Washington, D. C.

Another early book dealing with frontier life was *Young Kate* (1845, but issued again in 1855 under the new title *New Hope,* or *the Rescue: a Tale of the Great Kanawha).* Though in the guise of a novel, *Young Kate* is mostly a medley of sketches of pioneer characters, exciting and humorous incidents, Indian yarns, and folk stories. The author is unknown, and the book is now almost unknown.

The two books of Porte Crayon (Daniel H. Strother of Martinsburg), *The Blackwater Chronicle* (1853) and *Virginia Illustrated* (1871), have had sufficient vitality to live even to this day, largely, no doubt, because of the spirited and original drawings by the author. These books are also of the sketch-book variety, full of interesting odds and ends. Strother was among the first western Virginia writers to gain national reputation.

Joseph Doddridge, author of the *Notes* was less fortunate in his attempt to depict frontier life in his closet drama, *Logan, the Last of the Race of Shikell-*

emus, Chief of the Cayuga Nation, 1823. It is wordy and pretentious, a style quite unsuited to the theme.

Poetry. Only one of the earlier native poets has won a permanent place in the American anthologies. This was Philip Pendleton Cooke of Martinsburg, author of the sentimental but deservedly popular lyric, *Florence Dane*. He published *Froissart Ballads and Other Poems* in 1847, somewhat ambitious pieces, most of them versified transcripts of Froissart's chronicles. He is the author also of *The Murder of Cornstalk*, a narration poem, much too long, but occasionally graphic and spirited.

Three other western Virginians who tried their hand at verse were Margaret Agnew Blennerhassett, wife of the unfortunate Harman Blennerhassett *(The Widow of the Rock and other Poems*, 1823); Thomas J. Lees, for some years president of Linsly Institute at Wheeling *(Musings of Carol*, 1831); and the versatile Joseph Doddridge, whose *An Elegy on His Family Vault* not always happily applies Gray's elegiac form and style to pioneer life.

Thomas Dunn English, author of *Ben Bolt*, lived from 1852 to 1857 in Logan County. While a resident of West Virginia he wrote (or at least received inspiration to write) several poems on local scenery and incidents. Among these *Gauley River* has been most often admired and republished. He was probably the most talented of the early poets.

To the date of the separation of West Virginia from Virginia, the literature produced in what is now the State makes a modest but, nevertheless, an admirable showing. For the most part, the writers were intelligent enough to recognize the value of and to confine themselves to the presentation of native local material, which was, indeed, rich in narrative and poetical possibilities; and, for the most part, they chose a manner and style that was simple, unpretentious, and appropriate. Especially meritorious were some of the prose narratives, with their directness, vigor, and picturesqueness.

Naturally, the sections in which the literature of this period was produced most abundantly were the region east of the mountains, especially in what is now known as the Eastern Panhandle, and in the region around Wheeling.

II. From 1863 to the Present

The Civil War and the Creation of West Virginia. The native materials that came to the hands of the writers of

MARGARET PRESCOTT MONTAGUE
FICTION-WRITER

western Virginia were, first, the long-continued struggles with the Indians; second, the picturesque life of the early settlers; and third, the wildly beautiful scenery of the region. The next stimulation to literature was the War of the States and the formation of the new commonwealth of West Virginia.

Of the contemporary poetry dealing with the Civil War only the poems of Daniel Bedinger Lucas of Charles Town have conspicuous merit. His *The Land Where We Were Dreaming*, 1865, is one of the outstanding poems of the war. It

is both stirring and stately. *The Wreath of Eglantine and Other Poems*, 1869, and *Ballads and Madrigals*, 1884, contain poems reminiscent of the bloody conflict and of the days before the war. *The Maid of Northumberland*, 1879, is a dramatic poem of the great struggle, rising at times to the heights of dramatic power. All of Judge Lucas's verse has distinction, and much of it has true poetic inspiration and technique.

Another noteworthy poem of the war is *The Price of the Present Paid by the Past* by William Leighton, read at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Wheeling in 1881. It is a long ode, graphic and dignified, in a style and spirit reminiscent of the odes of Tennyson. Mr. Leighton, though a native of Massachusetts, was for many years a resident of Wheeling. His historical poems, *Sons of Goodwin*, 1876, and *At the Court of King Edwin*, 1877, together with his very philosophical poem, *Change, the Whisper of the Sphinx*, 1878, show the influence of Tennyson and of the New England transcendentalists.

Colonel Buehring H. Jones of Lewisburg is the author of several war poems. *The Sunny Land*, 1868, contains his verses, together with those of other soldier poets. Colonel Jones's poems are somewhat sentimental and partisan but at their best are vigorous.

The war brought to Mrs. Rebecca (Blaine) Davis of Wheeling the theme and the inspiration for her most powerful novel, *David Gaunt*, 1862. Herself an eyewitness of many of the scenes she describes and living in the heart of the bitterness and the littleness of the internecine strife, Mrs. Davis writes with a vividness and narrative effectiveness that make this short war novel one of the permanent documents of the period. In the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mrs. Davis had previously published *Life in the Iron Mills*, 1861, a forthright but restrained indictment of the industrial conditions of the time. Her novel *Margaret Howth*, 1862, returns to that theme. After her marriage and removal to Philadelphia in 1863, she wrote a number of popular books, *Dallas Galbraith*, *Waiting for the Verdict*, *Dr. Warwick's Daughters*, and several others. She was West Virginia's first prominent story-writer; and she handed on to her son, Richard Harding Davis, the gifts which enabled him to become one of America's prominent story-writers.

David Emmons Johnston of Monroe County, a soldier in the Confederate army, is the author of two admirable stories of the war, *Four Years a Soldier*, 1877, and *The Story of a Confederate Boy in the Civil War*, 1914. The other side of the struggle is presented with humor and vivacity by Michael Egan of Parkersburg in his *The Flying Gray-Haired Yank*, 1888.

Warren Wood's *When Virginia Was Rent in Twain*, 1913, a historical novel, treats, with much insight and narrative skill, the dramatic events of the separation of West Virginia from the mother state. This theme has engaged the attention of historians. Granville Davisson Hall's *The Rending of Virginia*, 1902, is a scrupulously exact account of the whole tangled affair by one who was in it and of it from the beginning. Mr. Hall is the author also of *Lee's Invasion of Northwest Virginia*, 1875. Granville Parker's *The Formation of West Virginia*, 1875, and James C. McGregor's *The Disruption of Virginia*, 1922, are well-documented historical accounts of the same period.

As would be expected, the life of "Stonewall" Jackson, born and bred in Harrison County, has been an appealing subject for West Virginia writers. Probably Roy Bird Cook's *The Life of Stonewall Jackson*, 1923, is the most authoritative and detailed biography of the great general written by a West Virginian.

John Brown's insurrection at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, has been told interestingly by Joseph Barry in his *The Annals of Harpers Ferry*, 1872, and in *The Strange Story of Harpers Ferry*, 1903.

The Civil War was the last great event of peculiar and vital importance to the literature-makers of West Virginia. Since that time no native and indigenous literary theme has absorbed the interest of the authors, and the history of literature in West Virginia is to be found in the biographies of individual writers.

Fiction. One of West Virginia's most widely known writers of fiction is Melville Davisson Post. Born (1871), reared, and educated in the State, he is, in all essentials, a true son of West Virginia. He began his career as a lawyer, which fact is significant when one recalls that three of his books, *The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason*, 1896, *The Man of Last Resort*, 1897, and *The Corrector of Destinies*, 1907, consist of short stories dealing with crime and the law's loopholes, and that most of his stories are concerned with crime and mystery. In fact, it is as a constructor of detective stories, a consummate master of intricate and intriguing plots, that Mr. Post is most famous. But his mystery stories are more than mere tricks of invention and brilliant plotting: Mr. Post has created at least three natural, convincing, outstanding human characters (Randolph Mason, Uncle Abner, Monsieur Jouquelle); he has descriptive power of a high order; and, last of all, he reveals an intellectual honesty, enthusiastic but controlled idealism, and a wide emotional range.

The three books mentioned above and *The Nameless Thing*, 1912, *Uncle Abner*, 1918, *Master of Mysteries*, 1918, *The Mystery of the Blue Villa*, 1919, *The Sleuth of St. James Square*, 1920, *Monsieur Jouquelle*, 1923, and *Walker of the Secret Service*, 1924, are mystery and detective yarns. The names of the themes of some of these books, notably of *Uncle Abner*, are taken from West Virginia. Throughout *Dwellers in the Hills*, 1901, and *The Mountain School Teacher*, 1922, the first a realistic cattle story, the second an allegory, we are in West Virginia. Never have the hills and valleys, the trees, the streams, the varied beauty of the landscapes of West Virginia been more lovingly and movingly described than in certain passages of these books.

West Virginia can claim one other major fiction-writer, Miss Margaret Prescott Montague. Born at While Sulphur Springs in 1878, she has been all her life a resident of the State, though her intellectual contacts with the life of Virginia and of Boston have been numerous and important.

Her first books were of the hill country. *The Poet, Miss Kate and I*, 1905, a loosely plotted story, with love, descriptions of nature, character sketches, and touches of philosophy alternating; *The Sowing of Alderson Cree*, 1907, a fued story, with faithful portrayal of the mountain folk, their dialect, and their outlook on life; *In Calvert's Valley*, 1908, a novel of the effects upon a man's character of an unnecessary remorse and expiation, with the stage set in a small village in the hills; *Linda*, 1912, a character portrayal of a mountain girl; and *Deep Channel*, 1923, Miss Montague's only modern novel—for all of these Miss Montague's life in West Virginia is largely responsible. In all a profound insight into the ways of the hill people is revealed.

The material for, or, at least, the inspiration for, *Closed Doors*, 1915, a collection of short description-stories of the blind and the deaf, was obtained from Miss Montague's acquaintance with the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind at Romney, while her brother was superintendent of the institution. These are intricate and revealing studies, abounding in sentiment and pathos and at times verging toward, but fortunately never quite touching, sentimentality.

Miss Montague has written two stories: *Up Eel River*, 1923, and *The Today Tomorrow*, 1923, based on the lumber-jack yarns of Tony Beaver. It is to be hoped that she will further explore and exploit this field.

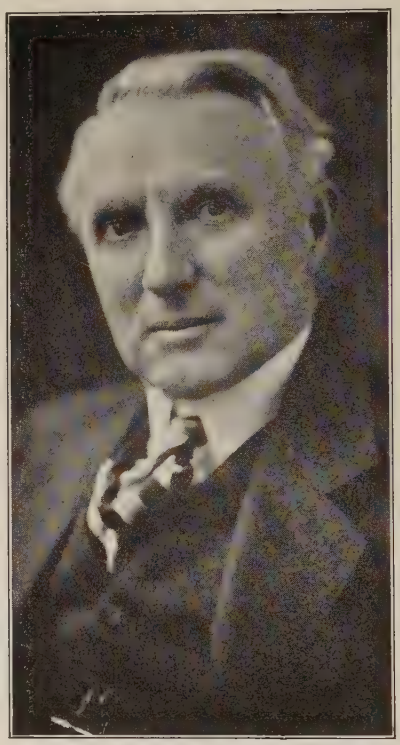
It is perhaps in her stories of the Great War that Miss Montague has made her most distinctive contribution to American literature. The first of these was *Of the Water and the Spirit*, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1916. *The Gift*, 1919; *England to America*, 1919 (which won for Miss Montague the O. Henry prize as the best short story of that year); *Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge*, 1920; and *The Man from God's Country*, 1924, are other stories of the Great War or of problems and situations springing out of the war. They are sketches, rather than stories, and their purposes are clearly hortatory; but in moral earnestness, spiritual insight, and fine artistry they outrank much of the literature of the war.

Mr. Post and Miss Montague are the two most famous fiction-writers of the State. Their origins and their development, their literary impulses and themes they owe to West Virginia; but in their artistry and craftsmanship and in their appeal, they belong to America, and rank with the contemporary great among authors of our country.

Two other story-writers who have won considerable renown are Fanny Kemble Johnson (Mrs. Vincent Costello) and Albert Benjamin Cunningham.

The Beloved Son, 1916, is Mrs. Costello's only novel. Its theme is the love between father and son and the son's efforts to break an inherited thirst for strong drink; but it is by no means a temperance book. Mrs. Costello's "Roddy Ivor" stories, which appeared in the *Century Magazine* in 1916 and 1917, are among her most interesting and original work. These are stories of various phases of the life of a young man, told with humor, sentiment, and understanding. *The Strange Looking Man* was selected by O'Brien for *The Best Short Stories of 1917:* it is a story inspired by the Great War. Mrs. Costello has also written much charming verse.

Albert B. Cunningham has written two full-length stories of West Virginia Life: *The Manse at Barren Rocks*, 1918, and its sequel, *Singing Mountains*, 1919. With a minimum of invented plot, the stories deal with typical scenes, incidents, and characters of West Virginia. They are full of humor, sharp observation, and love of the hills. *The Chronicle of an Old Town*, 1919, a novel of an Ohio town, skillfully designed and narrated; *Old Black Bass*, 1922, and *Animal Tales of the Rockies*, 1925, show Mr. Cunningham in his happiest vein, as an artist and lover of nature and the great out of doors. Ranking far below these are two other voluminous West Virginia novelists and story-tellers: William Perry Brown, author of a number of romances, the best known of which, perhaps, is *Ralph Granger's Fortunes*, and Mrs. Alexander McVeigh Miller, who since 1881 has been publishing her sentimental fiction in popular magazines.



WAITMAN BARBE
POET

A number of others have written stories rich in West Virginia scenery and customs. Waitman Barbe, known best as a poet, wrote one delightful book of short stories, *In the Virginias*, 1896. Granville Davisson Hall's *The Daughter of the Elm*, 1899, tells a pleasant and picturesque story of West Virginia. Oren F. Morton, in his *Winning or Losing?*, 1901, and *The Land of the Laurel*, 1903, presents faithful pictures of the life in the hills. Warren Wood's *The Tragedy of the Deserted Isle*, 1909, is a well-written novel of the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy.

Three young women writers whose talents should carry them far are Lillian Mayfield Roberts, whose short stories are beginning to appear in standard magazines; Eleanor Carroll Chilton, whose full length novel, *Shadows Waiting*, was one of the nationally successful novels of 1927 and whose *The Burning Fountain* appeared in 1929; and Mary Meek Atkeson, whose charming sketches of girlhood in her *The Shining Hours*, 1928, entitle her to high rank in this type of writing.

Three famous American novelists deserve mention in this sketch inasmuch as they for a time had their homes within West Virginia. They are Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of *V. V.'s Eyes* and other popular novels; Frank R. Stockton, well-known author of *Rudder Grange;* and Herbert Quick, author of *Vandemark's Folly*.

Poetry. None of West Virginia's poets have attained nation-wide fame; probably none have expected it. But a considerable number have had their share of esteem and applause, and deserve more than the brief discussion that may be accorded them here.

Perhaps the first poet of the State to gain general recognition was Danske Dandridge. Her *Joy and Other Poems*, 1888, and *Rose Brake*, 1890, contain dozens of delicately finished, mystical, musical poems, poems of nature and humanity, of reality and fancifulness.

More rugged and yet not less artistically wrought are the poems of Waitman Barbe. His *Ashes and Incense*, 1891, probably contains more first-rate verse than any volume hitherto published in the State. His memorial ode, *Stars of Gold*, is one of the most beautiful and eloquent poems coming out of the Great War.

Karl Myers, who was appointed first poet laureate of the State, has published only one volume of verse, *The Quick Years*, 1926. It contains a diversity of themes and styles. Most of it is West Virginian in subject and spirit. If Mr. Myers can maintain the high standard set by this volume, he bids fair to become the State's greatest poet.

Among the West Virginians who have published volumes of verse deserving of mention are the following: Emma Scott Withers *(Wildwood Chimes*, 1891); Howard T. Swisher *(Brier Blossoms*, 1899); Edward B. Kenna *(Lyrics of the Hills*, 1902); Philander Chase Johnson *(Now-a-day Poems*, 1900); Robert T. Pemberton *(Random Rhymes*, 1904, and *Songs in Merry Mood*, 1907); Clyde Beecher Johnson *(Rhyme and Reason*, 1914); Warren Wood *(Voices from the Valley*, 1918); Jack Appleton *(The Quiet Courage*, 1912, 1915, 1922, and *With the Colors*, 1919); Howard A. Murrill *(Andiron Songs*, 1925); Elizabeth Davis Richards *(Leaves of Laurel*, 1925); and Esther Eugenia Davis *(Smouldering Dusk*, 1928). Some others who have contributed to magazines but have not yet published volumes are Virginia Lucas, Frank Preston Smart, and Lena McBee.

Conclusion. Such, briefly and inadequately traced, is the history of the literature of western Virginia and West Virginia. Not much lofty and enduring literature has been produced by citizens of the State. But much has been produced that is admirable and good, and a great deal that is of interest and value. When the writers have kept close to native themes and local customs, to the surpassing beauty and grandeur of

scenery and the rugged human elements in the dwellers in the hills, they have been able to transmit a body of literature that compares well with the literature of other states.

For those who desire to study in more detail the writings and the writers of West Virginia, the following books are indispensable: *A Study of the Literature of West Virginia* by Mary Meek

KARL MYERS
POET LAUREATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Atkeson, 1922; *Stories and Verse of West Virginia* by Ella May Turner, 1923, 1925; and *Representative Authors of West Virginia* by Warren Wood, 1927.

(Written by Walter Barnes, Head of Department of English and Dean of Instruction, Fairmont State Normal School.)

LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER. This river rises in Upshur County at an elevation of 1,300 feet and flows in the general direction of west by northwest, emptying into the Ohio River at Parkersburg. Its total length is about 150 miles. It drains the counties of Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer, and Ritchie, two-thirds of Braxton and Roane, and parts of Wood, Doddridge, Lewis, Upshur, and Webster. The area of its drainage basin is about 2,200 square miles. The principal tributaries are the Right Fork, Sand Fork, Leading Creek, Steer Creek, West Fork, Reedy Fork, and Hughes River. The Little Kanawha may be ascended by steam boats as far as Elizabeth, Wirt County.

LITZ, MARONI ORSON, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of John Tiffany and Elizabeth Emily (Thompson) Litz. Born August 13, 1874, in Burkes Garden, Virginia. Married, first, Judith Effler (deceased); second, Mabel F. Cain. Attended public schools and studied under private tutors in Burkes Garden; student at Tazewell (Virginia) College; University of Virginia, 1900-2, LL.B. degree. Principal of Graham, Virginia, High School, two terms before entering university. Admitted to the Virginia and West Virginia bars, 1902. Practiced law in Welch, West Virginia, 1902-23. Associated in practice at various times with G. W. Howard, and F. C. Cook of Welch; J. D. Frances of Huntington; L. C. Bell of Columbus, Ohio; Judge H. A. Ritz of Charleston, Greever and Gillespie of Tazewell, Virginia; and for a number of years as member of the firm of Litz and Harmon at Welch. Appointed in 1922 as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia to succeed Judge George Poffenbarger. In 1924 he was elected to the same seat to serve a term of twelve years. Methodist.

LIVELY, FRANK, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Colonel Wilson and Elizabeth (Gwinn) Lively. Born in Monroe County, West Virginia, on November 18, 1864. Wife, Annie E. Prince. Attended the public schools; was graduated from Concord State Normal School in 1882; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1885. Began the practice of law in Hinton in 1886. Served as prosecuting attorney of Summers County from 1900 to 1903; as State game and fish warden from 1903 to 1905; as assistant

attorney-general of West Virginia from 1905 to 1907; as pardon attorney with Governor William M. O. Dawson from 1907 to 1909; as assistant attorney-general of West Virginia from 1909 to 1920; and since 1920 as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. Republican. Unitarian. Mason (33 Degree, Shriner).

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association was organized in 1890 for the purpose of promoting and protecting the live stock industry of the State. A live stock tour is made each year, and an annual meeting is held in Morgantown in February. There are three local organizations in the State with a membership of seventy-five. The association is governed by the officers of the organization, who also make up the executive committee. Headquarters of the State organization are maintained at Oglebay Hall, Morgantown, West Virginia.

LIVE STOCK IN WEST VIRGINIA. Proximity to such important live stock markets as Baltimore, Jersey City, Pittsburgh, and Lancaster gives West Virginia a particular advantage in the live stock industry. Besides attractive market conditions, West Virginia has another factor essential to economical production of live stock, in the large acreage of pasture land found in the State. Other favorable conditions have contributed to the successful raising of horses and mules, beef cattle, sheep, and swine in this State. The total yearly value of live stock on West Virginia farms is well over thirty million dollars.

Draft Horses and Mules. Draft horses and mules supply 90 per cent of the power used on farms of the State. Small fields and, in some cases, rough, rolling crop land cannot be satisfactorily or economically tilled by the use of tractors. The State has a horse population of 131,000 and a mule population of 14,000 head. To maintain the present horse and mule population it is necessary that approximately 15,000 colts be raised annually. The present value of horses and mules in the State is about $13,000,000.

Beef Cattle. The State has a beef cattle population of approximately 250,000, valued at from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000. The annual sale of beef cattle varies from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. There is a tendency among farmers to increase their cow herds gradually, to produce more calves, and to market their cattle at a younger age. Good pure-bred bulls are used on most grade beef herds; however, not enough attention has been given to selection and to building up of cow herds.

Sheep. In the last five years, the sheep population of West Virginia has increased at the rate of 25,000 head a year. The State now has a population of 600,000 head, valued at $6,500,000. A very rapid improvement in the quality of market lambs has taken place in the past few years. The annual sale of lambs and wool amounts to about $5,000,000. West Virginia is naturally adapted to sheep husbandry, and the industry should continue to grow.

Swine. The swine industry in West Virginia is chiefly a home-consumption enterprise, though there are sections along the Ohio River, in the South Branch Valley of the Potomac, and in the Eastern Panhandle where hogs are shipped to market. The January, 1929, census reports the State with a swine population of 240,000 head; this does not include the spring pig crop, which is always much larger than the fall pig crop. Approximately 245,000 head of hogs are slaughtered annually on farms in the State, and many thousands in small villages not included in the above estimate. If the hogs slaughtered on the farms were sold, they would return approximately $6,000,000 annually. If the value of those slaughtered in small villages and those shipped to market is

added the swine industry of West Virginia becomes much larger than the sheep industry.

(Prepared by E. A. Livesay, Head, Animal Husbandry Department, West Virginia University.)

LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA CO-OPERATIVE. The association was founded in this State in August, 1924, for the purpose of effecting a more orderly and economical system of live stock marketing. There are now in existence eighteen county associations with a total of 2,618

REPRESENTING THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

members. The various organizations hold a total of seventy-six meetings during the year and one annual meeting in August at Jackson's Mill.

LOCKHART, RALPH R., Clay, West Virginia. Dentist. Son of Dr. J. P. and Rebecca Jones Lockhart. Born October 16, 1893, in Looneyville, West Virginia. Wife, Myrtle L. Reed. Attended the public schools of Roane County and high school in Spencer; was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery in 1919. Was admitted to the practice of dentistry in West Virginia in 1920. Was mayor of Clay two terms, 1919 and 1923. Represented Clay County in the House of Delegates in 1924 and 1926. Democrat. Elk.

LOEWENSTEIN, ISAAC, Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Solomon and Henrietta (Feckheimer) Loewenstein. Born September 5, 1873, in Charleston, West Virginia. Attended public schools of Charleston; studied in law department at West Virginia University; LL.B., 1894. Admitted to the bar and began practice in Charleston as a member of the law firm of McWhorter and Loewenstein. Retired from practice of law in 1909 to attend to business of Loewenstein and Sons, who in 1915 purchased interests in the Charleston National Bank. Made president of the bank in 1915 and since has devoted his time to its interests. Republican. Rotary.

LOGAN, county seat of Logan County, is situated on the Guyandot River, seventy-five miles southeast of Huntington and seventy-two miles south of Charleston. It is served by the Guyan Valley Branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 2 and 10. It has three banks with surplus and deposits of $5,820,000; two semi-weekly newspapers; two theaters; one hospital; a public library; a courthouse; and five churches.

The town has one senior high school, one junior high school, and two elementary schools. Approximately 800 students are enrolled in the schools and 48 teachers are employed. Five miles of paved streets are maintained. Electricity is furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water is supplied by the Logan Water Works through a large filtration plant. The town has a commission form of government. Property valuation is placed at $6,342,890, with a tax rate of 51½ cents on each $100; public debt is $120,000.

Logan has a population of approximately 5,000, due to the rapid development of the coal industry surrounding it. The suburbs of the town include Aracoma, Cherry Tree, and Stollings, each with a population of 500.

The site of the town was observed in 1780 by a body of troops under command

of General William Madison and Colonel John Breckenridge, who pursued the Indians to that point and fought the last battle between the white men and the Indians in this section of the country. Logan was made the county seat of Logan County at its organization in 1824; laid out as a town in 1827; and first called Lawnville which name it bore until 1852. In that year it was incorporated by the Virginia Assembly and the name was changed to Aracoma. At the 1907 session of the Legislature the name was changed to Logan, in honor of the Indian chief.

(Data furnished by J. C. Alderson, President, Guyan Valley Bank.)

LOGAN (Tah-gah-jute), Mingo Indian chief, was born at a village known as Osco or Wasco, now Auburn, New York, about 1725. He was the son of Shikellamy, a Canadian-French, born at Montreal, who had been carried away when a child and brought up by the

REPRESENTING THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Oneidas and who married a girl of the Cayuga tribe. As the Indian child became a member of the tribe to which his mother belonged, Logan, then, was born a Cayuga. When he was about five years old the parents moved to Shamokin, which was also known as Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where Shikellamy was made chief of the Indians of several tribes residing there. Here Logan was baptized by the Moravian Brethren and named in honor of James Logan, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, for whom his father had a great friendship and respect.

Logan married a Cayuga maiden who bore him several children, of whose later life nothing definite is known. His wife died at Shamokin in October, 1747. He was again married to a Shawnee girl in 1749, the pious Bishop Zeisberger performing the marriage rite. No children resulted from this marriage.

Shikellamy, perhaps because of his blood, was a firm friend of the settlers and a strong leader of his adopted people, and he counseled his sons to follow his example. His second son, Logan, was not the simple child of nature that he had been pictured, but was early trained in the ways of Indian diplomacy and statecraft and was the recipient of honors when yet quite young. In 1747 he was appointed counselor for the Cayugas. Shikellamy died in 1748; his eldest son, Taghneghtoris, was rejected as his successor by the council of sachems because he had lost an eye. On April 22, 1749, Tah-gah-jute, or Logan, was appointed as successor to his father as chief of the Onondagos, by Conrad Weiser, and this appointment was duly confirmed by the council of chiefs and the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was thus given almost unlimited jurisdiction over the tribes north to the great Confederacy of the Iroquois, west as far as the crest of the Alleghenies, and to the south. It was but a short time until the general council of the Onondagas raised him to sachem of the Shamokin Indians and elected him sachem of the Cayugas as well. He governed his people wisely and well; his name appears as a participant at many conferences where the rights of the Indians were considered and in 1753 he made formal complaint to the government that the traders were bringing his people little else than rum and flour. In 1754 he was a prominent sachem in the great council at Albany and was there named by the Iroquois Confederacy as their agent to care for their lands at Wyoming and the west branch of the Susquehanna.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1755, the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas allied themselves with the French; Logan opposed the alliance and counseled the young warriors to remain quiet and neutral. Deserted by his tribe, Logan remained firm in his attachment to the Pennsylvanians, but was subjected to mistreatment by the settlers and British officers, to whom he had every right to look for protection. Later in the autumn of 1755 he moved to Cayuga Lake to live among those who were hostile to the English, and was for a time preparing to take the warpath. The following year he returned to Shamokin at the invitation of Weiser and the Governor of the Province; he visited Governor Hamilton at Philadelphia and recited his grievances. Upon his return to his people, he preserved a strict neutrality during the remainder of the war. He returned to Shamokin in 1760, was restored to his former office, and there remained until 1763, when his official duties were ended by the removal and dispersal of most of his tribe.

Then followed a period of wandering. In 1765 he moved to Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and built himself a cabin near Reedsville; in 1770 he moved to the mouth of Beaver Creek on the Allegheny River, where he remained for three years. Here he was visited by Heckewelder and McClure, noted missionaries. In 1773 he moved to the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the north bank of the Ohio, three miles below where Wellsville now stands. He surrendered all office upon leaving Shamokin. From that time his influence upon the people was that of a natural leader of men. The village was made up of Indians of several tribes known as Mingoes.

Here came the great tragedy which turned him from a friend of the white men to one of the most inveterate enemies of the race. On the Virginia shore opposite the Indian village lived Daniel Greathouse and a man named Baker. Rumors of an Indian uprising had been rife for months, and both Indians and settlers had been murdered. On April 30, 1774, Greathouse invited the Indians to come to Baker's tavern on the Virginia side, the invitation being apparently a sincere and friendly gesture. Logan was absent on a hunting trip and was spared the scene that followed. The Indian visitors were plied with rum and at a given signal were set upon by the white settlers. Neither men nor women were spared. Nine were killed, but one was spared—a two-months-old child that had for its father a white man who was a noted military leader. This massacre —a blot upon the pages of our border history—was the direct cause of the Indian war of 1774, usually known as Dunmore's War.

When the few refugees from Yellow Creek, who had not crossed the river, arrived at the Muskingum village two days after the massacre, the Mingoes, Shawnees, and Delawares were thrown into great excitement. Logan, himself, made a great vow of vengeance and said he would take ten scalps for each one of his murdered kin. Chief Kyashota reported to Fort Pitt on May 9 that the Indians had remained quiet and would submit their grievance to the white man's justice. Logan had lost faith in this justice; he rallied a party of eight chosen warriors, who were later joined by four others, and with them made his way to the Monongahela River. After waiting and watching for two weeks, his chance came on June 6; a settler named Spicer, his wife, and six children were killed, and a boy and girl were taken prisoner. Two days later two men were killed in sight of a fort on Dunbar's Creek. Logan and his band returned to Wakatomica on June 22 with sixteen scalps and two prisoners. After a rest, Logan gathered his men and started a third time on the warpath. He took the trail leading back to the Monongahela, where he believed the murderers of his people to be lodged. On July 12 he attacked Major William Robinson and two men at the mouth of Simpson's Creek, Monongalia County. Robinson

was captured and one of his companions killed, the other making good his escape. His fourth foray was to the valley of the Holston and Clinch rivers, in the southwest corner of Virginia, where they killed John Roberts and four members of his family and carried one child off as prisoner. It was at this place that Logan left a note addressed to Captain Michael Cresap accusing him of the murder of

OLD STONE OVERLOOKING THE CITY OF LOGAN

his family, an accusation which was not true and which has done great damage to the reputation of this gifted son of the border who, within two years, yielded up his life as an officer in the Revolutionary forces.

Logan had now taken thirty scalps and prisoners, and his thirst for vengeance was somewhat abated. The confederated forces were gathering to meet the Virginian army under General Andrew Lewis and Lord Dunmore, but Logan did not join them. The great battle was fought at Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774, when the confederated tribes under Cornstalk were defeated. Logan was not present at this battle.

The victorious Virginians followed the retreating Indians into their own country, and on the Pickaway Plains, near present Circleville, the leaders met to arrange a peace. Logan again was not present. Lord Dunmore sent Colonel John Gibson to find him and invite him to the conference. Logan refused to attend in person, but by Gibson he sent a speech that has been acclaimed the highest note in Indian eloquence. It was for a hundred years a schoolroom classic and a favorite "piece" for declamation.

> I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if he ever came cold and naked and I gave him not clothing. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained in his tent, an advocate for peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites, that those of my own country pointed at me as they passed by and said, "Logan is a friend of white men." I had even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, cut off all the relatives of Logan; not sparing even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one.

This was the climax of the life of Logan. He acquired a taste for the rum of the white man and sank into obscurity. In 1778, Simon Kenton, noted scout and frontiersman, was captured by the Indians and was made ready to be burned at the stake. He was first saved from this fate by the renegade Simon Girty and again by the appeal made in his behalf by Logan. The next year Logan

allied himself actively on the side of the British and led a scouting party back to the Holston River settlements and brought out a number of prisoners. His last raid was in 1780 when he joined a force that had been sent from Detroit down into Kentucky under the command of Captain Henry Bird. The settlements at Ruddell's and Martin's stations were captured, and many prisoners were carried back across the Ohio River. It was on the return trip that Logan unbosomed himself to one of the prisoners, when he said to John Dunkin: "I know that I have two souls, the one good, and the other bad. When the good soul has the ascendant I am kind and humane. When the bad soul rules I am perfectly savage and delight in nothing but blood and carnage."

After returning from the Kentucky raid, Logan went to Detroit to attend a council of chiefs. He drank heavily and, in the delirium and frenzy of his drunken orgy, struck his wife and felled her with what seemed to be a fatal blow. He fled from her relatives and took the trail leading toward his home on the Sandusky. He was overtaken by a band near Brownsville and, believing that they had come to punish him for striking his wife, he made an effort at resistance. There is some doubt as to the manner of his death, whether by rifle shot or by tomahawk, but the person who dealt the death blow was his nephew, Tod-kah-dohs. Both the exact date and place are lost to history.

Thus passed Logan. His name is perpetuated in West Virginia in the name of a great county and a city, and the name of his tribe in that of another county. A monument has been erected to his memory at Auburn, New York, an obelisk of native stone bearing the sad and heart-torn cry of him in whose memory it is erected: "Who is there to mourn for Logan?" The great elm near Circleville, under whose branches his celebrated speech was delivered, has been made the center of a public park and a granite monument erected with an inscription to tell the passer-by that he is treading on ground where history has been made. His own speech and his story in song and book will preserve the name of Logan through all the ages.

LOGAN COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION. The association maintains headquarters in Logan. It was organized in 1917. It now has thirty-six members in Logan County. Local meetings are held upon call during the year, and an annual meeting is held the first Monday in February.

LOGAN COUNTY. Population 41,006 at the official enumeration taken by the United States Census Bureau in 1920; estimated by the same authority that the population had increased to 56,037 by July 1, 1925. Land area 455.82 square miles. Situated in the southwestern section of the State. Bounded on the north by Boone and Lincoln counties; on the east by Boone and Wyoming counties; on the south by Mingo and Wyoming counties; and on the west by Mingo County. The topography is rough and hilly and presents many irregularities. Sharp ridges extending in all directions alternate with the narrow valleys of the numerous streams. The greatest elevations, ranging from 2500 to 2700 feet, are found in the eastern edge of the county where the boundary line crosses the southern end of Huff Mountain, and farther north on the ridges which surround the Buffalo Creek basin. Both the northern and southern boundary lines follow dividing ridges for long distances, and the hilly surface slopes down toward the Guyandot Valley near the center of the county. The Guyandot River enters the county from Mingo at about 700 feet elevation and crosses the line into Lincoln at 600 feet elevation. The channels of all the larger streams are below 1000 feet.

The Guyandot River is the principal watercourse of the county and drains the greater part of it. The principal tributaries of this stream are Crawley Creek,

Island Creek, Rich Creek, Big Huff Creek, Rum Creek, and Dingess Run. An area of about 25,000 acres in the northwestern part is drained by Spruce Fork of Little Coal River, and an area of less extent in the southwestern part is drained by Kiah Creek, a tributary of the Left Fork of Twelvepole.

Logan County is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, whose lines follow the Guyandot River from Huntington to Logan and other points. The same company also operates a number of feeder lines from the extensive coal operations in the county, to provide shipping facilities. It is also served by a splendid system of improved highways; State Route 2 leads in from the north from Charleston by way of Madison and forms a junction with State Route 67 at Stollings. This last named route has its western terminal at Logan and serves the western part of the county, extending on by way of Pineville and Mullens to a point near Bluefield. State Route 10 extends through the county from north to south, paralleling the Guyandot Valley to Logan; then, turning directly south by way of Omar, it forms a junction with State Route 8 at Calico on the Mingo County border.

Logan, county seat of Logan County and its principal town, is located on the Guyandot River near the geographical center of the county. It was laid out and established as a town by authority of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in 1826. The original name of the town was Lawnsville, but when the town was incorporated by act of the Assembly in 1852, the name was changed to Aracoma at the instance of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, then a resident of the place and first mayor. The name was adopted in memory of the Indian Cornstalk's daughter, who was mortally wounded in a battle between the settlers and her band of Indians, the latter led by her renegade husband, Bolling Baker. The fight occurred at the Indian village on the site of present Logan. There Aracoma was buried. In 1907 the name of the town was changed to Logan by an act of the Legislature of West Virginia, the name being changed to conform to the official name of the post office established at that place, then known as Logan Court House. The town is located at an elevation of 682 feet above sea level, and is built in a narrow valley girt about by towering hills. By road, it is 98 miles from Bluefield, 67 miles from Charleston, 67 miles from Huntington, 394 miles from Martinsburg, and 257 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation in Logan County as returned for the purpose of taxation at the assessment made in 1928 was: real estate, $25,290,479; personal property, $7,628,056; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $11,954,040; total, $44,872,575. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $3.24 on each $100 valuation. The county is subdivided into three magisterial districts, Chapmanville, Logan, and Triadelphia.

Logan is one of the most important coal-producing counties of the State and in point of production has ranged second only to McDowell for several years. There are but few sections of the county where coal is not present in seams of workable thickness and easy accessibility; the stratas are so overlaid that the State geologist has estimated a total acreage of 1,894,745 for the county, or six seams of coal for each surface acre. The county has sixteen workable seams ranging from Lower Kittanning to Glen Alum Tunnel, and of every known kind except anthracite. Development of this great treasure on a commercial scale was not begun until 1904, when the Guyandotte Valley Railroad was built to afford shipping facilities. More than 200,000,000 tons of coal have been removed from the hills of Logan County, but its immense deposits have been merely touched; it is estimated that there remains a reserve of 8,149,879,105 tons of recoverable coal. The total production for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 19,121,772 tons. There yet remains in Logan

County enough coal to maintain the same rate of production for a period of 410 years.

An extensive gas field has been developed in the western sections of the county, centering around Chapmansville and contiguous territory. Wells have also been drilled with some success in other sections. In common with other developed counties, the timber has been greatly depleted; in fact, but few virgin forests remain in this section. The original hardwood forests were equal in stand and quality to those of any other section of the State, and the black walnut trees were of unusual size and perfection. The timber was removed first from the territory adjacent to the watercourses and the first industry of the county was shipping timber to market by rafts. Rafting attracted Dr. Thomas Dunn English and inspired him to write his famous poem "Rafting on the Guyandotte," which, as a general favorite, is second only to his better-known "Ben Bolt." Lumbering is carried on at Christian, Man, and Omar. The operations furnish employment for a considerable number of employees.

The total land area of Logan County is approximately 280,320 acres, of which 56,093 was classified as farm land in 1924. This acreage devoted to farming was further classified as 9,846 acres in crop land, 9,859 acres in pasture land, the remainder in wood land. There were 743 farms, 473 operated by owners, one by a manager, and 279 by tenants. The hills of Logan have principally a black gravelly soil that is fertile and productive. The hills, where not too steep, are excellent for corn, and the crop yield is good. The valleys are well tilled, but on the whole more attention is given to the industrial development of the county than to agriculture.

Logan County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 12, 1824. The territory comprising the county, which then embraced all of Fayette, Raleigh, Mingo, and Wyoming counties, was

A GENERAL VIEW OF LOGAN

taken from Giles, Tazewell, Cabell, and Kanawha counties. It takes its name from Logan, Chief of the Mingo Indians, whose melancholy history and whose famous speech are known to all the world. The county government was organized on May 7, 1824, at a meeting of the gentlemen justices appointed by the governor. William Toney was appointed sheriff and Francis R. Pinnell was named surveyor.

The first permanent settlement in the county was made in 1794 by James Workman and his brothers, Joseph and Nimrod, who erected a cabin and planted corn on the island at what is now the city of Logan. James Workman moved his family to this place in 1796, where they continued to live until 1800. He was joined in 1799 by William Dingess. After that time the country was rapidly settled.

LOGAN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This organization was formed in September, 1928. A board of directors elected from a membership of 150 manages the organization. It has been active in arousing interest in the local government; was instrumental in securing the passage of a charter bill giving Logan the city manager form of government, and a building committee elected to work with the board of education on all building projects; and has been interested in other worthy community activities.

LONG, E. LESLIE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Haven H. and Martha Ann (Henthorne) Long. Born July 23, 1880, in Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Ruth Tregellas. Graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1898, and from West Virginia University Law School, 1901. Practiced in Welch from 1902 to 1909. Treasurer of the State of West Virginia two terms, 1909 to 1917. Practiced in Charleston, West Virginia, from 1917 to 1921. Has been a practicing lawyer in Clarksburg since 1921. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1928. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Phi Kappa Psi.

LONG, JOSEPH HARVEY, Huntington, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of Edward Christian and Sarah (Roebuck) Long. Born May 21, 1863, near Jonestown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Cora Hildreth Thompson. Attended the public schools of Lebanon and Pittsburgh. Began his long career as a printer and publisher at the age of twelve, when he supplied his neighborhood with bits of printing from a small hand press. His business gradually grew until he opened a job shop in Pittsburgh, doing a general printing business. Later sold his shop and invested his capital in a household glass-products company. Was employed as printer on the Wheeling *Sunday Leader*, which was soon sold. Worked on the Erie *Dispatch*, Erie, Pennsylvania. Returned to Wheeling in 1885 and held a position with the Wheeling *Register* until 1890; with H. C. Ogden, helped found the Wheeling *News*. Sold his interest in the *News* in 1893 and purchased the Huntington *Herald* which he published until 1895. Sold the *Herald* and bought the Huntington *Advertiser*. Built a new and modern plant for this rapidly growing paper, in 1924. Became president of the Huntington Publishing Company in 1927, upon the merger of the Huntington *Advertiser* and *Herald-Dispatch*. Served as postmaster of Huntington, 1916-21. Was a colonel of the staff of Governor Glasscock. Was a member of the State Tax Commission under Governor Gore. Democrat. Congregationalist. Mason.

LONG, PAUL WALKER, Huntington, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of Joseph Harvey and Cora Hildreth Thompson Long. Born in Huntington, West Virginia, October 20, 1896. Wife, Jennie Eloise Campbell. Attended the public elementary and high schools of Huntington; A.B., Cornell University, 1918. Is managing editor of the Huntington *Advertiser* and secretary of the

Huntington Publishing Company. During the World War, served in the naval air service. Elected to the House of Delegates to represent Cabell County in 1926. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason. Phi Kappa Sigma.

LOONEY, JOHN W., Spencer, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Abraham and Sally S. (McClanahan) Looney. Born December 12, 1863, in Looneyville, West Virginia. Wife, Hattie C. Osborne. Educated in the common schools of Roane County and Marshall College. Conducted a country store eleven years. Taught in country schools eight years. Connected with the First National Bank of Spencer for sixteen years; now cashier of this institution. Independent Democrat. Methodist.

LORING RAID. General W. W. Loring, in September, 1862, led a large force of Confederates down the New River Valley. He defeated General J. A. J. Lightburn at Fayetteville and pursued him as far as Charleston, where the two forces skirmished at long range across the river. Lightburn, after destroying the bridge across the Elk River, succeeded in retreating to the Ohio River with a wagon train said to have been seventeen miles long. An immense store of supplies fell into Confederate hands.

LOST RIVER heads in several springs near Brock's Gap, south of Lost River post office in Hardy County, and flows northeast through that country. The stream first strikes Lost River Mountain and has cut its way through that. Two miles below, it encounters Timber Ridge and after forcing its way through that obstacle strikes Sandy Ridge. Here in flood times the river passes through a chasm, but at low water the stream disappears in some subterranean passage only to reappear several miles down the valley as the headwaters of the Cacapon River, of which it is really an extension. Near where it reappears is located the celebrated Alum Rock. The rock exudes native alum, which is collected and distributed for local uses.

LOUIE GLASS COMPANY, Weston, West Virginia, manufacturers of hand-blown stemware, tumblers, vases, and jugs. Incorporated, 1926. The one plant in the State, at Weston, has plant and equipment valued at $200,000, with approximately 49,000 square feet of floor space and 350 employees. Sand, soda, lime, nitrate of soda are the raw materials used. Annual production valued at $850,000. Products marketed throughout the United States and Canada. It is one of the largest glass plants of its kind in the United States.

LOUP CREEK COLLIERY COMPANY, general offices in Page, West Virginia, was organized in 1902. Two mines are operated in the State at Page and Beards Fork. Coal is taken from No. 1 and No. 2 Gas seams. Average annual production, 462,547 tons; 516 employees. The entire production is taken over by the Virginian Railway Company.

LOVEJOY, BERNIE E., Hamlin, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Robert A. and Sarah E. (Hill) Lovejoy. Born January 10, 1897, in Palermo, West Virginia. Wife, Estie Miller. Attended public schools, Marshall College, and Franklin Institute. Has engaged in farming and teaching for a number of years. Elected superintendent of the Lincoln County schools in 1926. Served in the United States army during the World War. Republican. Religious preference: Baptist. Odd Fellow.

LOWTHER, GRANVILLE, 1817 Shelby Street, Seattle, Washington. Author and editor. Son of Jesse and Hannah (Leeson) Lowther. Born January 19, 1848, in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Ann Boyce. Educated in the public schools of West Union, West Virginia, and under private tutors; D.D., Baker University, Kansas, 1899. Agriculturist until 1874; Meth-

odist minister in Illinois and Kansas, 1874-1902; presiding elder, Winfield District, Kansas, 1894-1900. Teacher and acting president of Southwest Kansas College, 1896-98; teacher of ancient and modern religions. Moved to Yakima, Washington, 1905, and engaged in fruit growing; discovered causes and remedies of various fruit diseases, notably apple rosette. Editor of *Fancy Fruit Magazine*, 1908-12; horticultural editor of the *Northwest Farm Trio*, Spokane, Washington, 1914. Member of governor's advisory board, Washington, 1916-18. Author of *Encyclopedia of Practical Horticulture*, in four volumes, and poems. Minister in Congregational Church. Mason. Son of American Revolution.

LUCAS, DANIEL BEDINGER, author and legislator, was born in Charles Town, West Virginia, March 16, 1836, and died in Charles Town, West Virginia, July 24, 1909. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, where he excelled in oratory and was valedictorian of the Jefferson Society of the university, and also a graduate of the law school of Judge Brockenbrough in Lexington. He was in Richmond at the beginning of the Civil War. He joined the staff of General Henry A. Wise and served under him during his Kanawha Valley Campaign. He ran the blockade to Canada to help defend a fellow townsman, John Yates Beall, who was tried as a spy and guerrilla, convicted, and executed at Governor's Island, New York.

In 1869, Mr. Lucas was coeditor of the *Southern Metropolis* in Baltimore. He became one of the most distinguished and successful practitioners before the courts of appeal of West Virginia. He was Democratic presidential elector in 1872 and in 1876; elector at large on the Cleveland ticket in West Virginia in 1884; regent of West Virginia University for eight years; elected professor of law at the University, 1876, but declined because of his practice; declined an appointment to the circuit court; elected to the Legislature in 1884 and in 1886. His term in the Legislature was noted for his opposition to the corruption and the corrupting influence of railroad domination. In 1887, Governor Wilson appointed him senator in conformity with the provision of the Federal Constitution where no election by the Legislature has been held; but, although prohibited by the fundamental law from entering upon the business of electing a senator, the Legislature elected C. J. Faulkner, and a contest over the seat resulted in Mr. Faulkner's favor. He was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1889 to 1893.

His best-known books are *Memoir of Captain John Yates Beall, The Wreath of Eglantine, The Maid of Northumberland, Ballads and Madrigals*, and *The Land where We Were Dreaming.*

LUCAS, ROBERT, governor of Ohio (1832-36), was born in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, April 1, 1781, and died in Iowa, February 7, 1853. He received a good education. In 1804 he was made county surveyor of Scioto County, Ohio, and two years later was commissioned justice of the peace for Union Township. He accompanied Hull's army in the invasion of Canada, escaped from capture, and subsequently rose to the rank of colonel. In 1816 he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and served for nineteen years in the House and Senate. In 1832 he was elected governor and re-elected the next year. By President Van Buren he was appointed territorial governor of Iowa, where he organized the common school system.

LUMBER AND BUILDERS' SUPPLY DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association, with headquarters at Huntington, West Virginia, was organized in 1913. It is affiliated with the National Builders' Supply Association and the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. There are three local organizations in the State. The State organization has a membership of seventy-six. It is governed by its officers

and a board of directors. Its purpose and activities are confined to the furnishing of trade information to its members. An annual State meeting is held, and a year book is published.

LUMBERING, see Timber and Lumbering.

LUTHER, JOHN WESLEY, Welch, West Virginia. Funeral director. Son of David H. and Barbia R. (Stock) Luther. Born July 26, 1874, in Shoals, West Virginia. Wife, Minnie Waren. Attended public schools; was graduated from Barnes College of Anatomy, Sanitary Science, and Embalming. Was supervisor of Spencer Hospital for six years. Has been located in Welch more than a quarter of a century; was the first licensed funeral director in McDowell County. President of the West Virginia Funeral Directors Association, 1927-28. Member of the city council of Welch for a number of terms. Member of the West Virginia State Senate from 1917-20. Has spent considerable time in research in the science of his profession, making several discoveries that are being widely used. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk; Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN WEST VIRGINIA. Among the first settlers in western Virginia were many Lutherans. Their first congregations, like those of the other early churches, were in Berkeley and Jefferson counties. As early as 1736, Ezra Keller, a Lutheran missionary, visited members of his denomination in western Virginia. Among the first congregations in what is now West Virginia were St. Peters, in Shepherdstown, which was organized in 1765, and St. Johns Church, in Martinsburg, which was organized in 1775. These congregations were formed by German emigrants from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The first regular minister was the Reverend Christian Streit, who took charge of the Lutheran congregation at Winchester in 1785. He presided over the circuit of Berkeley, Jefferson, and Frederick counties, and acted as pastor in that entire region until his death in 1804.

HILL AND STREAM IN WEST VIRGINIA

In 1784 a Lutheran church was built in Hampshire County at a point on the Capon River, four miles from Capon Springs. In Pendleton County the earliest known church organization was the Probst Church, two miles above Brandywine, founded in 1769. The Reverend Schumacher, who became

minister of this church in 1841, served many years. His circuit was forty-five miles long and reached into Hardy and Highland counties. He was sought for temporal as well as for spiritual advice. Many of his congregations grew very large.

Michael Kern, who settled across Deckers Creek from Morgantown, was a member of the Lutheran Church and near his home built a church for all denominations. Between 1788 and 1799, the Reverend John Stough of Mount Carmel (now Aurora) Preston County, preached in this church for two years. After 1805 it is not mentioned further.

The Reverend Stough was the founder of the German colony at Mount Carmel (now Aurora) and also the founder of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church there. He was probably the first resident minister in Preston County. The congregation, which was formed about 1787, built its first church in 1792. This was the first church building in the county. The preaching was in German for years and the records were kept in that language until about 1828, after which both German and English were used for a while. Soon only English was used.

Zion Lutheran Church, Wheeling, was one of the first Lutheran churches to be organized in the western part of the State. It dates from 1850. It is the mother church of the nine Lutheran churches in Wheeling at the present time.

In 1928 there were 67 Lutheran churches in the State, having a total confirmed membership of 11,477. These congregations are served by 43 ministers. The church property is valued at $1,508,-800, and they have an annual budget (1927) of $240,890. The Sunday school enrollment is 6,989 (1927).

Congregations belonging to the United Lutheran Church in America number 49. These own property valued at $1,116,640, with annual expenditures of $188,093 in 1927.

The Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio has 18 congregations in the State, with property valued at $392,160 and annual expenditures of $52,797.

(Written by Greek Sayre, Instructor in English, West Virginia University. Revised and brought up to date by Reverend W. P. Cline, Jr., Fairmont, West Virginia.)

LUTZ, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Wheeling, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of Sebastian and Anna Lutz. Born July 17, 1855, in Wheeling. Educated in public schools and Frazier Business College. Chairman of board of directors of Trimble and Lutz Supply Company. Director in Half Dollar Savings Bank, Security Trust Company, and Wheeling Tile Company. President of Half Dollar Savings Bank, of Market Auditorium Company, and of West Virginia State Fair. Director of Wheeling Chamber of Commerce; president three years. Vice president Bankers Mortgage Company. Director of Wheeling associated charities and North Wheeling Hospital. Served in State militia, 1877. Democrat. Catholic. Knight of Columbus; Elk.

LYNCH, CHARLES W., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of James and Catherine Jane (Stout) Lynch. Born March 11, 1851, near Clarksburg. Wife, Mary Virginia Robinson. Attended public schools; A.B., West Virginia University, 1874, and A.M., 1877; LL.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College. Teacher and superintendent of schools in Burning Springs and Clarksburg until 1882. Admitted to the bar in 1882. Member of the House of Delegates in sessions of 1883 and 1891; prosecuting attorney of Harrison County, 1885-89 and 1893-97; judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit, 1904 to 1912, inclusive; member of State Supreme Court, 1913 to 1921, inclusive; president of Supreme Court in 1917 and 1921. Now member of the firm Lynch and Lynch. Served fourteen years as president of the board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Kiwanis.

M

MacALPIN COAL COMPANY, principal offices in Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1908. One mine in State at MacAlpin, Raleigh County. Coal is mined from the Beckley seam. Average annual production, 428,000 tons; 300 employees. Air cleaning, loading booms, and picking tables are used in the preparation of the coal. Marketed in the inland East and West, in New England and at Hampton Roads.

MACAULEY, ALVAN, 1801 Iroquois Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Automobile manufacturer. Born January 17, 1872, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Estelle Littlepage. Lehigh University, 1888-90; George Washington University, 1890-92. Admitted to the bar in Ohio, 1897; practiced in Washington, D. C., for three years; with National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, 1895-1901; general manager Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, 1901-10; general manager of the Packard Motor Company, 1910-16 and president since 1916. Member of the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. National Association of Manufacturers.

McCABE, ROBERT E., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Judge J. B. and Lucy Ellen Norris McCabe. Born July 24, 1883, in Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia. Wife, Margaret Fleming Ward. Obtained his education in the Episcopal High School, Randolph Macon College, and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1904. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

McCALL, W. C., Logan, West Virginia. Mining engineer. Son of Isaiah and Isabell Anderson McCall. Born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1880. Unmarried. Obtained his education in the public schools and through home study. With the W. G. Wilkins Company of Pittsburgh from 1902 to 1916. Since 1916, has done general engineering in Logan. Has been engaged in the development of the Logan County coal field since it was opened. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

McCAMIC, CHARLES, Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Nathan S. and Frances (Dowden) McCamic. Born December 4, 1874, in Wellsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Anna F. Smith. Educated in Wheeling and Wellsburg public schools, Linsly Institute, and Yale University Law School. Admitted to bar in 1899. Member of House of Delegates, 1905; captain in United States army during World War; major in United States reserve corps. American and West Virginia bar associations. Author of *Dr. Samuel Johnson and American Colonies*, *James Boswell—Friend of America*, and other articles in magazines. Mason. American Law Institute.

McCAUSLAND, JOHN, soldier, C. S. A., was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 13, 1837, and died near Point Pleasant, West Virginia, 1927. He moved to Point Pleasant in 1849. He was graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1857. In 1861 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Virginia (Confederate) forces in the Kanawha Valley. He organized the Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, of which he was com-

E. E. Gray

Pendleton Woods on State Route Number 47 between Martinsburg and Berkeley Springs

missioned colonel. During 1862 and 1863 he was engaged in the campaign in Virginia and West Virginia. On May 24, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier general. He took part in the Cloyd Mountain campaign, being assigned to the command of Jenkins' cavalry brigade. This was followed by the Lynchburg campaign and the operations in Maryland and Pennsylvania, during which the town of Chambersburg was burned.

Later, commanding a brigade of Lomax's cavalry division, he took part in the Valley Campaign against Sheridan. He continued in service until the close of the war, after which he devoted his time to farming.

McCLAUGHERTY, BERNARD, Bluefield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Robert C. and Susan (Woods) McClaugherty. Born March 27, 1875, in Princeton, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Archer Hooper. Attended the grammar and high schools of Princeton; took academic work in Emory and Henry College and Roanoke College; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1898. Was admitted to the bar and has practiced in Bluefield since 1899. Is serving second term as member of State Board of Education. Organized the Commercial Bank of Bluefield in January, 1917, and has been president since its organization. Served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Bluefield for a term. Democrat. Presbyterian. State Bankers Association. American Bar Association. Rotary. Phi Delta Theta.

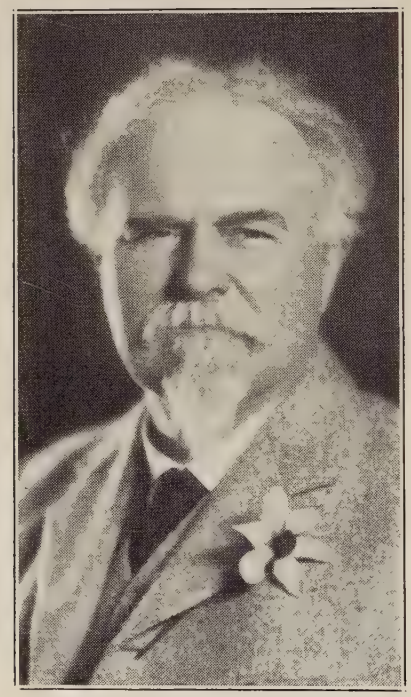
McCLAUGHERTY, R. CLARENCE, Princeton, West Virginia. Real estate. Son of R. C. and Sue W. McClaugherty. Born June 6, 1878, in Princeton. Wife, Bessie Cooley. Educated in public schools and Emory and Henry College. Engaged in real estate business for a number of years. Is serving second term as assessor of Mercer County. Member of State militia for several years. Served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War. Democrat. Methodist. Moose.

McCLINTIC, GEORGE WARWICK, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of William H. and Mary (Mathews) McClintic. Born January 14, 1866, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Knight. Attended the public schools near his home; A.B., Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia, 1883, A.M., 1888, and LL.D., 1928; LL.B., College of Law, University of Virginia, 1886. Was admitted to the bar in 1887 and began the practice of law. Served as city attorney for Charleston, 1915-17; was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1919-21; was appointed judge of the United States district court in the southern district of West Virginia on July 25, 1921, which office he now holds. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Mason.

McCLUNG, MARGARET C. (Mrs. L. E.), Rupert, West Virginia. Dairying. Daughter of H. C. and Virginia C. Callisen. Born February 14, 1866, in Nicholas County, West Virginia. Husband, L. E. McClung. Educated in the public schools of Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Is mother and home maker. Taught school for ten years. Has built up one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in West Virginia. Member of State Child Welfare Commission; member of Greenbrier County health commission for many years; member of county Democratic committee since women have had ballot; president of Farm Women's Club for two terms; member of executive committee of State Farm Bureau for two years; was the representative from West Virginia to President Harding's agriculture conference. Democrat. Baptist. Master Farm Home Makers.

McCLURE, TAYLOR B., Huntington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William and Lucretia (Chapman) McClure. Born January 16, 1847, in Louisa, Kentucky. Married Alice Burgess (deceased). Attended elementary and high schools in Kentucky and West Virginia, and Bryant-Stratton Commercial School,

Meadville, Pennsylvania; B.S., West Virginia University, 1873, and M.S., 1876; studied law but chose teaching as a vocation. Established Oakview Academy at Wayne, West Virginia. With the assistance of friends, established Wayne County High School at Wayne. Served the high school as librarian, 1928-29.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACCORKLE
NINTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

McCOLLOCH, MILTON, Route 1, Wheeling, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of A. I. and Rebecca J. McColloch. Born June 19, 1874, in Ohio County, West Virginia. Wife, Lillie May Emsley. Attended the public schools of Ohio County and West Liberty State Normal School. For some time, engaged in teaching in the Ohio County schools; later took up farming in Ohio County, where he has since lived. Served on the county board of education for four years and was a member of the House of Delegates from Ohio County eight years. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

McCONAUGHEY, WILLIAM C., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of William and Margaret (Templeton) McConaughey. Born February 14, 1862, in Cameron, West Virginia. Wife, Emma M. Neal. Attended the Parkersburg schools; A.B., Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1883. Was early interested in lumbering and retail selling; engaged in wholesale grocery business since 1895; is president of the Star Grocery Company. Served for twelve years as vice president of the National Wholesale Grocers Association and for twenty-six years as president of the West Virginia Wholesale Grocers Association. Represented Wirt County in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1884 and 1885. President of West Virginia Board of Trade, 1910. Director of Wood County Bank, Parkersburg, for fifteen years. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk. Kiwanis.

MacCORKLE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Charleston, West Virginia. Ninth governor of West Virginia. Son of William and Mary (Morrison) MacCorkle. Born in Lexington, Virginia, May 7, 1857. Married Isabelle Goshorn (deceased). Attended local schools; was graduated from the College of Law, Washington and Lee University, in 1879. Admitted to the bar in 1878 and located at Charleston in 1879, as member of the law firm of Chilton, MacCorkle, and Chilton, now MacCorkle, Clark, and MacCorkle. Elected prosecuting attorney for Kanawha County in 1880; served until 1889. Elected governor of West Virginia, November, 1892; served from March 4, 1893, until March 4, 1897. Elected to the State Senate in 1910; served until 1914. During this period, found time to devote to the industrial development of the Great Kanawha Valley and its related territory. His efforts are reflected in the building of railways, the completion of interurban lines, coal operations, and manufacturing enterprises. During the World War, was

State chairman of the Liberty Loan campaigns. With others, organized the Citizens National Bank, absorbed in 1929 by the Charleston National Bank, of which he is chairman of the board. Is a widely known collector of Americana. Writer upon various trade and industrial subjects; author of many historical works, as, *Some Southern Questions, The Monroe Doctrine, The Book of the White Sulphur, The Personal Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine,* and *Recollections of Fifty Years in West Virginia.* Democrat. Presbyterian. President Kanawha Chapter Sons of the Revolution. Member of various clubs.

McCOY, CHARLES EPHRAIM, Charleston, West Virginia. Civil engineer. Son of David and Amanda B. (Wells) McCoy. Born February 8, 1874, in Buffalo, Putnam County, West Virginia. Wife, Carolyn Alexander. Attended the public schools near his home; B.S. in Civil Engineering, West Virginia University, 1898. Became associated in 1898 with the War Department in river and harbor work on the upper Monongahela and Ohio rivers; resigned in 1905 to accept a position with the Baker Contract Company of Pittsburgh as general superintendent of lock construction on the Big Sandy River and later on the Ohio River at Parkersburg. Was with the Colonial Trust Company, 1907-8; with an Evansville firm in the construction of Ohio River Dam 19, 1912-16; in banking business in Charleston for a time. Returned to engineering, 1917, with the State Road Commission; has served as chief clerk, as office engineer and assistant in 1921 in charge of Automobile Bureau, in 1922 in charge of Division 1 at Fayetteville, in 1923 as senior highway engineer in main office; in 1925 appointed member of the State Road Commission, which office he continues to hold. In 1898 commissioned a major in the West Virginia National Guard. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). American Society of Civil Engineers. American Association of State Highway Officials. Phi Sigma Kappa.

McCOY, SAM A., Moorefield, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Pendleton and Kate (McMechen) McCoy. Born December 25, 1880, in Franklin, West Virginia. Wife, Eunice Taylor. Attended the public schools. Went to work in a printing office at the age of sixteen. After five years in that work, attended Hampden-Sidney for one year. In 1902, purchased Moorefield's newspaper, the *Examiner,* which he still edits and publishes. Has served several terms as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hardy County. Is now city recorder and secretary of the Moorefield Chamber of Commerce. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Elk.

McCRUM, A. BLISS, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Lloyd L. and Emma Shaffer McCrum. Born February 17, 1880, in Aurora, West Virginia. Wife, Madeline L. Broderick. Attended the public schools of West Virginia and Washington, D. C., including Central High School, Washington, D. C.; A.B. and LL.B., West Virginia University, 1901. Practiced law in Kingwood, West Virginia, until 1917, as member of the firm of Crogan and McCrum. Since 1917, has practiced in Charleston. Member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1906 to 1910; member of the State Senate from 1912 to 1915; member of State Board of Control from 1915 to 1917; secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1920. Secretary of the Public Utilities Association of West Virginia since 1920. During the World War, served as first lieutenant, labor battalion, quartermaster's corps. Republican. Methodist. Edgewood Country Club; Kanawha Country Club. Phi Kappa Sigma.

McCULLOUGH, FRANK WITCHER, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer and financier. Son of Frank F. and Alice V.

(Witcher) McCullough. Born May 3, 1889, in Huntington, West Virginia. Wife, Kathleen Guthrie. Attended the Huntington public schools and Bingham Military School, Asheville, North Carolina; was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University, 1910. Admitted to the bar in 1910 and immediately started practice in Huntington. In 1913, was appointed first assistant United States attorney for the southern district of West Virginia; served as acting United States attorney, June, 1917, to October, 1917. Resigned this position in 1921 to resume private practice. Was appointed a member of the West Virginia Board of Control in 1926 and has since served as member and treasurer of this board. In 1926, organized the Fidelity Bond and Mortgage Corporation of Huntington; is president of the corporation. In 1928 organized the Equitable Finance Corporation, and is president. Is a director in the First Huntington National Bank and the Home Mortgage Corporation of Richmond, Virginia. In 1924, served as executive secretary of the Democratic State Committee and has been a delegate to the county, State, and national conventions of his party. Democrat. Protestant Episcopalian. Mason; Elk. Cabell County and West Virginia bar associations. Edgewood Country Club, Charleston; Guyan Country Club, Huntington. Phi Kappa Psi.

McDOUGLE, ROBERT BOREMAN, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Walter E. and Myrtle Elizabeth (Curry) McDougle. Born February 7, 1893, in Parkersburg. Wife, Marion Harvey. Attended elementary and high school in Parkersburg; A.B. and LL.B., Washington and Lee University. During the spring of 1919, studied in Inns of Court, London, England. Was admitted to the bar in 1918. From 1921 to 1924, was assistant prosecuting attorney of Wood County and since then has been engaged in private practice. Has been admitted to practice before the West Virginia Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. Was commissioned first lieutenant in the Second Officers Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison; is a graduate of the Fort Sill Artillery School and Coetquidon (France) Artillery School. Saw service in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and was three months with the Army of Occupation, Coblenz Bridgehead Area. Has served as post commander, department commander, and on the National Executive Committee of the American Legion. Is vice president of the West Virginia Crippled Children's Society and vice president of the Parkersburg Community Chest. Presbyterian. Elk; Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). American Legion. West Virginia Bar Association. American Bar Association. Delta Tau Delta. Phi Delta Phi. Omicron Delta Kappa.

McDOWELL, LUKE PARKER, Keyser, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas Alexander and Mary Elizabeth Rogers McDowell. Born June 15, 1876, in Ridgeville, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Davis. Completed his elementary school work in 1895; attended Fairmont Normal School in 1896, Keyser High School in 1917, and Potomac State School in 1922. Taught in the rural schools from 1895 to 1914; was instructor in manual training in Keyser elementary and high schools until 1918; superintendent of Mineral County schools from 1918 to 1923. Salesman of school supplies from 1923 to 1926. Since 1926, superintendent of the Mineral County Schools. Probation officer of Mineral County from 1919 to 1921. Member of the Republican County Executive Committee from 1924 to 1926. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman.

McDOWELL COUNTY. Population, 68,571 as reported by the official enumeration conducted by the United States Census Bureau in 1920; the same authority estimated that this population had increased to 80,305 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 538.40 square miles.

McDowell is the most southern county in West Virginia, and is bounded on the north by Wyoming County, West Virginia; on the east by Mercer County, West Virginia, and Tazewell County, Virginia; on the south by Tazewell and Buckhanan counties, Virginia; and on the west by Buckhanan County, Virginia, and Mingo County, West Virginia. The county lines are very irregular and for the most part follow natural dividing lines, as is usual in West Virginia.

High School and Dormitory at Berwind, McDowell County

The average elevation of McDowell is below that of some of the counties, such as Pocahontas and Tucker, which lie farther north along the Allegheny Mountains. No one, however, who visits all of its parts or who crosses it from east to west over the Norfolk and Western Railroad, will consider it incorrect to speak of the county as mountainous. The only part of the surface which lies below 1,000 feet is a narrow, branching strip which borders the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River and its larger tributaries in the western part of the county. This low land enters from the west at an elevation of about 850 feet and extends up the main stream as far as Clear Fork, up Dry Fork to the Mouth of Crane Creek, up Panther and Bull creeks for a distance of about two miles, and for shorter distances up the smaller tributaries that empty into the river below the mouth of Clear Fork. The elevation increases rapidly toward the east, and large areas lie above 2,000 and 2,500 feet. At a point where the county's southern boundary line crosses the northern end of Sandy Ridge the elevation rises to 3,170 feet. The highest land is found, however, on the Great Flat Top Mountain which rises to 3,300 feet in the extreme eastern part of the county.

The drainage basin of the upper Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, with Panther Creek, Dry Fork, Clear Fork, and Elkhorn Creek as its principal tributaries, lies chiefly within McDowell County, only a small part extending into Tazewell County, Virginia. Elkhorn Creek, which rises in the eastern part of the county, and Tug Fork, from the mouth of Elkhorn at Welch to the Mingo line, flow almost directly west and at a distance of from two to six miles south of Indian Ridge. From this high ridge, which forms the natural boundary be-

tween McDowell and Wyoming counties, numerous short streams flow rapidly into Tug Fork and the Elkhorn. The southern tributaries of this river are longer and flow with less rapid current.

The county is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, whose lines enter from the west and cross to the east. Numerous feeder lines are maintained by this system to serve the important coal operations off the main line. It is also served by State Route 8, which follows a general northeast-to-southwest direction through the entire length of the county, by way of Welch and some of the more important centers of population. State Route 64, from Oceana, serves a section in the northern central part and forms a junction with Route 8 at Davy. State Route 66 has its beginning at Welch, as a feeder to Route 8. It takes a course almost due south to Excelsior, and then turns to the southeast by way of Rift, Newhall, and Squire to the Virginia line. McDowell County has an excellent system of improved highways constructed and maintained by the county government, many of which were constructed and in use before the State highway system was adopted by West Virginia.

Welch, the county seat and chief town, was incorporated as a town in 1893. It is located in the north central part of the county at the junction of Tug Fork and Elkhorn Creek. It is the center and metropolis of the great coal-producing area. The town has an elevation of 1,304 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 3,232. The population has greatly increased since the last official enumeration was taken. Welch Hospital No. 1, a State institution established originally as a hospital for miners, is located at Welch. The scope of the work has been greatly enlarged, and it is now operated as an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those injured in accidents. This State institution is more than self-supporting; the accumulated surplus fund has been appropriated for and used in the construction of the Rutherford Tuberculosis Sanitarium, named in honor of the superintendent of the Welch institution and located at Beckley. By road, Welch is 37 miles from Bluefield, 134 miles from Charleston, 136 miles from Huntington, 395 miles from Martinsburg, and 324 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation of McDowell County as determined at the assessment taken in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $48,190,-225; personal property, $11,550,525; public utility property, $21,225,715; total, $80,966,465. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $3.13 on each $100 valuation of assessment. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts, Adkins, Browns Creek, Northfork, Elkhorn, Big Creek, and Sandy River. McDowell County ranked second in population in the State at the census of 1920, and at the 1928 assessment stood in sixth place in point of value of assessed property and also in sixth place from the highest average rate of taxation.

McDowell is easily the banner coal-producing county of the State, and the industrial energy of the county is largely given to the development of the vast deposits of this great natural resource. The county has twenty-eight minable seams of coal, beginning with splint and ending with Pocahontas No. 3. The entire county lies within the New River-Pocahontas coal area, and its wealth in coal is so great that it has four acres of underlying coal for each surface acre. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 21,619,883 tons, surpassing its nearest competitor, Logan County, by nearly 4,000,000 tons. It is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve of the county amounts to 5,340,598,171 tons, or enough to maintain the same rate of production for approximately 250 years.

But little attention is given to agriculture in this great industrial region. The land area is approximately 341,120 acres. The farm land area was given as 54,305

acres in 1924, divided into 1,418 farms, 1,348 operated by white farmers and 60 by colored farmers; 542 by owners, 1 by a manager, and 875 by tenants. The bottoms are fertile and yield good crops. The immense coal operations furnish a ready home market for many times the amount of farm products raised. However, the surface is much too rough and broken to furnish a great opportunity for successful farming.

Timber operations at Sandy Huff and Berwind furnish employment for a number of people. Other industry is very largely limited to public utilities and the repair shops necessary to a large railroad system.

The formation of McDowell County as a separate unit was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on February 28, 1858. The territory comprising the county was stricken from Tazewell County, which remained a part of the Old Dominion upon the division of the commonwealth. It was named in honor of James McDowell, a distinguished Virginian, governor of the State and member of the National Congress. West Virginia has twelve counties named for governors of Virginia; McDowell was the last to be so named and next to the last county created before the division.

This county has had its difficulties in the location of a seat of justice. When the county was first formed, the residence of George W. Payne, on Dry Fork of Tug about one-half mile below Peeryville, now English, was designated as the county seat and courts were held at that place from August, 1858, until October, 1863. The seat of justice was moved about from place to place until October, 1866, when it was located at the mouth of Mill Creek on Tug Fork. Here it remained until 1874, when it was again removed to Peeryville. That town held its place as the metropolis of McDowell until September, 1892, when a removal to Welch was effected after a strenuous political, legislative, and legal fight.

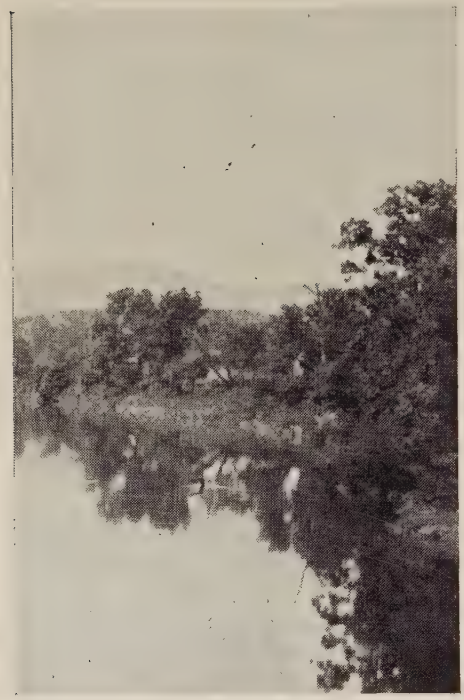
McELFRESH, EDWARD M., Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Benjamin Franklin and Amanda (Knight) McElfresh. Born December 7, 1869, in Hanover, Licking County, Ohio. Wife, Carrie Eunice Stewart. Attended public school in Ohio; M. D., Starling Medical College (now Ohio State University Medical School), Columbus, Ohio, 1893. Was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1893 and in the same year established practice in Point Pleasant, where he has since continued. During the World War, served as captain in the medical corps of the United States army. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Commandery, Shriner).

McELHENNEY, JOHN, clergyman, was born in South Carolina in 1781, and died January 2, 1871. He was educated at Liberty Hall Academy (now Washington and Lee University). In 1802 he opened a classical school, which became Lewisburg Academy in 1812. Meanwhile he had entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. For more than fifty years he was the leading minister of that denomination in southern West Virginia. He found time, however, to serve as president of the Lewisburg Academy, 1812-24, and as president of the board of trustees of the institution until 1860.

McFARLAND, MARY, missionary, was born in Brooke County, West Virginia. She spent several years among the Navajo Indians of New Mexico and the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho, and then went to Alaska as the first American missionary. There, by her own exertions, she founded the McFarland Mission Home.

McGINNIS, WILLIAM HEREFORD, Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of James Hereford and Mary (Williams) McGinnis. Born December 29, 1855, at Marsh Fork on Coal River, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Wife,

Sallie E. Holroyd. Attended the public schools and Concord State Normal School, 1879-80. Taught school several years. Worked in father's law office and studied law; was admitted to the bar at Hinton and began practice at Beckley in 1881. Prosecuting attorney of Raleigh County, 1892-96; elected member



—*C. M. Coff*

TYGARTS VALLEY RIVER

of the State Senate, 1902; served many terms on Democratic executive committee of Raleigh County as chairman and also member of the State executive committee; delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1920. Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 1922-24. Director: Raleigh County Bank. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow. Raleigh County Bar Association.

McGLOTHLIN, EARL M., Ravenswood, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of C. Emory and Rhoda (Church) McGlothlin. Born January 30, 1883, in Jackson County, West Virginia. Wife, Lula F. Wagner. Attended the common schools of Jackson County. For a number of years, has been farming in Jackson County. Has served as a director in Farmers Building and Loan Company. Is president of the West Virginia Poultry Producers Co-operative Association and director of the West Virginia Farm Bureau and Ravenswood Chamber of Commerce. Is a member of the House of Delegates. Served three years in the West Virginia National Guard. Republican. Presbyterian.

McGOVRAN, T. Y., Charleston, West Virginia. County agent. Son of John and Ellen (Mansfield) McGovran. Born November 26, 1868, in Oak Creek, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. Wife, Jessie B. Harris. Attended Oak Creek district school, Ripon College (preparatory), and University of Wisconsin. Was engaged in the fuel business and building material business in South Milwaukee for fourteen years; spent six years in the winter gardens at San Benito, Texas. Came to West Virginia in 1914 as county agent, which position he has held since that time. Was a member of the Milwaukee County court for fourteen years. Democrat. Congregationalist.

McGRAW, GORDON B., Mullins, West Virginia. Educator. Son of W. H. and Pauline E. (McGinnis) McGraw. Born April 20, 1885, in Wyoming County, West Virginia. Wife, Susie Brooks. Educated in rural public schools, Concord State Normal School, and Capital City Commercial College. Teacher in Wyoming County for twelve years; county superintendent of schools for four years; district superintendent for ten years. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

McKELL, WILLIAM, Glen Jean, West Virginia. Coal operator and banker. Son of Thomas Gaylord and Jean D. (Dun) McKell. Born March 1, 1871, in Chilicothe, Ohio. Unmarried. Attended

Chilicothe public schools and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, schools; was graduated from Yale University, 1893. Became treasurer of the McKell Coal and Coke Company at Glen Jean, 1893. Organized and has been president of the Bank of Glen Jean since 1909. Republican.

McKENDREE HOSPITAL NUMBER 2 was established at McKendree, Fayette County, in 1916, the second of three institutions established by the State in the mining sections to make possible the proper care of the injured. The hospital is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted in his duties by two associate physicians and a staff of trained employees.

The buildings of this institution consist of a hospital and a nurses' home. The first floor of the main building contains offices, a reception hall, a dining room for nurses, and, in the rear, a kitchen and pantries. The second floor has six private rooms for patients, and quarters for the house surgeon. On the third floor are the operating room, the laboratory, and three storage rooms. The entire building is heated by steam.

The nurses' home is of red brick with rock foundation, and consists of two stories and a basement. On the first floor is a reception room for nurses and quarters for the superintendent; the second floor has nine bedrooms, living quarters for nurses, and two bathrooms.

The land owned by the State consists of six and one-half acres, on which are located the hospital building, nurses' home, garage, power plant, and tennis court. Between the hospital and the nurses' home and back of the hospital is a small garden.

During the last two years, 3,473 patients have been admitted to this institution. This is an increase of about 60 per cent over the last biennial period. At present the greatest difficulty encountered by this institution is securing the proper help for the different departments, because of the lack of necessary appropriations. However, the collections from pay patients have been increased, and have enabled the superintendent to equip a laboratory and to secure the services of an additional interne. Although the laboratory is not complete, it answers the purpose for all ordinary work in connection with the hospital.

The X-ray department has been improved by changing it from a private electric system to modern electricity. Such improvements have been made that all ordinary X-ray diagnoses can be cared for.

This institution has a capacity of sixty beds, which have been occupied most of the time. About 1,250 patients are admitted annually, and 45 surgical operations performed each month. Approximately 75 per cent of the patients admitted are surgical cases and the other 25 per cent medical cases. To this time, all applicants have been accepted so far as there has been room, but often the superintendent has been compelled to turn patients away for lack of accommodations. A great many of those admitted to this hospital are non-pay patients, and the location of the hospital has made it possible for a large number to obtain surgical and medical aid.

The Legislature appropriated $26,500 for the maintenance of this institution from July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930.

(Read by Dr. M. V. Godbey, Superintendent of McKendree Hospital Number 2, McKendree, West Virginia.)

McKINLEY, THOMAS CAMERON, Charleston, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of William and Mary (Cameron) McKinley. Born February 12, 1876, in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Wife, Katherine Marie Kuhn. Attended the public schools of Bridgeport, Pennsylvania; had special instruction through International Correspondence Schools. Started in the window glass trade at the age of fourteen. In 1904, was made foreman in the American Window Glass Plant at Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania; in 1905, superintendent of the plant at Jeannette, Pennsylvania, for the same

company; from 1906 to 1910, manager of the Monongalia plant; from 1910 to 1921 manager of the Belle Vernon plant. Came to West Virginia in 1921 as general factories manager of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company; has since held that position and has resided in Charleston. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. Edgewood and Kanawha country clubs. Charleston Tennis Club. Y. M. C. A.

McKINNEY, CHARLES S., Beckley, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Samuel Mitchell and Sarah A. McKinney. Born August 20, 1895, in Basin, West Virginia. Wife, Pearl Whitt. Attended rural schools; completed the standard normal course in Concord State Normal School in 1917. Taught three years in elementary schools and two years in high schools. Engaged in banking for six years. In 1926 was elected superintendent of the Raleigh County schools. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

McKOWN, EPHRAIM WILLIS, Spencer, West Virginia. Wholesale merchant. Son of Norman D. and Rebecca (Miller) McKown. Born February 14, 1867, in Spencer. Wife, Florence F. Sarver. Attended public schools and normal school; was graduated from Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, in 1890. Taught in the country schools for ten years. Became interested in the lumber business and in buying and selling timber lands. Helped organize Roane County Grocery Company (wholesale), Spencer; is president of the company. Built the McKown Hotel, which he now operates. In 1904, was elected to the West Virginia State Senate, where he served one term. Republican. Methodist. Chamber of Commerce.

McKOWN, GILBERT C., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Gilbert W. and Anna (McKown) McKown. Born in Gerardstown, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth W. Trimble. Attended the Martinsburg schools, including high school, and Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) Academy; Litt.B., Princeton University, 1914, and A.M., 1915. From 1915 to 1917, instructor in Mercersburg Academy. Since the close of the World War, has been engaged in newspaper work in Martinsburg. Is a graduate of the Officers Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, in infantry; and from Fort Joseph Johnston, Motor Transport Corps. Democrat. Reformed. Mason.

McLANE, SAMUEL HENRY, Clay, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Jacob and Mary (Kelley) McLane. Born March 17, 1866, in Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Ella Hutton Poe. Attended public schools; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1893; studied law in West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1898. Taught school for twelve years; was principal of the following schools: Thomas, Philippi, Beverly, and Elkins High. From 1904 to 1908, was connected with the Davis Trust Company, Elkins, West Virginia, and since 1908 has served as cashier of the Clay County Bank, Clay. During the World War, was chairman of the Liberty Loan and Fuel Administration committees. Democrat. Modern Woodman. Mason.

McMECHEN, Marshall County, is situated on the Ohio River seven miles south of Wheeling and five miles north of Moundsville. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Wheeling Traction Company, and State Route 2. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $648,700; a public library; and five churches.

The town has one elementary school with an enrollment of 670 and a parochial school with an enrollment of 179. Twenty-five teachers are employed in the two schools. Approximately three miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric power is furnished by the Wheeling Electric Company, and the water supply by the Benwood and McMechen Water Com-

pany. Taxable property is valued at $1,796,460, with a tax rate of 51½ cents on each $100 valuation. The municipal debt is $17,000.

McMechen has a population of about 4,000. The town takes its name from William McMechen, who was one of the first white settlers in that section of the country. It was originally chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the State code and subsequently by special act of the Legislature. The charter was amended by the Legislature on January 28, 1919.

(Data furnished by Nile A. Marple, Assistant Cashier, Bank of McMechen.)

McNEILL, DOUGLAS, Marlinton, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Captain James M. and Fannie Perkins McNeill. Born May 22, 1877, in Buckeye, West Virginia. Wife, Grace McNeill. Attended rural schools, Hillsboro Academy, West Virginia University, and Marshall College; A.B., Concord; graduate of Draughon's Business College; LL.B. and LL.M., National University Law School; graduate study in University of Cincinnati. Taught in the rural schools a few years and in Draughon's Business College. Was employed by the M. K. and T. Railway; was bookkeeper for Grays Harbor Logging Company, Aberdeen, Washington; was clerk in the United States Department of the Interior and Post Office Department. Admitted to the bar in 1903 and served as prosecuting attorney for Pocahontas County from 1904 to 1906. In 1907 and 1908, served as yeoman with the United States Navy Round the World Fleet. Engaged in teaching again and served as principal of graded schools, superintendent of the Pocahontas County schools, and since 1923 principal of the Edray District High School. Author of West Virginia Supplement to Dunn's *Community and the Citizen.* Republican. Methodist. Mason. Kiwanis.

MacQUEEN, J. H., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of David and Mary J. (McCue) MacQueen. Born February 3, 1889, in Muddlety, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Mayme Herold. Attended public school in Nicholas County and the normal school in Summersville, West Virginia. Taught in the public schools of Nicholas and Webster counties, 1915-16. Became associated with a number of businesses in Charleston and in 1913 entered the retail business. Since that time he has built up a chain of stores in Fayette, Greenbrier, and Raleigh counties, all of which he owns and operates. Was postmaster at Pax, West Virginia, for eight years. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

McWHORTER, J. SCOTT, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of F. J. and Catherine (Reger) McWhorter. Born February 8, 1873, in Bridge Run, Upshur County, West Virginia. Married, first, Jennie P. McWhorter; second, Wapella Feamster. Attended public schools and West Virginia University; was graduated from University of Wisconsin in 1895. Admitted to the bar in 1896; since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of law. Was mayor of Lewisburg for one term; prosecuting attorney of Greenbrier County from 1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to 1916. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

McWHORTER, JOHN CAMILLUS, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Son of Dr. John M. and Rosetta (Marple) McWhorter. Born July 5, 1866, in Upshur County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Alkire. Attended the public schools and Fairmont State Normal School; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1894. Is licensed to practice in the State, Federal and appellate courts; has also been admitted to the California bar. Author of *The Scout of the Buckongehanon* (a historical romance of the western Virginia border) and numerous short stories. From 1905 to 1913, judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of West Virginia; in 1912, chairman of the West Virginia Ratifica-

tion Federation that conducted the campaign for constitutional prohibition in the State; drafted the Yost Bill to enforce constitutional prohibition. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary. Sons of American Revolution. American, State, and County bar associations. Honorary member American Judicature Society. Member of American Crime Study Commission.

MADISON, county seat of Boone County, is situated on the Little Coal River thirty-eight miles from Charleston. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Route 2. It has one bank, with resources of $1,485,608; two weekly newspapers; one theater; and four churches.

The town has a high school, an elementary school for white students, an elementary school for colored students, and the West Virginia Synodical School. More than 550 students are enrolled in the schools and 20 teachers are employed. The town maintains one mile of paved streets and a small park. Electric light and power are supplied by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water by the North American Water Works. Taxable property is valued at $2,000,000, with a tax rate of 70 cents on the $100 valuation. The municipal debt is $30,000.

Madison has had a rapid growth, being in the center of a rich coal, gas, and timber region. The population now approximates 1500. The suburbs of the town include West Madison, Danville, East Danville, and South Madison. The original town was burned during the Civil War, and rebuilt on its present site soon afterward. It was incorporated in 1905 and named for James Madison.

(Data furnished by former Senator H. G. Shaffer.)

MADISON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The organization has fifty-two members. It was formed in February, 1924, for the purpose of furthering civic activities and for the general promotion of business in the community. Its officers are in direct control of the organization and are elected annually by the membership.

MAGILL, MARY TUCKER, author and historian, was born August 21, 1832, in Hazlefield, Jefferson County, and died in Richmond, Virginia, April 29, 1899. She moved to Winchester prior to the Civil War and became one of the foremost writers of that period. Among the more important of her productions are *History of Virginia, Stories of Virginia History, The Holcombs: a Story of Virginia Life, Women: or Chronicles of the Late War,* and numerous articles covering world-wide travels.

MAHAN, C. E., JR., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Son of C. E. and Annie L. Morris Mahan. Born in Belva, West Virginia, on April 22, 1895. Wife, Vivian Kerr. Attended school in his home community; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1915. Admitted to the bar the same year and started his practice in Wheeling immediately; practiced there for two years in the firm of Bachmann and Mahan. Was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States infantry and saw active service in France for two years. Since 1920, has practiced in Fayetteville with the firm of Dillon, Mahan, and Holt. Chairman of the Fayette County Democratic Executive Committee since 1922. Democrat. Religious preference: Southern Methodist. Mason (Shriner). Kiwanis.

MAHOOD, ALEXANDER BLOUNT, Bluefield, West Virginia. Architect. Son of John Alexander and Sallie Lee (Blount) Mahood. Born March 17, 1888, in Lynchburg, Virginia. Wife, Kathleen Elizabeth Sparrow. Attended the public schools of Lynchburg. Worked three years in architectural offices. Studied architecture in the ateliers of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Engaged in architecture in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1911. Came to Bluefield in 1912. Has

planned many of the major buildings in the southern part of the State; among these are: West Virginian Hotel, Granada Theatre, Bluefield College buildings, Beaver High School, and the Law and Commerce Building, all in Bluefield, and also the high school, theater, and other buildings in Welch. Was the designer of the Prichard School buildings, near Huntington. Member, American Institute of Architects; was president of the West Virginia Chapter in 1927. Rose from private to first lieutenant during World War; with the 305th Engineers in the 80th Division, and later with the II American Corps in British IV Army in the district east of Amiens. Methodist. Mason; Moose. Rotary. American Legion.

MALLISON, SAM T., Charleston, West Virginia. Son of W. H. and Fannie Thorne Mallison. Born September 9, 1894, in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Wife, Nellie Virginia Waldeck. Attended the Rocky Mount Schools, including high school. Learned the printing trade when a boy; was reporter on the Rocky Mount *Telegram* for two years; was city editor on the Clarksburg *Telegram* from 1913 to 1923. Connected with Howard M. Gore's campaign for governor in 1924; for two years was secretary to Governor Gore; secretary to the State Tax Commission in 1926. Auditor of the State of West Virginia, 1927-29. Now associated with Stein Brothers and Boyce, brokers, of Charleston, West Virginia. Republican. Mason.

—*J. A. Weller*

TEN MILLION FEET OF LUMBER IN THE DISTANCE, NEAR MADISON, BOONE COUNTY

MALLORY COAL COMPANY, principal offices in Huntington, West Virginia, was organized in February, 1917. Three mines are operated in the State at Mallory and Landville. Coal is mined from the Island Creek and Eagle seams. Average annual production, 659,502.30 tons; employees, 315. Picking tables and shaker screens are used. The products are marketed through the Huntington branch of the company.

MALLOW, O. R., Franklin, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Jacob M. and Virginia Judy Mallow. Born December

22, 1891, in Upper Tract, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah J. Riggleman. Attended public school in Pendleton County; was graduated from St. John's Academy in 1925. Pursued the teacher-training course in Shepherd College State Normal School. Began teaching in the rural schools of Pendleton County in 1910; has since continued in school work. Elected superintendent of the Pendleton County schools in 1926. Republican. Lutheran.

—*A. B. Brooks*
WHITE-TAILED DEER

MAMMALS OF WEST VIRGINIA. Of the approximately 2,500 species and subspecies of mammals recognized in North America, fifty-six are here given as occurring in West Virginia. In addition to those for which there are definite State records or of the occurrence of which there is little doubt, there are included the names of some of the species whose general ranges indicate their possible presence here. Doubtless other forms that are not mentioned in this article will be found later. Comparatively little work has been done in this field.

The elevated ridges of the Allegheny Mountains carry through the State the transition and Canadian life zones, which provide conditions favorable to the existence of a number of boreal species of mammals which would not otherwise be found at this latitude. Among these are the Virginia Varying Hare, Canada Porcupine, Canada Otter, Lemming Mouse, Cloudland White-footed Mouse, Hoary Bat, Long-tailed Shrew, Masked Shrew, and Rock Vole. The low valleys along the Ohio and Potomac rivers and some of their tributaries furnish suitable habitats for certain southern forms, such as the Florida Skunk, Alleghenian Spotted Skunk, Virginia Opossum, Southern Woodchuck, and Merriam's Harvest Mouse. The range of altitude from 260 feet at Harpers Ferry to 4,875 feet at the summit of Spruce Mountain, Pendleton County, and the diversified surface features of the State, provide a great variety of conditions and result in the overlapping of ranges of many species.

Among the large mammals that are still to be found in the State are the Black Bear and the White-tailed Deer, both of which exist in considerable numbers. Under better laws than formerly existed, deer are increasing, and bears are holding their own under the protection of large thickets which have appeared following lumbering operations. A few elk are in a wild state among the mountain ridges near the Virginia line. These, however, are not descendants of the former native elk herds, but are remnants of a small number of these animals which escaped from captivity near Marlinton, Pocahontas County, several years ago. The Bay Lynx, or Wild Cat, is by no means a rare mammal in many of the rougher sections of the State.

The Beaver, which, judging from the frequency with which its name appears on the map, was once a common mammal in West Virginia, disappeared during the early days of the settlement of this region. Remnants of beaver dams have been found by hunters and backwoodsmen on the Williams and Greenbrier rivers and on other streams. A small colony of beavers entered the State, apparently by way of the Potomac and Great Cacapon rivers, within the last ten years, their fresh cutting and dam being found in 1925 on Tearcoat Creek, an indirect tributary of the Great Cacapon River, Hampshire County. The colony appeared to have difficulty in locating a sufficient supply of food, trees

and water and so changed its location to North River, where black willows were felled in numbers. At this place, the animals also cut yellow poplar, flowering dogwood, chestnut oak, white ash, alder, and hickory trees. Within three years after their appearance the beavers moved to some other point within or outside of the State, or were killed off. At the present time, therefore, no beavers are known to be living within the State.

The early settlers in West Virginia were dependent on the mammals for much of their food and clothing, and at the same time their sheep, hogs, poultry, and grain fields were constantly menaced by wolves, bears, wild cats, and squirrels. The more destructive of the species were

—*A. B. Brooks*

RED FOXES

finally driven back or reduced in numbers, some of them being completely exterminated. Under present day conditions, because of the clearing away of the forest, the production of new food crops, and the slaughter of certain species, especially the hawks and owls that prey on the smaller rodents, there have been instances of abnormal increases of the latter and the consequent injury to crops. In an undisturbed state a natural balance was maintained among the different mammals, but so completely have these former relations been upset that new problems frequently arise, the solution of which involves much study and careful investigation.

Like all other forms of life, some species of mammals are injurious and others are beneficial. On the whole, however, their value to us is such as far to outweigh the comparatively slight injuries inflicted. Moles, shrews, and bats, all of which are generally regarded by the public with suspicion, are distinctly beneficial as destroyers of insects. Shrews also, apparently, prey upon young field mice, possibly being one of the important factors in the control of these destructive rodents.

The mammals that lived in this region in remote geologic times will not be discussed in this article, but the reader is referred to the following publications for information on this subject: *A Pleistocene Cave Deposit of Western Maryland*, Smithsonian Report, 1918, and *Pleistocene Peccaries from the Cumberland Cave Deposit*, Proceedings of the United States National Museum, both by James W. Gidley.

The recently extinct species include the Buffalo (Eastern Bison), Elk (American Wapiti), Timber Wolf, Panther (Adirondack Cougar), Fisher, and possibly the Marten and Canada Lynx. The Beaver should also be mentioned here, although it may again make its appearance. All of these except the Canada lynx, the fisher and the marten are included in the list with present species.

The buffalo, or bison, once ranged in considerable numbers over the greater part of the territory now forming this State. According to the *Handbook of American Indians*, Part I, page 169, the former range of the bison has been traced as far east as Cavetown, Maryland. The word *buffalo* occurs in geographical names in West Virginia about fifty times. One of the earliest references to the bison is contained in the Journal of Reverend David Jones, who visited certain Indian tribes in the Ohio River Valley in 1772 and 1773. He speaks of the abundance of this animal near the mouth of the Guyandot River. The last bison seen in this territory, as

far as can be learned, were a cow and her calf killed at Valley Head on the Tygarts Valley River in what is now Randolph County, in 1825.[1]

The elk in West Virginia lingered for almost fifty years after the last buffalo was killed. In *Border Settlers*, page 382, there is a record of the killing of an elk by an "unknown hunter" at Elk Lick, Middle River, Pocahontas County, in 1867. The author of this book also records the finding of a fresh track of this animal on Cheat River, as late as 1873. As mentioned elsewhere, the few elk now at large in the eastern mountainous parts of the State, are of those which escaped several years ago from an enclosure on lands of the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association in Pocahontas County.

Wolves were once common in this region, and at times were very troublesome to sheep raisers. A record shows that the last wolf known to have been killed in West Virginia was shot by Stofer Hamrick in Randolph County in January, 1900.[2] The latest wolf record obtainable reads as follows: "In September, 1902, Mr. Wm. E. Connelley heard wolves one dark night in the deep forest between Buffalo Creek and Gauley River, in Nicholas County."[3]

The Panther (Adirondack Cougar) is counted among the extinct mammals of the State. At what date it disappeared is uncertain. According to persistent rumor this largest of the cat tribe may still be found occasionally in the deep forest sections of the State. Its skulking, elusive habits are such as to make it one of the most difficult animals to observe; this accounts for the uncertainty of the time of its disappearance and of the reports of its occurrence during recent years.

There was a mammal known to the early settlers of West Virginia as the Black Fox, which appears to have been the Fisher, or Pennant's Marten, a species now inhabiting the forests of the North woods. Edwin Phillips, a pioneer of Upshur County, occasionally caught these rare mammals in log bear traps. We have also a record which says that E. C. Barrett, of Beckley, bought three fisher skins from Moses Stover, in 1871, 1872, and 1873, paying for them $3.00, $3.50, and $5.00, respectively. The animals were trapped on the Clear Fork of Big Coal River.

The American marten and the Canada lynx may have lived as far south as West Virginia at one time; there are, however, no records to show that such was the case.

Very little has been written about West Virginia mammals. There are references to some of the species scattered through the various reports of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey and other scientific publications. Such records usually refer to the taking of specimens in certain localities. Accounts of the abundance of game animals are found in certain State and county histories and handbooks. Chapter 35 of *Border Settlers* treats of several of the larger mammals, and in the appendix are copious and valuable notes on the abundance and final disappearance of the larger mammals now extinct in this State.

Thaddeus Surber, formerly of White Sulphur Springs, is the author of a briefly annotated list of West Virginia mammals, published as a part of the Report of the West Virginia Fish and Game Protective Association for 1909. The most carefully prepared and complete notes on our mammals, heretofore written, are found in an article by Fred E. Brooks, published in a Report of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture for 1910. In addition to a general statement regarding the abundance and economic importance of mammals, the author lists fifty-eight species, and includes valuable data concerning each.

The list of mammals given in the present article includes only those which are

---

1 L. V. McWhorter, *Border Settlers*, pp. 377-387.

2 Fred E. Brooks, "Mammals of West Virginia," Report of West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, 1910.

3 L. V. McWhorter, *Border Settlers*, p. 342.

known to have lived in West Virginia, or which now appear to be found within the State. Doubtful species are omitted, except as they are mentioned as doubtful.

The scientific names follow those given in a List of North American Recent Mammals, a bulletin of the United States National Museum, 1924, by Gerrit S. Miller, except in a few cases where publications of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey later have revised these names.

I. Family *Didelphiidae* — Opossums. The members of this family are the most primitive of North American mammals. They are marsupials, giving birth to immature young and carrying them in a pouch on the underside of the body. There are about thirty-eight species, belonging to six genera in North America, mostly tropical. Only the following single species is found in West Virginia.

Virginia Opossum *(Didelphis virginiana virginiana* Kerr). This light gray fur-bearer is one of our best-known mammals, being found in practically all parts of the State. It is less common at high altitudes.

II. Family *Talpidae* — Moles. The mole family in North America includes about thirty species and subspecies belonging to five genera. Moles belong to the order Insectivora and, so far as their food habits are concerned, are beneficial to us. Their burrowing is often injurious to lawns and flower beds. This family is represented in West Virginia by the following three species.

Hairy-tailed Mole *(Parascalops breweri* Bachman). Although ranging principally north of this latitude, except in the mountainous districts where it reaches North Carolina, this species is abundant in the State, apparently far outnumbering the other resident moles.

Common Eastern Mole *(Scalopus aquaticus aquaticus* Linnaeus). As its name indicates, this is an eastern species, apparently being found in this State more commonly in the eastern counties. North American Fauna No. 38, of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, contains a record of the taking of this mole at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County. Its habits are similar to those of the species described above, but it differs from it in appearance in having an almost hairless tail.

Star-nosed Mole *(Condylura cristata* Linnaeus). This species has a curious nose that serves to distinguish it from the other moles. There are several definite records of this mammal, principally from mountainous sections, including one from Deckers Creek, Monongalia County, and one from Big Run, Pendleton County.

—*A. B. Brooks*

WILD CAT

III. Family *Soricidae*—Shrews. The six genera and over one hundred North American forms in this family are not known to persons other than those who collect and study them, although some species occur in almost countless numbers. They use underground burrows and feed principally on an animal diet. They destroy many insects, chiefly in their larval stage, and apparently attack and devour such rodents as the young field mice. Their food habits are such, therefore, as to class them with the beneficial species.

Masked Shrew *(Sorex cinereus cinereus* Kerr). This diminutive, long-tailed mammal is one of our rare species,

although it has been collected in several places in the State. A specimen taken at Oglebay Park, Ohio County, in 1929, has been identified as this species. North American Fauna No. 51 by H. H. T. Jackson, 1928, records this shrew from Cranberry Glades and Jobs Knob, Pocahontas County.

Gray Long-tailed Shrew *(Sorex dispar* Batchelder). The range of this species is principally confined to states north of

—*A. B. Brooks*

WOODCHUCK

West Virginia, including Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. One specimen, however, was taken at Winding Gulf, West Virginia.

Smoky Shrew *(Sorex fumeus fumeus* Miller). North American Fauna No. 51, 1928, records this shrew from Black Mountain, Cranberry Glades, Franklin, Rowlesburg, Travelers Repose, White Sulphur Springs, and Winding Gulf. In Report of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture, 1910, it is reported from French Creek, Cranberry Glades, Terra Alta, Pickens, and Osceola.

Little Short-tailed Shrew *(Cryptotis parva* Say). Information regarding the presence of this shrew in West Virginia is meager. It is reported from White Sulphur Springs by Thaddeus Surber. This is a very small mammal similar in habits to the species next listed.

Large Short-tailed Shrew *(Blarina brevicauda brevicauda* Say). Although not commonly known, this shrew occurs in most parts of the State in large numbers. With the possible exception of the Pennsylvania meadow mouse, it appears to be the most abundant mammal. Many specimens collected at Oglebay Park during 1928 and 1929 have been identified as this species.

IV. Family *Vespertilionidae* — Bats. Bats are so peculiar in form and habits that they constitute a separate order—Chiroptera—containing a number of families and numerous genera. All species recorded for West Virginia belong to one family. Insects form the principal diet of bats. Because of their nocturnal habits and secretive ways, bats are difficult to observe. Some of those listed from one locality only may be plentiful in many other parts of the State.

Little Brown Bat *(Myotis lucifugus lucifugus* LeConte). This bat is generally regarded as one of the most common species and is included in the State lists. The United States National Museum contains one skin of this species taken at Franklin, Pendleton County, and four skins taken at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County. The Museum of Comparative Zoology contains five West Virginia skins, and the Field Museum six skins.

Least Brown Bat *(Myotis subulatus leibii* Audubon and Bachman). Specimens of this bat were taken in Cronwell Cave, Preston County, in March, 1928. Many of these bats hibernate in the caves, hanging in dense masses from their roofs. The Museum of Comparative Zoology contains one skin of this bat taken at White Sulphur Springs.

Small-winged Bat *(Myotis keenii septentrionalis* Trouessart). Two specimens of this bat, collected at Aurora, Preston County, are in the United States National Museum, and one skin from a specimen collected in Braxton County is in the British Museum.

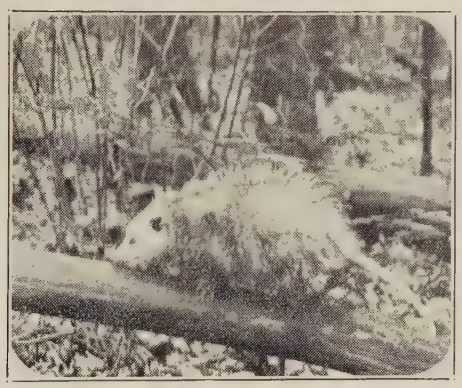
Big Brown Bat *(Eptesicus fuscus fuscus* Beauvois). A few individuals of

this species were found in Cronwell Cave in March, 1928. It is probable this bat occurs in many parts of the State.

Red Bat *(Nycteris borealis borealis* Muller). This wide-ranging species is not uncommon in West Virginia. Even in flight at twilight, it can be recognized by its reddish color.

Hoary Bat *(Nycteris cinerea* Beauvois). The hoary bat is said to migrate at least to the southern border of the United States, where it spends the winter. It breeds farther north, and is reported as occurring in West Virginia.

V. Family *Ursidae*—Bears. Although there are in North America almost a



—*A. B. Brooks*

OPOSSUM

hundred forms of bears belonging to three genera, the family is represented in this State by a single species. Under ordinary conditions, the black bear is harmless. It should be classed as one of the game animals and be protected during certain seasons. Depredations committed by certain individuals have resulted in an undeserved prejudice on the part of stock-raisers against the entire bear tribe.

Black Bear *(Euarctos americanus americanus* Pallas). The bear was once found throughout the State but is now chiefly confined to the deep forests. Large areas of timbered lands, now overgrown with thickets, provide good cover and food for this animal.

VI. Family *Procyonidae*—Raccoons. This family, which includes also the Coatis and Kinkajous, chiefly southern mammals, is represented in West Virginia by the following well-known species.

Eastern Raccoon *(Procyon lotor lotor* Linnaeus). The raccoon inhabits forested sections throughout the State, although excessive hunting and trapping have caused it to disappear from many localities.

VII. Family *Mustelidae* — Weasels, Minks, etc. This is a large family, including about eight subfamilies and numerous species. It is represented in West Virginia by the following species.

Alleghenian Least Weasel *(Mustela allegheniensis* Rhoads). A specimen of this weasel was caught by Elliott Hickman, at Oglebay Park, Ohio County, on November 30, 1928. The United States Bureau of Biological Survey has two other West Virginia records for this mammal, one from Huttonsville, Randolph County, and one from Travelers Repose, Pocahontas County.

New York Weasel *(Mustela noveboracensis noveboracensis* Emmons). This is the common weasel found in all parts of West Virginia.

Common Mink *(Mustela vison mink* Peale and Beauvois). The mink, although nowhere abundant in this region, is found in most parts of the State.

Canada Otter *(Lutra Canadensis canadensis* Schreber). The valuable fur of this mammal has caused it to be trapped out of most sections of the State. It is still found, however, along certain streams in the less populous counties.

Alleghenian Spotted Skunk *(Spilogale putorius* Linnaeus). Although the spotted skunk is less widely distributed than the following species, it is found in many parts of the State, especially at low elevations in southern and eastern counties.

Eastern Skunk *(Mephitis nigra* Peale and Beauvois). This skunk, which is

common in many parts of the State, was taken and identified at Oglebay Park in 1929.

Florida Skunk *(Mephitis elongata* Bangs). The United States Bureau of Biological Survey reports this species from Greenbank and Travelers Repose, Pocahontas County. Its range is from "Florida to the mountains of West Virginia."

VIII. Family *Canidae* — Foxes, etc. The members of this family include the wolves, coyotes, and foxes. The gray

—*A. B. Brooks*

GRAY FOX

wolf, which once lived in the forests of the State, is now extinct. The two foxes represent separate genera.

Eastern Red Fox *(Vulpes fulva* Desmarest). The range of this fox covers all of West Virginia.

Eastern Gray Fox *(Urocyon cinereoargenteus cinereoargenteus* Schreber). This species is found in most parts of the State, sometimes with the red fox, but often preferring localities where the latter is only occasionally seen.

Gray Wolf *(Canis lycaon* Schreber). The wolf was once common (see general account) but is no longer found in West Virginia.

IX. Family *Felidae*—Cats. Although two or three species of the cat family once lived in West Virginia, only one now survives. The majority of the members of this family are found in the South and West.

Adirondack Cougar or Panther *(Felis couguar* Kerr). As stated in the general account, this mammal appears to be extinct in West Virginia.

Bay Lynx or Wild Cat *(Lynx rufus rufus* Schreber). This cat inhabits the rough mountain forests of many parts of the State.

X. Family *Sciuridae*—Squirrels, etc. This large family of rodents includes the woodchucks, prairie dogs, various kinds of squirrels, and their near relatives. Its representatives in West Virginia are the following.

Southern Woodchuck *(Marmota monax monax* Linnaeus). The distribution of the woodchuck is practically state-wide. Although it has long been hunted and trapped because of its destructive habits, it does not appear to lose much ground.

Fisher's Chipmunk *(Tamias striatus fisheri* Howell). Ground squirrel is the name generally given to this small member of the squirrel tribe. It is common throughout the State.

Southern Red Squirrel *(Sciurus hudsonicus loquax* Bangs). Specimens of the red squirrel taken at Oglebay Park near Wheeling in 1928 and 1929, have been identified by specialists as the above species. This mammal is plentiful in many parts of the State, especially in the spruce and hemlock forests.

Southern Gray Squirrel *(Sciurus carolinensis carolinensis* Gmelin). It seems probable that the smaller gray squirrel of southern and eastern counties is this subspecies.

Northern Gray Squirrel *(Sciurus carolinensis leucotis* Gapper). A specimen taken at Oglebay Park in 1928 has been identified as this form. It is evidently a common squirrel in some localities, especially in deep forests of high elevations.

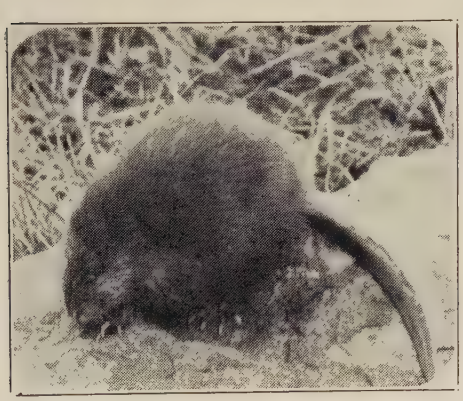
Northern Fox Squirrel *(Sciurus niger neglectus* Gray). The range of this squirrel is recorded by Gerrit S. Miller in *Recent North American Mammals* as

extending into West Virginia. It is included in the lists of mammals of the State previously published.

Western Fox Squirrel *(Sciurus niger rufiventer* Geoffroy). Specimens of the fox squirrel taken at Oglebay Park in 1928 have been identified by specialists in Washington, D. C., as this species.

Small Eastern Flying Squirrel *(Glaucomys volans volans* Linnaeus). Because this animal is active only at night, it is infrequently seen. It may be classed, however, as fairly common in many parts of the State.

XI. Family *Castoridae*—Beaver. This family has a single genus, with about a dozen forms, in North America.



—*A. B. Brooks*

MUSKRAT

Canadian Beaver *(Castor canadensis canadensis* Kuhl.). The beaver, as mentioned in the general statement at the beginning of this article, once occupied the State, but is now extinct, or practically so. The colony which recently appeared in Hampshire County seems to have disappeared.

XII. Family *Cricetidae*—Mice, etc. This large family includes the following West Virginia species, some of which are well known. Some species are rare and others, even though they are abundant, are little known except to persons making a study of them.

Small-eared Harvest Mouse *(Reithrodontomys humulis impiger* Bangs). The type locality of this mouse is White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It has a very limited range, so far as it is known, being given at "northern Virginia and the mountains of West Virginia."

Merriam Harvest Mouse *(Reithrodontomys humulis merriami* Allen). Although the limits of the range of this mouse are unknown, the species is listed for West Virginia by A. H. Howell in *North American Fauna No. 36.*

Cloudland White-footed Mouse *(Peromyscus maniculatus nubiterrae* Rhoads). This mouse is found in the Canadian life zone, which extends along the Allegheny Mountains through West Virginia.

Northern White-footed Mouse *(Peromyscus leucopus noveboracensis* Fisher). Many specimens collected at Oglebay Park in 1928 and 1929 have been identified as this species.

Alleghany Wood Rat *(Neotoma pennsylvanica* Stone). This rat, which in no way is to be compared with the destructive introduced rats, lives in caves and cliffs in the mountainous parts of the State.

Stone Lemming Mouse *(Synaptomys cooperi stonei* Rhoads). Specimens of this mouse have been collected at Cranberry Glades, Travelers Repose, and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Carolina Red-backed Mouse *(Evotomys carolinensis* Merriam). This species is reported from the higher parts of the Allegheny Mountains of West Virginia.

Eastern Meadow Mouse *(Microtus pennsylvanicus pennsylvanicus* Ord). Many specimens taken at Oglebay Park have been identified as this species. It is one of the most abundant mammals throughout the State.

Rock Vole *(Microtus chrotorrhinus chrotorrhinus* Miller). This rare mouse was first collected by Fred E. Brooks and later by E. A. Preble, at Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County. Previous to these collections its range was not known to extend this far south.

Mole Pine Mouse *(Pitymys pinetorum scalopsoides* Audubon and Bachman). Brooks, in the West Virginia Board of

Agriculture Report, 1910, records this mouse from French Creek, Terra Alta, Morgantown, Buckhannon, and White Sulphur Springs. This destructive species is probably distributed in many parts of the State.

Common Muskrat *(Ondatra zibethica zibethica* Linnaeus). The muskrat inhabits streams and swamp places throughout the State.

XIII. Family *Muridae* — Rats and Mice. This family includes our introduced rats and mice.

Black Rat *(Rattus rattus rattus* Linnaeus). Apparently rare in West Virginia and possibly exterminated. Specimens have been collected by Surber at White Sulphur Springs.

Norway Rat *(Rattus norvegicus* Erxleben). This is the common destructive rat of barns and alleys.

House Mouse *(Mus musculus musculus* Linnaeus). The house mouse is another destructive introduced mammal, which is well known.

XIV. Family *Zapodidae* — Jumping Mice. This family is represented in West Virginia by the two following species.

Hudson Bay Jumping Mouse *(Zapus hudsonius hudsonius* Zimmerman). This rare mouse was collected at Wheeling by E. A. Preble of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. It is also recorded from French Creek and Sherrard (Brooks).

Woodland Jumping Mouse *(Napaeozapus insignis insignis* Miller). A specimen of this mouse was collected at Oglebay Park on January 28, 1929. Brooks, in the Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1910, records this mouse from French Creek, Cranberry Glades, and Turkeybone Mountain.

XV. Family *Erethizontidae*—Porcupine. Included in this family in North America are seven forms of northern porcupines and a few tropical mammals belonging to another genus of prehensile-tailed porcupines.

Canada Porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum dorsatum* Linnaeus). The porcupine occurs in West Virginia only along the higher mountains, and even there it is very rarely found.

XVI. Family *Leporidae*—Hares and Rabbits. About one hundred forms of hares and rabbits are found in North America. The following are native in West Virginia.

Virginia Varying Hare *(Lepus americanus virginianus* Harlan). The varying hare, or snowshoe hare, inhabits the deep forests of the more elevated parts of the State. It is plentiful in restricted areas but must be considered one of our rare mammals.

Eastern Cottontail *(Sylvilagus floridanus mallurus* Thomas). The range of this rabbit in West Virginia seems to be confined chiefly to the counties east of the Allegheny Mountains.

Mearn's Cottontail *(Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsii* Allen). This is the common rabbit of the middle and western parts of the State. Specimens collected at Oglebay Park in 1929 were identified as of this species.

New England Cottontail *(Sylvilagus transitionalis* Bangs). This is a mountain rabbit, chiefly, being listed as occurring in West Virginia. Specimens collected in Morgan County in 1915 were identified as this species.

XVII. Family *Cervidae*—Deer. The deer family includes the elk, deer, caribou, and moose. The deer listed below is the only remaining native member of this family, although the elk was once found here.

American Wapati, or Elk *(Cervus canadensis canadensis* Erxleben). As elsewhere stated in this article, the elk is now extinct in West Virginia. A few domestic animals have escaped and are running wild.

Virginia Deer, or White-tailed Deer *(Odocoileus virginianus virginianus* Boddaert). This deer, once plentiful throughout the State, was almost ex-

terminated through excessive hunting and lack of protection. It is now increasing.

Eastern Bison, or Buffalo *(Bison bison pennsylvanicus* Shoemaker). See the general statement at the beginning of this article.

(Prepared by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia. Read and approved by Dr. H. H. T. Jackson, of the Biological Survey.)

MANN, ISAAC T., Bramwell, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Matthew and Elizabeth N. (Curry) Mann. Born July 23, 1863, at Fort Spring, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Wife, Vernie Meyers. Educated in private schools and by tutors. In 1885, entered the Greenbrier Valley Bank and in 1889 organized the Bank of Bramwell. Helped develop and is still interested in the coal and lumber business of Greenbrier and adjoining counties. Is president of the following institutions: Pocahontas Fuel Company, Incorporated, Pocahontas, Virginia; Bank of Bramwell, Bramwell, West Virginia; Bank of Pocahontas, Pocahontas, Virginia; Greenbrier Coal and Coke Company, Bramwell, West Virginia; and Beaver Creek Consolidated Coal Company, Huntington, West Virginia. Is director of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, and numerous other corporations. Republican. Presbyterian. Chevy Chase, Metropolitan, Burning Tree, and Congressional clubs, Washington, D. C.

MANNINGTON, Marion County, is built upon an elevation at the confluence of Pyles Fork Creek and Buffalo Creek, sixty miles east of Wheeling and eighty miles south of Pittsburgh, in a section of the State which is generally hilly and which is devoted to horticulture and sheep and stock raising. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Monongahela West Penn Electric Railroad, State Route 6, and the Ohio River turnpike. It has two banks, with total deposits of $1,900,000 and resources of $2,270,000; two modern theaters; one semi-weekly and one weekly newspaper; and nine churches.

THE WORK OF BEAVERS IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

The town has two municipal parks owned by the city. One consists of forty-four acres on which are located artesian wells for water supply, a pump station, and a dwelling. About one-half of this park is wooded. The other park consists of eight and one-half acres used as a playground and sports field. The water system, recently installed, is modern in

every respect. Electric service is furnished at a low rate. The town has ten miles of paved streets. There are one senior high school with an enrollment of 300 and a library with over 6000 volumes; one junior high school with an enrollment of 160, and three elementary schools with an enrollment of 640. Forty-one teachers are employed in the three schools. A commission form of government is maintained, consisting of a mayor and two commissioners. Taxable property for 1927 amounted to $4,824,348, the tax rate on each $100 value being 96 cents. The total indebtedness including all bonds amounts to $119,298.54.

The population is approximately 5000, having grown from a few hundred to the present number because of the oil and gas industry of which the town is the center in northern West Virginia. Many of the largest oil and gas companies in the State maintain headquarters here. Gasoline refineries, pipe lines, tool-making shops, pottery plants, and glass-making plants are situated in the city. The entire district is underlaid with Pittsburgh, Mapletown, and other veins of coal.

Mannington is located on a one-thousand-acre tract that was originally patented by Robert Rutherford in 1775, and the city now stands on the site of what was, at that time, an Indian village. It was platted in 1853 by David Cunningham, and incorporated in 1856. From 1849 to 1851 three civil engineers named Burton, Cameron, and Mannings surveyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad right of way through that section of the country, and Mannington was first named Mannings.

(Data furnished by H. G. Moore for Kiwanis Club.)

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA, is an organization of the leading executives of the manufacturing concerns of the State. An annual meeting is held at different points in the State. Headquarters are maintained in Fairmont, West Virginia.

MANUFACTURING IN WEST VIRGINIA. The upward path of the human race is hewn by material development. To trace this development in West Virginia through all its evolutions, from the country blacksmith shop, the whipsaw, the jack plane, the hominy block, and the hand loom to some of the world's largest manufacturing establishments now within her borders, would be to write a volume. Instead of this, but brief mention can be made here of industrial enterprises which give the State a high place in commerce and trade.

Because of the wealth of coal in West Virginia and consequently because of the vast development of this resource, the State's advantages as a manufacturing community have been largely overlooked. Yet West Virginia will reap the rich harvest that is due her only when her manufacturing potentialities are fully developed. The vast deposits of coal, the great oil pools, the immeasurable gas supply, the innumerable opportunities for hydro-electric development—these form mighty advantages for turning raw materials into finished products. They prophesy a tremendous development for the near future.

But even though the various manufacturing interests of West Virginia have not reached that state of development which conditions warrant, they are at present of great magnitude, and their growth during the last decade has been rapid and steady.

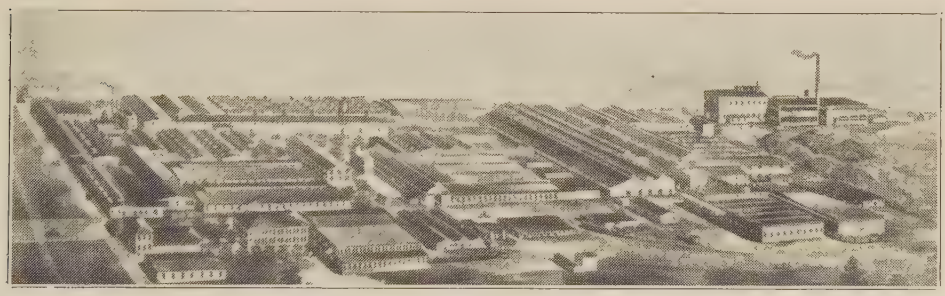
The industries of the State are greatly diversified. The manufacture of practically every known article takes place within the borders. The State has a number of factories ranking as the largest of their kind in the world. A steady growth in each county is noted each year.

Manufacturing statistics for West Virginia deserve attention. The latest report (1929) of the Bureau of Labor of West Virginia gives the firm name and address of 3,695 industries—an increase of 531 over 1928. In these industries there are 109,335 male and 18,861

female employees, or a total of 128,196 workers. This is an increase of 8,134 males and 852 females, or an increase of 8,986 employees, over the preceding year. Of the fifty-five counties of the State, there are nine that have over 100 plants each. Ohio County leads with 425, followed by Kanawha with 300, Cabell with 285, Wood with 248, Harrison with 163, Marshall with 155, Monongalia with 137, Hancock with 134, and Berkeley with 108. Cabell County leads in the total number of employees with 16,373, followed by Kanawha with 14,759, Hancock with 13,537, Ohio with 12,326, Wood with 10,238, Harrison with 6,310, and Marshall with 6,072. These are the seven counties having above 5,000 employees each. Ohio County leads in the number of female workers with 3,011, Wood second with 2,693, followed by Cabell with 2,090, Berkeley with 1,994, Kanawha with 1,764, and Hancock with 1,446. Cabell has 14,283 male employees, Kanawha 12,995, Hancock 12,091, Ohio 9,315, Wood 7,545, and Marshall 5,635. The State as a whole shows 14 per cent female employees. For the whole United States the percentage of female employees working for remuneration is about 25 per cent.

Iron and Steel. When the last comparative figures on the production of iron and steel were published by the Federal Census Bureau, West Virginia ranked sixth among the states. The value of the annual production in the State now approximates $128,000,000, and 20,287 persons are employed in the industry.

The counties of the Northern Panhandle, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, and Marshall, lead in the iron and steel industry. In Ohio County more than 7,000 persons are engaged in the iron and steel and metal products industries. The Wheeling Steel Corporation has a number of mills. This concern manufactures such products as steel sheets, metal ceiling, stoves, ovens, pig iron and refined metals, lard pails, grease cans, tin cans, and metal plates. There are also the Wheeling Stamping Company, manufacturers of lanterns, burners, and tubes; the Hazel-Atlas Company, makers of metal caps; La Belle Iron Works (merged with Wheeling Steel Corporation), makers of steel plates and cut nails; American Sheet and Tin Plate Company; Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company, makers of castings; J. E. Moss Iron Works, makers of structural steel; and numerous smaller plants.



PLANT OF THE KELLY AXE COMPANY, CHARLESTON. LARGEST AXE FACTORY IN THE WORLD

In Brooke County, in addition to the Wheeling Steel Corporation plant at Beech Bottom, a large tin plate and sheet mill is operated at Follansbee by the Follansbee Brothers Company. The Eagle Manufacturing Company at Wellsburg makes steel products. In this county 2,700 persons are employed in metal industries.

Hancock County at the top of the Panhandle has more than 10,000 persons em-

ployed in the manufacture of iron and steel. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has a small mill at Chester, the Phelps Can Company at Weirton, and the Weirton Steel Company at Weirton.

In Harrison County the Weirton Steel Company has another large plant that manufactures sheet tin. The Phelps Can Company also manufactures tin cans in this county.

Wood County has a number of manufacturing plants engaged in the iron and steel industry, including the Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, makers of black and galvanized sheets; the Baldwin Tool Works, makers of shovels; the Blackwood Electric Steel Corporation, makers of electric furnaces; the Donovan Boiler Works; and the Knickerbocker Stamping Company.

In the southern section of the State, Kanawha and Cabell counties lead in the iron and steel industry. The American Car and Foundry Company manufactures railroad and mine cars. The International Nickel Company and West Virginia Rail Company are the largest concerns operating in the county.

In Kanawha County the Kelly Axe Company, makers of axes, scythes, hammers, and hatchets, is larger than all other axe factories in the world combined. The Ward Engineering Works manufactures water tube boilers and marine engines; the Fletcher Enamel Company, at Dunbar, enamel ware; and the Kanawha Manufacturing Company, mine equipment.

The Glass Industry. Cheap fuel and the presence of glass sands have made West Virginia one of the most attractive states for the manufacture of glass, and within the State are found some of the largest plants of the kind in the world. Glass is manufactured in seventeen of the fifty-five counties in West Virginia, and the value of the production of forty-eight plants aggregates nearly $50,000,000 annually. At the latest Federal census, West Virginia ranked second in the Union in the production of glass. In that year the State was producing 65.7 per cent of the jelly glasses, tumblers, and goblets, and 43.7 per cent of the stemware in the United States.

Sheet glass, window glass, tumblers, goblets, jelly glasses, stemware, tableware, illuminating glass, marbles, vases, containers, radio plate, lenses, reflectors, and bottles are some of the products of West Virginia factories.

In the State there are 10,248 men and 1,942 women employed in this industry.

Harrison County leads the other counties of the State in the production of glass. Approximately 4,000 persons are employed in the industry in the county. At Clarksburg the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company has the largest tumbler factory in the world, and the Owens Bottle Company operates a large plant.

Monongalia, Marion, Ohio, Cabell, and Kanawha counties are among the leading counties in the production of this commodity. In Monongalia County, Morgantown has ten glass plants employing more than 1,200 men, and Star City, near by, has three firms manufacturing glass.

The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, the Central Glass Works, and the Wheeling Glass and Manufacturing Company are the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of glass in Wheeling, Ohio County, but five other firms are engaged in that industry.

Two of the largest glass plants in West Virginia are located in Kanawha County, in Kanawha City, a suburb of Charleston. The Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company is the largest in the world, and the Owens Bottle Company is the largest plant of its kind in the world. There are two glass plants at Dunbar, one at Saint Albans, one at Glasgow, and one at South Charleston.

There has also been a large growth in the glass industry in Cabell County in recent years. At Huntington there are eight plants engaged in the manufacture of glass and glass products, including the West Virginia Glass Manufacturing

Company, the Interstate Window Company, the Boldt Glass Company, and the American Thermos Bottle Company. Fifteen hundred persons are employed in the production of glassware in Cabell County.

In Marion County there are two large glass-manufacturing plants, the Monongah Glass Company and the Owens Bottle Company, which also has large plants at Charleston and Clarksburg. The Mountain State Glass Company has a plant at Mannington.

Lumber and Lumber Products. When the last Federal industrial census was taken, West Virginia ranked second in the production of hardwood lumber, seventeenth in the production of all species, and twentieth in the value of her lumber products. It is interesting to compare this ranking with her place as fortieth in area and twenty-seventh in population. The value of the production, according to the census statistics, was $38,726,959. The number of concerns manufacturing lumber and timber

PLANT OF HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY, CLARKSBURG.
THE LARGEST TUMBLER FACTORY IN THE WORLD

In Lewis County the Interstate Window Glass Company, the Louie Glass Company, and the Weston Glass Company have large plants.

Glass is manufactured in three other counties of the Northern Panhandle. The Fostoria Glass Company at Moundsville makes high-grade glassware. There are two glass plants at Cameron in Marshall County; four plants in Brooke County, at Wellsburg and Follansbee; and one in Hancock County.

Other counties where glass and glass products are manufactured are: Wood, four plants; Taylor, three plants; Tyler, two plants; Wetzel, three plants; Doddridge, two plants; and Wirt, one plant.

products reported in 1928 was 249, employing 13,406 persons.

The unusual variety of tree life in West Virginia is due to the range of altitude of more than four thousand feet, equivalent to fifteen degrees of latitude, the variety of soils found, the geographical position, and the topography. On the hills and in the valleys the early pioneers found trees of remarkable size and beauty, but with the development of the State's resources, great forests have succumbed to the farmer who cleared the land for agricultural purposes and to the woodman, and millions of feet of the finest hardwood lumber have been transported to the markets.

West Virginia reached her highest production of lumber in 1909, when she was first in the production of this essential commodity. Since that time there has been a gradual diminution in production. There yet remain, however, great forests of virgin timber in some sections of the State.

Pottery, Porcelain, and Chinaware. West Virginia is the third state in the Union in pottery production. Government statistics compiled in 1925 show that only Ohio and New Jersey exceed West Virginia. The annual production now approximates $16,000,000.

More than 5,000 persons are employed in the State in the manufacture of pottery, porcelain, and chinaware. Hancock County is the foremost county of the State in this industry. One plant alone at Newell, the Homer Laughlin China Company, is the largest in the world. Nine concerns are engaged in the industry in Hancock County: five at Newell, three at Chester, and one at New Cumberland.

Clothing and Cloth Products. The annual value of clothing and cloth products manufactured in West Virginia approximates $26,000,000. More than 8,000 persons, about evenly divided between the sexes, are employed in this industry. There are forty-eight manufacturing plants scattered over the State.

The counties of the eastern section of the State, principally Berkeley and Jefferson, lead in this industry. The largest single plant is operated by the Interwoven Mills, manufacturers of men's hose, at Martinsburg. In this plant approximately 1,500 persons are employed, of which number more than 1,000 are women. Parkersburg is the largest center for the manufacture of men's clothing. Blankets are manufactured in several cities.

Chemicals. Capital to the amount of $25,000,000 is invested in West Virginia in the manufacture of chemicals. The value of the products of these plants is in excess of $20,000,000. The industry employs more than 3,000 persons. It is one of the infant industries of the State, and is expected to develop into tremendous proportions because of the accessibility of materials.

PLANT OF THE H. R. WYLLIE CHINA COMPANY, HUNTINGTON

The Great Kanawha Valley is admirably adapted to chemical manufacture. Almost a century ago large quantities of salt were being manufactured from abundant brines of great strength and quality found along the Kanawha River near Charleston. Although the salt industry has diminished, these brines are an important factor in the manufacture of chemicals.

In Harrison County the Grasselli Chemical Company has large plants at Clarksburg and Meadowbrook.

South Charleston, Belle, and Nitro are the sites of chemical plants in Kanawha County. The Barium Reduction Corporation, E. C. Klipstein Sons Company, Carbon Carbide Company, and the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company are located at South Charleston. The Belle Alkali Company, the Lazote, and the DuPont Company are at Belle.

Tanneries and Leather Products. Approximately 2,000 persons are employed in tanneries and other establishments manufacturing leather products. The value of the annual production aggregates $10,000,000. West Virginia is rated tenth in the leather industry, according to government figures. Shoes are manufactured by the Graham Brothers Shoe Company at Parkersburg and by the Perry-Norvell Company at Huntington.

Other concerns engaged in the leather industry are William Flaccus Oak Leather Company, Buckhannon; Greenbrier Tannery, Marlinton; Pocahontas Tannery Company, Durbin; J. G. Hoffmann's Sons Company, Gormania, Grant County; Wm. F. Mosser Company and J. K. Mosser Company, Richwood; Paw Paw Tannery, Paw Paw, Morgan County; and the Potomac Tannery, Moorefield, Hardy County.

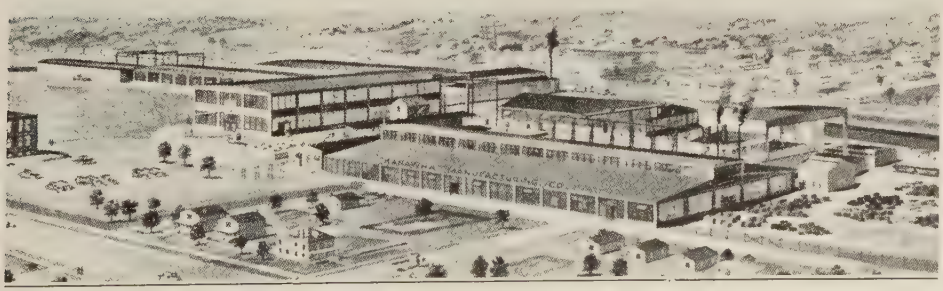
Paper and Pulp. Paper and pulp mills in West Virginia employ 1,300 persons. The value of production amounts annually to more than $10,000,000. Six counties have concerns engaged in this industry.

The largest mill, located at Richwood, Nicholas County, is operated by the Cherry River Paper Company. The second largest concern is operated at Cass, Pocahontas County, by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. The Parsons Paper and Pulp Company operates a mill at Parsons in Tucker County.

Wellsburg, Brooke County, has four plants engaged in the manufacture of paper products: the S. George Company, the George and Sherrard Paper Company, the Hammond Bag and Paper Company, and the Harvey Paper Company.

Jefferson County has three paper-products factories. The Harpers Ferry Paper Company and the Shenandoah Paper Company are at Harpers Ferry, and the Halltown Paper Board Company at Halltown.

Canning, Fruit Packing, and Preserving. Twenty-four establishments employing nearly 1,000 persons are listed in the State as engaged in canning, fruit packing, and preserving.



PLANT OF THE KANAWHA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHARLESTON, MANUFACTURERS OF COAL MINING EQUIPMENT

The counties of the Eastern Panhandle, where the large commercial apple and peach orchards are found, lead in this industry. Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson counties contain practically all of these plants. In Morgan County, eight of them are found at Berkeley Springs and five at Stotler's Cross Roads. Berkeley County has four plants: two at Martinsburg and two at Inwood. Four plants are located in Jefferson County: three at Ranson and one at Charles Town.

The largest individual plant in this group is located at Inwood, Berkeley County, where apple products are manufactured by the C. H. Musselman Company. The State also maintains at Inwood a community packing house, for which liberal appropriations are made by the Legislature. Experts are engaged at the packing house to teach orchardists methods of grading and packing apples.

Other Industries. Fifty-five concerns engaged in the manufacture of brick, sand, lime, and clay products do an annual business in excess of $9,000,000. These industries give employment to nearly 2,000 persons.

Hancock County leads in the manufacture of brick. Six brick plants are located at New Cumberland, and another at Kenilworth. Brick is manufactured at Charleston, Huntington, Clarksburg, Morgantown, and Moundsville.

Salt is manufactured in Kanawha and Mason counties. In the former county at Malden a plant has manufactured salt for nearly one hundred years. Salt factories are located also at Hartford and Mason in Mason County.

Wheeling and Huntington are the centers for tobacco manufacturing. In the former city there are three large plants: Bloch Brothers, manufacturers of tobacco and cigarettes, and Marsh and Sons and Augustus Pollack, manufacturers of stogies. Two tobacco warehouses are maintained at Huntington.

The manufacture of water craft is the greatest industry of Point Pleasant, at the confluence of the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. Four concerns there are engaged in the construction of steamboats, steel boats, and barges, and general repairing. One of these, the Marietta Manufacturing Company, employs more than three hundred persons.

Large as the increase in manufacturing has been in the last decade, it is expected to be very much larger in the near future. The development of newly discovered deposits of glass sand in close proximity to newly tapped gas fields, will, no doubt, cause the construction of glass plants in the vicinity of the new gas districts.

A tremendous increase has taken place in the pottery business in the State. Those competent to judge confidently predict a further expansion of vast proportions. The growth of this business has been brought about chiefly by the cheapness of gas, which is the ideal fuel for pottery purposes. The manufacture of ornamental tile, roofing tile, and kindred articles has also largely increased in the last five years.

The climate of West Virginia is one of the advantages offered to manufacturing plants. The cool nights are of interest and importance to those manufacturers whose employees work in intense artificial heat.

The State is a most inviting field for manufacturing industries.

MARGARETTE COAL COMPANY, Marfrance, West Virginia, was organized in 1920. Two mines in State at Marfrance. Coal is taken from the New River Smokeless seam. Average annual production, 350,000 tons; 400 employees. Picking tables and loading booms are used. The coal is marketed in the East and the West.

MARIETTA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Point Pleasant, West Virginia, manufacturers of complete shallow-draft river boats. One plant in

A West Virginia Sawmill, Part of a
Big Timbering Operation

State at Point Pleasant; has ship yard, machine shop, and foundry, occupying 100,000 square feet of floor space; valued at $1,600,000; employing 500 people. Steel and pig iron are the raw materials used. Annual production, $2,000,000. Largest plant in the United States making complete shallow-draft river boats. Has put more power in strictly shallow-draft river boats than any other firm in the world. Market includes United States and South America.

MARION COUNTY. Population, 54,571 in 1920 as determined by the official enumeration made by the United States Census Bureau; a marked increase was noted during the five years following the decennial census, and an estimate of 61,243 was made by the bureau on July 1, 1925. The land area of the county is 313.55 square miles. Located in the northern central part of the State and separated by one county from Pennsylvania and by another from Ohio. Bounded on the north by Monongalia County; on the east by Monongalia and Taylor counties; on the south by Taylor and Harrison counties; and on the west by Wetzel County. The surface is broken by small hills which are easily cultivated. Toward the heads of the streams, however, the hills become rougher and steeper, especially that portion found in the western section along the Wetzel County line, and in the eastern part. The altitude of the county ranges from about 840 feet where the Monongahela River crosses the line in the northeast to a little over 2000 feet in the extreme eastern corner.

The Tygarts Valley and West Fork rivers flow into the county, the former entering from Taylor and the latter from Harrison County; they unite a short distance above the city of Fairmont to form the Monongahela River. The Monongahela meets the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh and forms the Ohio River. The principal western tributaries of the Monongahela in Marion County are Paw Paw Creek, and Buffalo Creek, the latter with its Pyles and Davy forks and other tributaries draining a large area in the center and west. Little Creek and Prickett Creek are the largest tributaries from the east. The tributaries of Tygarts Valley River are small in this county; Booths Creek, Coons Creek, Tavebaugh Creek, and Little Bingamon Creek are important tributaries of the West Fork.

Marion County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose line crosses the entire county in a general north-and-south direction, following generally the valleys of the West Fork and the Monongahela, and across the county from northeast to southwest. It is also served by a splendid system of Federal, State, and county roads, all converging at Fairmont and radiating out to almost all points in the county, like the spokes of a giant wheel. United States Route 19 enters the county from the north, from Morgantown to Fairmont and on to Clarksburg and points south; State Route 6 enters from Wetzel County and crosses the county in a general northwest-to-southeast direction and on to Pruntytown, where it forms a junction with United States Route 50. State Route 73, from Fairmont to Morgantown, serves the western section of the county. In addition to these highways, the county has developed a fine system of improved and hard-surfaced roads.

Fairmont is the county seat and the most important town in the county. It was established as Middletown, then in Monongalia County, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1820, and was located on lands then belonging to Boaz Fleming. The name was changed to Fairmont by an act of the Assembly adopted on February 4, 1843. The city is located on the Monongahela River, in the eastern part of the county, and has an altitude of 883 feet above sea level. It is an important manufacturing center, the metropolis of a great industrial section, and also the site of two important State institutions. The Fairmont State Normal School, es-

tablished March 4, 1868, as a part of the State educational system, serves the educational needs of a wide scope of country. The other State institution is Fairmont Hospital No. 2, an emergency hospital maintained for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. It was originally established as a miners' hospital, but the scope has been greatly enlarged in recent years.

The county is subdivided into seven magisterial districts, Fairmont, Grant, Lincoln, Mannington, Paw Paw, Union, and Winfield. Independent school districts are maintained in Union and Fairmont districts, the subdivision in each case bearing the same name as the magisterial district.

Marion County is in an agricultural section, though the development of the many natural resources is usually given

—*H. E. Leeper*

BEVERLY ROAD, MARION COUNTY

By road, Fairmont is 258 miles from Bluefield, 172 miles from Charleston, 26 miles from Clarksburg, 183 miles from Martinsburg, and 80 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation in Marion County as determined for the purpose of taxation by the 1928 assessment was: real estate, $64,840,538; personal property, $16,430,493; public utility property, $22,298,403; total, $103,569,434. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $2.59 on each $100 valuation.

first place in any statement. It is also an industrial county and has many and varied manufacturing plants. The coal, oil, and gas development is one of the great sources of its wealth.

Marion County has seven seams of minable coal and a vast coal reserve for future development. The seams range from the Washington to the Lower Kittanning, and the excellence of the coal, together with adequate shipping facilities and easy access to markets, has caused this industry to assume great

importance. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, the total production amounted to 8,708,342 tons, an increase of more than 150,000 tons over the previous year. It is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve of Marion County amounts to 4,317,089,326 tons, and the stratas are so overlapped that there is an average of a little more than two seams of coal underlying each surface acre.

Iron ore is found in many parts of the county. Potters' clay and fire clay are abundant. This latter has been developed, and large potteries and brick and tile plants are operated at Mannington, Fairmont, and other places.

Oil and gas development in Marion County is an industry of vast importance. Practically the entire section west of the Monongahela River has been drilled, and some of the very best oil and gas fields in the State are located there. The Mannington field was of first importance some years ago, but the great reserve of oil and gas has been very much depleted. The field is yet producing and pump and compressor stations are maintained at Farmington, Hoult, Mannington, and Rachel.

Manufacturing plants of varying size and of varied products are located at the several towns in the county. The principal manufactured products are byproducts of bituminous coal, pressed glassware, glass containers, other glassware, corrugated paper boxes, aluminum ware, mining machinery, coal-tar products, sanitary pottery, drilling and fishing tools.

Marion County has in its farms a source of wealth that must not be overlooked. The county has principally a limestone soil, rich, deep, and productive. The improved system of highways, and the electric and steam railways have made easy the transportation of all farm products to the ready markets afforded by the cities and industrial towns. Hence, truck farming and small-fruit growing are a source of profit to the farmer. The county has an area of approximately 201,600 acres, of which 160,169 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm area was divided into 2,460 farms, 2,117 of which were operated by owners, 16 by managers, and 327 by tenants.

Marion County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia adopted January 14, 1842. The territory comprising the county was taken from parts of Monongalia and Harrison counties, and it was named in honor of General Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" and leader of the American forces in the War of the Revolution. The first meeting of the gentlemen justices, who then composed the county court, was held at the home of William Kerr at Middletown, now Fairmont, on April 4, 1842, when the county government was organized. The justices were John S. Barnes, Thomas S. Haymond, Thomas Watson, and William Swearingen. The meeting was adjourned to the Methodist Episcopal Church, which served as a courthouse for a time.

MARKLE, HERBERT, Bluefield, West Virginia. Electrical engineer and business manager. Son of Gershom T. and Ella I. (Ricketts) Markle. Born August 8, 1875, in LaFayette, Indiana. Wife, Harriet Andrews. Attended public school in Indiana; B.M.E. degree from the electrical school of Purdue University, Lafayette, 1895, and E.E., 1900. Electrical engineer with the Jenny Electric Company, 1895-1902; sales engineer of the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, 1902-9; manager of the Consumers Power Company, Stillwater, Minnesota, 1909-12. Manager of Southern Branch of the Appalachian Electric Power Company in Bluefield, since 1912. President of the Bluefield Chamber of Commerce several terms. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason. Bluefield Country Club. Shenandoah Club, Roanoke.

MARLINTON, county seat of Pocahontas County, is situated on the Greenbrier River, 172 miles northeast of

Charleston and 63 miles south of Elkins. It is 2,131 feet above sea level, in the heart of the State's blue-grass region. It is served by the Greenbrier Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 24 and 43. It has three banks, with a capital stock of $175,000 and resources of $1,765,200; two weekly newspapers; one theater; one hospital; a courthouse; and seven churches.

The town has one district high school with an enrollment of 215, and an elementary school with an enrollment of 289. Twenty-five teachers are employed. Approximately four miles of paved streets are maintained. The electric power and water supply are municipally owned and operated.

Marlinton takes its name from Jacob Marlin, who in 1749 settled on the site where the town now stands. The town was chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the State code. It has a population of approximately 2,000.

(Data furnished by Andrew Price, Editor, *Pocahontas Times.)*

MARLINTON BUSINESS MEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1927 for the purpose of encouraging new industries to establish in Marlinton and of promoting co-operation among the business men of the city. It is governed by a board of directors.

MARPLE, A. J., Lorentz, West Virginia. Farmer and stockman. Son of Granville D. and Eliza Loudin Marple. Born March 19, 1857, at Pecks Run, Upshur County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary M. Reger. Attended public schools and French Creek Academy. Managed farming interests. Has been deputy sheriff and sheriff of Upshur County, member board of directors of Spencer Asylum, vice president and director of the Upshur County Fair, president of the Upshur County Farm Bureau, and jury commissioner. Republican. Methodist. Granger.

MARSH, C. O., Philippi, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Isaac B. and Catherine Elizabeth (Righman) Marsh. Born August 30, 1882, in Nestorville, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret Callihan. Attended public school in his home county and Shepherd College. Began teaching school at the age of sixteen and taught sixteen years; served as county superintendent of the Barbour County schools, 1910-14; was assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank in Philippi, 1914-17; became associated with the Clarksburg Trust Company and rose from teller to vice president, 1917-23; since 1927 has been cashier of the Peoples Bank of Philippi. Democrat. Religious preference: Methodist Episcopal Church, South. W. O. W. M. W. A. Kiwanis.

MARSH, DANA S., Sistersville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Newton Leroy and Ellen Jane (Alexander) Marsh. Born March 20, 1892, in Bellaire, Ohio. Attended public school in Ohio and West Virginia. Associated with the Tyler County Bank in Sistersville from 1909 to 1921, when the Tyler County Bank consolidated with the First National Bank to form the First Tyler Bank and Trust Company, with which he is now associated. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Kiwanis.

MARSH, HARVEY, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jefferson and Angelina (Cunningham) Marsh. Born March 15, 1873, near Toll Gate, Ritchie County, West Virginia. Wife, Katherine Roberts. Attended Ritchie County schools; studied law in West Virginia University. Taught in the schools of West Virginia three years and in the schools of the state of Washington two years. Practiced law in Parkersburg; was also interested in real estate and insurance there; elected to the State Senate from the third district in 1922 and was re-elected in 1924. Was appointed a member of the State Road Commission in May, 1927. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

MARSH, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, Athens, Mercer County, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Jefferson and Angelina (Cunningham) Marsh. Born January 29, 1877, at Toll Gate, West Virginia. Wife, Florence Catherine Keller. Was graduated from Wesleyan College, 1901; A.B., West Virginia University, 1907, and A.M., 1912; honorary Ped.D., West Virginia Wesleyan, 1927. Teacher in rural schools; principal of the graded schools of Cairo, West Virginia; superintendent of schools in Harrisville; principal of Fairmont High School. Member of West Virginia State Department of Education for many years; assistant State superintendent of schools; secretary and director of vocational education for State Board of Education. Now president of Concord State Normal School. Has contributed much to the educational system of West Virginia. Has been secretary of the State Board of Regents, of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education, and of the National Rehabilitation Association. In 1913, served on the American commission which studied rural organization in all the countries of Europe. During the World War, was the first food administrator of West Virginia and also Four-Minute Man. Is president of the State Education Association. Author of *Geography of West Virginia*, *The Teacher Outside the School*, and numerous reports, papers, and bulletins. Was at one time editor of the *West Virginia School Journal*. National and State education associations. National Economic League. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Mountaineer. Phi Beta Kappa. Rotary.

MARSHALL, C. LANCE, Mount Hope, West Virginia. Insurance salesman. Son of Williamson and Louisa (Chapman) Marshall. Born December 10, 1893, in Falls District, Fayette County, West Virginia. Wife, Hattie Parker. Attended the public schools of Fayette County; studied commercial law in Washington Institute, Chicago. Has been an insurance salesman and a bookkeeper in Mount Hope for a number of years. Enlisted in the army when the United States entered the World War; served in France in the Second Division in the defense sector at Aisne and Aisne Marne. Was the first United States trooper to water his horse in the Marne River. Received two citations from the French government. Was returned to the United States as an instructor in modern warfare. Served in the State Legislature in 1923 and in 1929. Was deputy assessor of Fayette County for three years. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. American Legion. Disabled American Veterans Association.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Oliver S. and Elizabeth Hammond (Tarr) Marshall. Born July 28, 1881, in New Cumberland, West Virginia. Wife, Rebecca Paull. Educated in Bethany College, West Virginia University, and Yale University. Admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1904. Practiced law in Parkersburg for twenty years. Assistant United States attorney, northern district of West Virginia; special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, 1925-29. Associate partner in law firm Covington, Burling, and Rublee, Washington, D. C. District delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920; delegate at large to the Republican National Convention of 1924 and 1928. Republican. Christian. Elk.

MARSHALL, R. M., Grantsville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of R. R. and Sarah (Stout) Marshall. Born October 3, 1861, in Gilmer County, West Virginia. Wife, Myrtle Simmers. Educated in public schools and Glenville State Normal School. Taught for thirteen years in public schools. Founded the *Calhoun Chronicle* in Grantsville in 1883; edited and published this paper for ten years. Was justice of the peace for eight years. Cashier of Calhoun County Bank for twenty years; now vice president.

MARSHALL COLLEGE, Huntington. The general purpose and ideals of Marshall College are officially stated in the catalogue of 1928 as follows:

> "The fundamental purpose of the institution is to render the best possible service to the people of the State whose creation it is. Rapidly increasing demands upon it have led to substantial expansions in the college. No influence of increasing numbers of students, added courses of study, or greater projects will be allowed to obscure the basic idea of the development of strong, clean, efficient men and women, the type of citizens who stand as a sheet anchor of orderly and beneficent government."

The work of the institution may be listed under three main headings: (1) standard two-year normal course offered to prepare elementary teachers, with a special adaptation of the course for emphasis on the needs of rural teachers; (2) teachers college, which offers approved four-year collegiate courses for the preparation of junior and senior high school teachers; and (3) college of arts and sciences, with the usual departments offering work leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with special adaptations to give preliminary training in several special professions.

Marshall College was the original State normal school for West Virginia and at the present time (1928) sends about 70 per cent of its graduates into the educational field. Its location in the State and its special equipment have caused the State Board of Education to grant it authority to offer collegiate work not designed especially for the training of teachers. Marshall College, in addition to the usual courses, also maintains strong departments in music and art. It is especially designated as the institution to train teachers of commercial subjects.

Training School Facilities. Marshall College has always maintained its own elementary training school, to which students of all grades are admitted upon application. The teachers in the training school are employed and paid by the State. Under expert supervision, they demonstrate methods and provide opportunities for prospective teachers to take charge of classes. The college has a co-operative arrangement with the city schools of Huntington for facilities for observation and directed teaching in junior and senior high schools.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of eighty regular teachers and instructors (1928), about 60 per cent of whom are men. The foregoing number does not include the teachers in the training school and about twenty-five student assistants. The members of the faculty, with a few exceptions, hold degrees of the rank of Master of Arts or higher, a fair percentage possessing the Doctor's degree. The teachers of this institution represent a wide range of institutions.

Campus and Buildings. Marshall College possesses a twenty-five-acre campus of unusual value and beauty in the heart of the city of Huntington. The grounds have attracted much attention because of the extreme care in landscaping and the large number of venerable trees.

The present buildings with their approximate value may be listed as follows:

The main administration and school building, constituting a series of units under the same roof, including offices, classrooms, auditorium, and dormitory	$150,000
Northcott Science Hall	150,000
Physical education building	125,000
On a new addition to the campus recently purchased are several structures being used temporarily for school purposes, including a training-school building, music hall, and Champ Clark cottage	25,000

Equipment. This institution ranks high in equipment. The library contains about 20,000 books. More than 200 periodicals are received regularly. A special science building is well equipped according to modern standards for teaching the sciences, including home economics, with

more than ordinary equipment for instruction in geography.

Enrollment. During the presidency of Dr. Hodges and Mr. Corbly the enrollment was relatively large and was composed mostly of students of high school grade, including a considerable group pursuing upper secondary and early collegiate courses. When secondary students were no longer admitted and interest in teaching was low because of the war conditions, the regular attendance numbered only a few hundred each year; but in recent years the enrollment has grown rapidly. Recent enrollment figures are given below.

	Men	Women	Total
Enrollment October, 1928	488	732	1220
Enrollment February, 1929	469	799	1268

This institution has not emphasized extension classes or correspondence work, but accommodates one hundred or more students in such departments each year.

Support. The following figures show appropriations made for 1929-30.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$235,000
Current General Expenses	50,000
Repairs and Improvements	20,000
Installing Sprinkler System	10,000
Buildings	100,000

History. The history of Marshall College goes back more than a quarter of a century before West Virginia became a state. The space and purpose here assigned will permit only brief reference to important dates.

1825-28. At about this time a private school was conducted by John N. Peck in Mount Hebron Church within the present limits of Huntington.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND WEST CAMPUS, MARSHALL COLLEGE

1837. The Legislature of Virginia established Marshall Academy naming it after John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

1856. A small building was constructed under the general patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

1858. The Legislature of Virginia provided for non-church control under trustees.

1867. The new State of West Virginia founded Marshall College State Normal

School, and some time thereafter money was appropriated to buy most of the present site.

1897-1902. The model or training school was established.

1920. A teachers college was formed with authority to confer the A.B. degree in education.

1922. Adjustments were authorized by which the regular A.B. degree may be conferred by Marshall College.

Principals and Presidents. A list of the presidents follows.

Isaac N. Peck	1838 to 1839
Jacob H. Patton	1839 to 1840
Rev. A. E. Thom	1840 to 1843
Rev. J. B. Poage	1843 to 1850
Rev. W. B. McFarland	1850 to 1853
Rev. Staunton Field	1853 to 1854
William R. Boyer	1854 to 1858
Benjamin H. Thaxton	1858 to 1861

Used for military purposes during Civil War. But little educational work was done. Acquired by State under act of the Legislature, February 27, 1867.

Samuel R. Thompson	1868 to 1871
J. B. Powell	1871 to 1872
James E. Morrow	1872 to 1873
James Beauchamp Clark	1873 to 1874
James D. Chesterton	1874 to 1881
Benjamin H. Thaxton	1881 to 1884
W. J. Kenney	1884 to 1886
Thomas E. Hodges	1886 to 1896
Lawrence J. Corbly	1896 to 1915
Frederick R. Hamilton	1915 to 1923
Morris P. Shawkey	1923

Service and Outlook. Marshall College has caught much of the enthusiasm and spirit of progress that has characterized the city of Huntington and the growing region of the State in which it is located. It is evident that insistent demands for higher training on the part of thousands of young men and women in the natural radius of Marshall College will be met in a proper way through the support of this institution, without any unnecessary duplication of the services which may be rendered more effectively by other institutions of the State. It will doubtless be called upon to train all types of teachers and educational leaders and to offer a wide range of collegiate work not requiring the equipment of technical schools and colleges.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. M. P. Shawkey, President of Marshall College.)

MARSHALL COUNTY. Population, 33,681 in 1920; estimated by United States Census Bureau to be 34,413 on July 1, 1925. The land area is 315.26 square miles. It is the most southern of the four counties forming the Northern Panhandle. Bounded on the north by Ohio County; on the east by Green County, Pennsylvania; on the south by Wetzel County, West Virginia; and on the west by the Ohio River and Belmont and Monroe counties, Ohio. The county lies in the Ohio Valley basin, though the hillsides facing the streams are rough and steep and the valleys mostly narrow. The elevation varies from 591 feet at the Ohio River to 1,590 feet near the town of Rocklick in the eastern part.

The Ohio River flows along the western border of the county for a distance of about twenty-eight miles. This stream, with its main tributaries, Fish Creek, Grave Creek, and Wheeling Creek, furnishes abundant drainage and water supply.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows the Ohio River along the western border of the county, connecting all the east-and-west railroads that pass through the State. The same company also operates a line running from Moundsville in a southeasterly direction to connect with the main line at Grafton. It is also served by State Route 2, which parallels the Ohio River, and by State Route 6, which passes through the central and southern parts of the county, from Moundsville by way of Cameron and Bellton to Mannington and Fairmont. Improved highways are maintained in other sections of the county under the maintenance of the county court.

Moundsville, the county seat and chief town, is located at the mouth of Grave Creek, on the Ohio River. It is the modern consolidation of two old established towns growing out of the settlement made by Joseph Tomlinson in 1770. This early settler in 1798 established on his property a town which he called Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife. In the same year, he established a ferry across the Ohio. The town was given a legal standing by legislative enactment passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on January 18, 1803, and was incorporated February 17, 1830, by the same authority. In 1831 the town of Moundsville was laid out by Simeon Purdy and was established as a town by the Assembly on January 28, 1832. Elizabethtown became the county seat upon the organization of Marshall County. The two towns were consolidated under the name of the younger village by an act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed on February 23, 1866.

Moundsville has an elevation of 689 feet above sea level. It is known as the site of one of the greatest mounds in the United States, a relic of the vanished race of mound builders, and as the location of the West Virginia Penitentiary. It is also an important manufacturing center. By road, Moundsville is 12 miles from Wheeling, 311 miles from Bluefield, 178 miles from Charleston, 91 miles from Grafton, and 251 miles from Martinsburg.

The property valuation in Marshall County as determined at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $32,923,420; personal property, $9,984,570; public utility property, $14,853,473; total, $57,761,463. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.22 on each $100 valuation. The county is subdivided into nine magisterial districts, Cameron, Clay, Franklin, Liberty, Meade, Sand Hill, Union, Washington, and Webster. An independent school district is maintained by the city of Moundsville.

The county has long been a rich agricultural area, especially north of an east-and-west line through the mouth of Fish Creek. South of this line, however, the hills are higher, steeper, and rougher, and better adapted to grazing than to tillage. It is also an important industrial county, with development of coal, oil, and gas, and has large manufacturing interests at Moundsville, Benwood, McMechen, and Cameron.

The area of Marshall County is 201,766.4 acres; of this, 172,183 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. The farm acreage was subdivided into 1,681 farms, all operated by white farmers; 1,320 farms operated by owners; 6 operated by managers; and 355 operated by tenants. As the entire county is in close proximity to large industrial centers, a ready market is convenient for all surplus or commercial farm crops.

Four seams of workable coal underlie the county, Washington, Waynesburg, Sewickley, and Pittsburgh, and this great natural resource is found so abundantly that there are three acres of recoverable coal for each surface acre. Coal mined and shipped in this county during the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, amounted to 2,497,526 tons. Geologists estimate the recoverable coal reserve at 4,448,355,358 tons.

The county also lies in the oil and gas belt, and development of this resource has been carried on for many years. Oil and gas are found in nearly every part of the county, but the best development is in the southern and southwestern parts.

Manufacturing plants of various kinds are located at points in the county, the most important of which are the steel mills located at Benwood, the aircraft plants at Glendale, and the glass plants at Moundsville and Cameron. Other manufactured products are barbed wire, sheet metal products, brick and tile, enamel ware, zinc, and sulphuric acid.

Marshall County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed March 12, 1835. The territory

comprising the county was taken in whole from Ohio County, which joins it on the north. It was named in honor of John Marshall, one of Virginia's greatest men, expounder of the Constitution, and Chief Justice of the United States for thirty-four years.

The West Virginia Penitentiary, second oldest of the State institutions, is

—*Ruby Clayton*
AT SUNRISE

located at Moundsville. It was established and located at that place by an act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1866.

The mammoth mound at Moundsville, one of the largest in the United States, is kept as a public park and is visited annually by thousands of sight-seers. This monument of a mysterious race is sixty-nine feet in height and nine hundred feet in circumference at its base. It is of unknown age, though, when it was opened in 1838, a large oak was removed with annular rings indicating an age of more than five hundred years. Within the mound, a burial vault was found, containing human remains, with the usual beads and ornaments, but the most baffling object was a small stone inscribed with queer characters. It was hoped by antiquarians that this would prove another Rosetta stone to unlock the secrets of the mound builders, but so far no successful translation has been made. The stone has been studied and discussed by learned societies in this country and abroad and created quite a sensation when first discovered. Some have held that the stone is a hoax and clumsy forgery; others that it is genuine but undecipherable. The original has been lost for many years, but a true wax impression is lodged in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

MARTIN, C. H., Montgomery, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Samuel M. and Harriet Martin. Born April 5, 1879, in Kingwood, West Virginia. Wife, Effie May Conley. Attended public schools of Kingwood, Fairmont Normal School for several terms, and West Virginia University; A.B., Davis and Elkins College, 1918; graduate study, University of Cincinnati. First taught in the country schools; was principal in the schools of Aurora, Tunnelton, Grafton, and Masontown; was superintendent of schools in Thomas and Mount Hope. Since 1920, president of the New River State School. Served as recorder in Tunnelton and Mount Hope. Republican. Baptist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). National Education Association. American Vocational Association.

MARTIN, CLARENCE E., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Morgan W. and Ella Genevieve Martin. Born March 13, 1880, in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Wife, Agnes G. McKenna. Attended the parochial school in Martinsburg; West Virginia University, where he was graduated with

the degree LL.B. in 1899; for two years the Catholic University of America, where he received his LL.M. degree in 1901. Was admitted to the bar in 1901. Has practiced continuously in Martinsburg, serving as city attorney from 1904 to 1906. Catholic. Berkeley County, West Virginia, and American bar associations. American Law Institute. American Historical Association. American Catholic Historical Association. American Academy of Political and Social Science. University Club, Washington. Elk. Knight of Columbus.

MARTIN, FERNANDO WOOD, Lynchburg, Virginia. Chemist. Son of Washington and Matilda (Cool) Martin. Born in Volga, West Virginia, May 5, 1863. Wife, Emma Herron. B.S., Chaddock College, 1866; Ph.D., Syracuse University, 1893; University of Leipzig, 1897-98. Professor of natural science, Chaddock College, 1886-90; lecturer on chemistry and toxicology, Quincy (Illinois) Medical College, 1889-90; professor of natural science, Fort Worth (Texas) University, 1890-2; professor of chemistry, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, 1894-1907. Author of: *Qualitative Analysis with the Blow Pipe; Text-Book on Inorganic Chemistry; Qualitative Analysis; Introduction to Anthropology; Essentials of Organic Chemistry;* and contributor to scientific and educational journals. Member of American Chemical Society. Charter member of Virginia Chemists' Club. Phi Beta Kappa.

MARTIN, HARRY B., Elkins, West Virginia. Coal operator and business man. Son of David Ross and Martha A. (Jones) Martin. Born September 8, 1883, in Wyatt, Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Mamie A. Woodling. Attended the public schools in Elkins. Was purchasing agent for the Coal and Coke Railway Company, 1912-17; purchasing agent and transportation manager of West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, 1917-20; general manager of W. H. Green Coal Company, 1920-25; since that time he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business in Elkins. Is vice president of Gulland Clarke Company, Elkins, Philippi Hardware and Furniture Company, Philippi, and director of the Bank of Adrian, Adrian, Citizens National Bank, Elkins, and Raine Lumber Company, Rainelle. Member of the West Virginia State Senate, 1928. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Rotary.

MARTIN, ROBERT HUGH, Charleston, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of Albion and Ann Gillespie (Koontz) Martin. Born March 26, 1858, in Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Married, first, Maggie Bell Hughes; second, Mary Etta Echard. Attended the field and subscription schools of Virginia and Washington and Lee University. Taught school for a time and from 1880 to 1884 was principal of the Mt. Jackson graded schools and the Woodstock High School. Began his newspaper career in Woodstock, Virginia, as owner and editor of the *Virginian* and later of the *Virginian and News.* Was editor of the Strasburg, Virginia, *News;* owner and editor of the *Shenandoah County Record* in Woodstock; editor, Staunton, Virginia, *Daily News;* helped establish *Augusta County Record,* a daily published in Staunton; became managing editor of the Charleston, West Virginia, *Mail-Tribune* in 1898-1900; was with Wheeling *Intelligencer* during 1900; returned to Charleston in 1901 as a member of the editorial staff of the Charleston *Daily Mail* and since 1914 he has been chief editorial writer for that paper. Republican. Presbyterian. Rotary.

MARTIN, U. S., Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Real estate man and legislator. Son of John and Elizabeth Martin. Born in Alleghany County, Maryland, February 15, 1859. Before he was one year old, his parents moved to Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Attended public and private schools. When twenty-two years

old, engaged in the transportation of the United States mail by the Star Route system, at Cumberland, Maryland, where he lived several years. Moved from Cumberland to Cattette, Virginia; purchased a flour mill and operated it for about eight years. Owned and operated mill at Shepherdstown for several years after 1904. Now engaged in real estate and gasoline business. Represented Jefferson County in the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1929; served on various standing committees.

While in Cumberland, Maryland, held position of United States deputy marshall for Allegany and Garrett counties, Maryland, during President Cleveland's administration. Served as councilman of Cumberland, Maryland. Has served six terms as mayor of Shepherdstown. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, York Rite, Shriner). Past State president of the West Virginia Patriotic Order Sons of America.

MARTINSBURG, Berkeley County, Gateway City of the Shenandoah Valley, is situated 10 miles from the Potomac River, 264 miles from New York, and 80 miles from Washington, D. C. It is served by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by the Cumberland Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has two newspapers, one daily and one weekly; two theaters; two hospitals; twenty churches; a large Federal building; and six banks with resources amounting to $8,055,902.89.

The city has a new $310,000 high school, five elementary schools, one parochial school, two private schools, and one school for colored children which offers work through the tenth grade. There are 2,610 pupils and 75 teachers in the public schools. A large public library under city control is supported by taxation. The city has a modern water and sewerage system and is lighted by electricity. It maintains fifteen miles of paved and macadam streets. It has limestone industries and textile factories, and is the center of large commercial orchards. The city government is under the control of a mayor and a council. In 1926 the total assessment of real and personal property in Berkeley County was $22,842,053. Bonded indebtedness is $380,500. The tax rate is 85 cents on the $100 valuation.

The population of the city is now approximately 18,000. The steady growth within the last few years has been due to natural resources and advantageous location. Martinsburg was established in October, 1778, and was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin, the last holder of the Fairfax estates prior to the time that Berkeley County was formed.

(Data furnished by Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce.)

MARTINSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The chamber became a corporate organization in October, 1926. It is under the control of an executive committee composed of nine members and a board of directors of thirty members, and is in charge of an executive secretary. The organization has a membership of 225.

The Martinsburg organization has to its credit a number of varied accomplishments: the establishment of a community chest; continuous advertising of the city and State; an active participation in the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival; securing new bridges on roads leading into Martinsburg; sponsoring a community score; better city government; and numerous other worth-while civic developments.

MARTINSBURG FAIR. The fair was organized in 1920. It is held for four days annually at Martinsburg. It is managed by a board of directors. Forty-two members belong to the organization. Approximately 10,000 people attend, and 1000 exhibits are shown annually. Prizes are awarded.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, offices at Broadway, New York City, was organized in 1911.

—*Mrs. Alice Sibert*

KILMER'S GROVE NEAR MARTINSBURG

Two mines operating in the State at Wendel, the coal being taken from the Pittsburgh seam. Average annual production, 490,000 tons; 400 employees.

MASON COUNTY. Population, 21,459 in 1920; no estimate of later increase has been made by the United States Census Bureau. Land area, 449.27 square miles. It is one of the Ohio Valley counties on the western border of the State. Bounded on the north by the Ohio River and Meigs County, Ohio; on the east by Jackson County, West Virginia; on the south by Cabell and Putnam counties, West Virginia, and on the west by the Ohio River and Gallia County, Ohio. The Ohio River, which forms the northern and western boundary, bends in such a way that about a fourth of the county is surrounded by it on three sides. This is the famed Pomeroy Bend. The hills of the county are low and the slopes gentle, especially in the region in the northwest embraced by the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers. In the territory farthest back from the rivers the hills rise in some places to an elevation of a little more than 1,000 feet and the slopes are rough and steep. The Ohio and Great Kanawha river bottoms are wide in nearly all places and comprise an area of over 50,000 acres.

The county has an excellent drainage system in the Ohio and Great Kanawha, with their numerous tributaries. The Kanawha flows in a northwest course and empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. The principal tributaries of the Ohio south of Point Pleasant are Guyan Creek, Eighteenmile Creek, Sixteenmile Creek, and Crab Creek; those north of Point Pleasant are Oldtown Creek, Mill Creek, Tenmile Creek, Sliding Hill Creek, Broad Creek, and West Creek. The principal tributaries to the Great Kanawha, named from its mouth to the Putnam County line, are Crooked Creek, Threemile Creek, Fivemile Creek, Ninemile Creek, Tenmile Creek, Thirteenmile Creek, Little Sixteenmile Creek, and Sixteenmile Creek.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows the Ohio River along the northern and western boundaries, and by the lines of the New York Central Railroad, which parallel the Great Kanawha River. It is also served by State Route 5, from Mason City to the central part of the State, following the northern boundary of Mason in that county; by State Route 62, following the western boundary of the county from Mason City south by way of Point Pleasant to Huntington; by State Route 19, following the northern bank of the Great Kanawha from Point Pleasant to Charleston, and by State Route 17, which follows the southern bank of the same stream by way of Winfield to a junction with United States Route 60 just west of Saint Albans. Route 17 has been completed a short distance out of Point Pleasant and from Winfield to Saint Albans.

Point Pleasant is the county seat and the most important center in Mason County. It is one of the oldest towns in West Virginia and dates its permanent settlement from the occupation of the town site by the Virginia troops under General Andrew Lewis on October 6, 1774. It was established on the lands owned by Thomas Lewis by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed December 19, 1794, and was incorporated as a town by the same authority in 1833. The city is located at the junction of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio rivers at an elevation of 569 feet above sea level. It is an important center of a rich agricultural section and has some manufacturing plants. A bridge which spans the Ohio at this point, makes the city an outlet to points in Ohio and the West. By road, it is 58 miles from Charleston, 40 miles from Huntington, 85 miles from Parkersburg, 191 miles from Bluefield, 350 miles from Martinsburg, and 175 miles from Wheeling.

Point Pleasant is built on the site of the bloodiest battle ever fought between the Indians and white settlers on the

soil of Virginia, or perhaps in all the section east of the Mississippi—the battle of Point Pleasant, the chief event of Dunmore's War, fought on October 10, 1774. By some this is claimed to have been the first battle of the Revolution, but generally little relation to the events of the following year is seen in the war between the Virginians and the confederated tribes led by Cornstalk. The Indians suffered defeat after a battle lasting all day. They withdrew from the field, carrying with them many of their killed and wounded, but not until after they had taken a terrible toll from the ranks of the Virginians. The confederacy was broken and the Virginia border was thus advanced from the crest of the Alleghenies to the Ohio River. A State park, Tu-endie-wei—"where two rivers meet"—is located at the junction of the two rivers and here a towering monument has been erected by the Federal and State governments to commemorate the battle and to mark the resting place of the heroes who fell and who were buried there.

Three years later at the fort erected at that place, Cornstalk, the great sachem, was murdered, while being held as a hostage by the settlers. He is buried at the corner of the courthouse on the public square, and a monument located at some distance from the grave, has been erected to his memory. Anne Bailey, the pioneer heroine of the western waters, whose first husband was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, lies in her last, long sleep in the public park in the shadow of the battle monument. A rough boulder marks her grave.

MANSION HOUSE, TU-ENDIE-WEI PARK, POINT PLEASANT

The property valuation in Mason County as determined at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $9,114,085; personal property, $3,063,570; public utility property, $5,497,936; total, $17,675,591. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $2.39 on each $100 valuation. The county is subdivided into ten magisterial districts, Lewis, Waggener, Arbuckle, Cooper, Clendenin, Cologne, Graham, Hannan, Robinson, and Union. Point Pleasant, Hartford, and Mason City maintain independent school districts.

Mason County lies within an extremely rich agricultural section. Its principal

wealth is in its farms and herds, though industry and development of natural resources add much to the wealth and opportunity of its citizens. The broad river bottoms are very fertile and easily cultivated. Easy access to markets and ample shipping facilities make truck farming especially profitable. Melons grown in this section are particularly fine, and much attention is given to melon raising for city markets.

Of the 287,532.8 acres in Mason County, 245,902 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This acreage was divided into 2,445 farms, all operated by white farmers; 2,109 were operated by owners, 14 by managers, and 332 by tenants. The crop land in 1924 amounted to 65,144 acres.

Mason County has two seams of minable coal, Pittsburgh and Little Pittsburgh, and mining is carried on in the northwestern section of the county. Another seam, the Upper Freeport, is present in some parts, but it has not been thoroughly tested and no estimate has been made of its value or extent. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, the coal output of the county amounted to 49,602 tons. The estimated coal reserve in the two tested minable veins has been placed at 339,976,480 tons. Tests show that less than one-third of the area of the county is underlaid with coal.

Other natural resources are oil and gas in limited sections and the salt brines. Extensive salt works are in operation at Mason City and Hartford, though this industry is not so extensive as in former years. Salt by-products, bromine and calcium chloride, are also manufactured at the same plants.

The splendid stand of timber that once covered the broad bottoms and low hills of Mason County has been depleted almost to the point of exhaustion. Extensive boat-building works were operated at Mason City and Point Pleasant before 1860, when fine oak timber was used in the construction of ocean vessels. One of these vessels, the *Sumpter*, was used by the Federal Government during the war with Mexico.

In addition to the salt works mentioned, other manufacturing enterprises are malleable iron works, steel boat and barge works, marine and mine machinery plant, and a ladies' dress factory at Point Pleasant, and an electrical porcelain plant at New Haven.

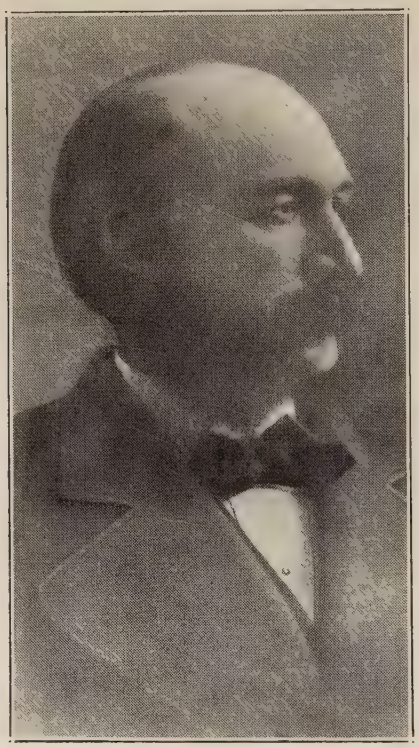
Mason County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 3, 1804. Its territory was taken from the western part of Kanawha County. The formal organization of the county government was made on July 3, 1804, at the house of William Owens in the town of Point Pleasant, which has since held its place as the seat of justice of the county. Mason takes its name from George Mason, author of the constitution of Virginia and a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

Two State institutions are maintained in Mason County, both at Lakin post office. These are the State Hospital for the Colored Insane, established in 1923, and the State Industrial School for Colored Boys, established at the same time.

MASONS. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of West Virginia, was organized May 10, 1865. There are now under its jurisdiction 167 chartered lodges with a total membership of 34,414. The purpose and general activities of the organization are fraternal, charitable, benevolent, and educational. The grand lodge holds an annual communication, and subordinate lodges hold meetings in accordance with their by-laws. Printed proceedings for the use of the fraternity are distributed.

MASSIE, T. K., Route 3, Princeton, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Richard S. and Mary S. (White) Massie. Born in Mercer County, West Virginia (then Virginia), on July 23, 1853. Wife,

Maggie A. Reed. Attended a few terms in the rural schools just at the close of the Civil War. Has many community interests. Was editor of the Princeton *Banner* from 1878 to 1880. For the past fifteen years, has been connected with the State Department of Agriculture. In 1926, was elected to the House of Delegates to represent Mercer County. Author of *Queen Bee*, 1903. Inventor of an outward-opening silo door and the Massie beehive. Republican. Baptist. Mason; Odd Fellow.



HENRY MASON MATHEWS
FIFTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

MATHEWS, HAROLD S., Charleston, West Virginia. Printer, binder, and lithographer; legislator. Son of James M. and Bessie B. Mathews. Born June 1, 1882, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Wife, Irene Taylor. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and in Drexel Institute. Came to West Virginia in 1899 and for eight years was employed in the coal fields. In 1907, became associated with his father in the Tribune Printing Company, now the Mathews Printing and Lithographing Company. Became president of the company in 1910. Is treasurer of the Mathews Storage and Transfer Company. Served four terms as councilman at large of the city of Charleston. Is now serving his third term as a member of the House of Delegates. Republican. Episcopalian. Elk; Knight of Pythias.

MATHEWS, HENRY MASON, fifth governor of West Virginia, was born in Frankfort, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, March 29, 1834, and died in Lewisburg, April 28, 1884.

He was educated in Lewisburg Academy and University of Virginia, where he received the degrees of A.B. in 1855 and A.M. in 1856. In 1857, he received the degree of B.L. from the law school of Judge Brockenbrough at Lexington, Virginia. The same year he was admitted to the bar, but instead of devoting his attention to the profession of law, he became a professor of languages and literature in Allegheny College at Blue Sulphur Springs.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and was promoted to major of artillery. After the war he returned to Lewisburg. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate but, refusing to take the "test oath" required of former Southern soldiers, did not qualify. After the adoption of the Flick Amendment, which removed the disqualifications of former Confederates, he became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872. The same year he was elected attorney-general. Four years later he was elected governor. His administration, which was marked by a liberal spirit toward all parties and factions in the State, went far toward the reconciliation of former Unionist and Confederate sympathizers.

MATHEWS, WILLIAM BURDETTE, Charleston, West Virginia. Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Son of Christopher C. and Esther J. (Scott) Mathews. Born August 27, 1866, in Marshall County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Blundon. Attended Moundsville High School, and Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania; LL.B., George Washington University, 1891, and LL.M., 1892; honorary A.M. and LL.D., Waynesburg College. Worked on his father's farm, taught school, served as examiner of teachers, and was connected with the eleventh United States census before his graduation from law school. Was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Washington, D. C., Moundsville, and Charleston. Has been member of the common council of the city of Charleston; secretary of the speaker of the House of Delegates in 1897; was chief clerk in the office of the State auditor, 1897-1901; the following year, was assistant attorney-general of the State, 1902; for years has been secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners. For a number of years has been clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Is director in several financial corporations. Author of occasional magazine articles and a number of historical compilations. Past captain, Sons of Veterans. State director of Four-Minute Men during World War. Member of General Conference of the Methodist Church, 1900 and 1904, and delegate to the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. Edgewood Country Club. Yorktown Country Club. Automobile Club. West Virginia Society at Washington, D. C.

MAXWELL, CLAUDE W., Elkins, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of W. B. and Carrie H. Maxwell. Born July 28, 1877, in St. George, West Virginia. Wife, Nell M. White. Attended St. George Academy; was graduated from Fairmont Normal School; studied law in West Virginia. Was admitted to the bar of Randolph County in 1900 and has practiced since that time in Elkins. Has been interested for some years in coal and timber lands. Author of many short sketches for papers and magazines on local history and geology. Elected mayor of Elkins in 1929. Republican. Elk. Elkins Country Club. Rotary. Phi Kappa Sigma.

MAXWELL, EDWIN, jurist, was born in Weston, July 16, 1825, and died in Charleston, February 5, 1903. He was admitted to the bar in West Union, 1852, and moved to Clarksburg five years later. In 1863 he was a member of the first Senate of West Virginia. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general of West Virginia. In the fall of the same year he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1884, but was defeated. From 1888 to 1892 he was a member of the State Senate, and at the time of his death was serving as delegate from Harrison County.

MAXWELL, HAYMOND, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Edwin and Loretta Shuttleworth Maxwell. Born October 24, 1879, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Carrie Virginia Maxwell. Attended the Clarksburg schools; A.B., West Virginia University, 1900, and LL.B., 1901. Was admitted to the bar at once and practiced until 1909, when he was made judge of the criminal court of Harrison County, serving in this capacity until 1913. Was judge of the circuit court of Harrison and Lewis counties from 1913 to 1926. Engaged in private practice from 1926 to 1928. Appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in 1928; elected to the position in 1928 for twelve-year term. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree). Phi Sigma Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Beta Kappa.

MEAD, C. H., Beckley, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of C. P. and Lida Horple Mead. Born February 12, 1879,

in Bellefonte, Kentucky. Wife, Christabelle Sabine. Attended public school, including high school, and business college. Started his career in coal operating in 1903, when he opened and operated mines on Cabin Creek for the Red Warrior Coal Company, Warrior, West Virginia. Acted as president and general manager for C. H. Mead and Company, Villa, West Virginia, and Peytona Block Coal Company, Peytona, West Virginia; in connection with J. C. Sullivan opened mines in West Virginia for the following companies: Mead-Pocahontas Coal Company, Mullens; Sabine Smokeless Coal Company, Otsego; Mead-Toliver Coal Company, Killarney; Ingram Branch Coal Company, Ingram Branch; C. H. Mead Coal Company, East Gulf; Bailey-Wood Coal Company, McAlpin; Ragland Coal Company, Pemberton; Rock Lick Smokeless Coal Company, Concho; Faith Smokeless Coal Company, Glen Morrison. Is president of the Milams Fork Smokeless Coal Land Company and Ravencliff Development Company, both of Wyoming County, West Virginia, the latter company developing for gas thirty-two thousand acres of land. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk.

MEADOW RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Rainelle, West Virginia. Manufacturers of rough lumber (air-, and kiln-dried), flooring, interior finish, and siding. One plant in State at Rainelle, consisting of three-band sawmill, planing mill, and dry kilns; 125 dwellings covering several acres; 475 employees. Company has large holdings of timber land. Saw logs and lumber are used as raw material. Value of annual production, $1,750,000. Products are marketed in every state east of the Mississippi River and in Great Britain. The largest hardwood mill in the United States.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The association maintains headquarters in Charleston. It was founded April 10, 1867, for the advancement of the science of medicine. It now has local branches in twenty-six counties of the State, with a total membership of eleven hundred. Annual meetings are held at different places in the State. The *West Virginia Medical Journal* is published monthly at Charleston by the organization.

MEEK, JOHN H., Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Edward and Amy Kirk Meek. Born September 8, 1877, in Louisa, Kentucky. Wife, Charlie Burgess. Attended the public schools of Wayne County, West Virginia, and Oakview Academy, Wayne. Completed the law course in West Virginia University, receiving his degree in 1899. Was admitted to the bar of his home county in 1899; started the practice of law in Wayne. Prosecuting attorney of Wayne County from 1902 to 1904. Until 1908, was associated in practice with the late Judge P. H. Napier. For the next seven years practiced alone in Huntington. In 1915 he became associated with W. C. W. Renshaw; in 1918 their firm consolidated with Vinson and Thompson; in 1928 the firm became Vinson, Thompson, Meek, and Scherr. Republican. Mason. Guyandot Club; Guyan Country Club.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES, see West Virginia Training School.

MERCER, E. E., Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Robert and Sarah Bolton Mercer. Born in Monongalia County, Virginia. Unmarried. Attended public school in West Virginia and Fairmont State Normal School; A.B., Peabody College for Teachers, 1891; studied in the Graduate School at Harvard. Taught for one year in Arkansas and one year in Texas; was principal of the schools in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, for six years and principal of the high school at Fairmont for two years. Since 1901, instructor in the Fairmont State Normal School. Republican. Methodist Episcopalian.

MERCER COUNTY. Population, 49,467 in 1920; the Census Bureau estimated that this figure had increased to 55,895 by July 1, 1925. Land area, 423.91 square miles. The county lies in the extreme southern part of the State, and, with McDowell, shares the southernmost place. The East River Mountain separates the county from Virginia. Mercer is bounded on the north by Summers and Raleigh counties; on the east by Summers County, West Virginia, and Giles County, Virginia; on the south by Giles, Bland, and Tazewell counties, Virginia, and on the west by Wyoming and McDowell counties, West Virginia.

Nearly all of the surface of the county lies above 2,000 feet, and not a little above 2,500 and 3,000 feet. The southern boundary line for twenty-five miles follows the crest of East River Mountain at an elevation of about 3,500 feet. At one place in this distance the mountain rises to 4,109 feet, the highest point in the county. The west and northwest boundary line follows Flat Top Mountain, the watershed separating Bluestone waters from those of Elkhorn Creek and Guyandot River. The slope of the land is toward the interior of the county and northeastward with the course of the principal streams. East River and Bluestone River cross the county line at about the same level, 1,500 feet, the two lowest points of land. The surface of most of the county is comparatively smooth.

Bluestone River and East River, both tributaries of the New, are the principal streams of the county. The former rises in Tazewell County, Virginia, and flows northeastward through the center of Mercer. The latter rises near Bluefield, in the southern part of the county, and flows in the same general direction at a distance of from one to three miles northwest from the crest of East River Mountain. Lick Creek and Island Creek, two small streams which empty into the New River midway between the mouths of the two rivers named, drain a small territory in the northeastern part of the county. The largest tributaries of the East River are Fivemile and Twelvemile creeks. Those of Bluestone River are, from the northwest, Mountain, Laurel, Camp, Wolf, Rich, Wide Mouth, and Crane creeks, and, from the southeast, Brush, Black Lick, and Lorton Lick creeks.

Mercer County is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, whose lines cross the southern part of the county its entire length, and by the Virginian Railroad, whose lines pass through the county near the center, in a general northeast-to-southwest direction. It is also served by United States Routes 19 and 21, using the same highway from

FALLS IN MERCER COUNTY

Beckley to a point southeast of Princeton, where separate routes are again taken, Route 19 passing through Bluefield to points south and Route 21 turning to the east. State Route 20, completed from Princeton to Athens, serves the northeastern part of the county; State Route 8, from Welch to Bluefield, serves the southern section; State Route 67, from Mullens to a junction with United States Routes 19 and 21 at Glenwood Park, serves the northwestern part, though this highway has been completed only from Glenwood Park to Giatto. State Route 24, from Princeton to Glenlyn, on the Virginia border, serves the eastern section. This route has been graded but has not been surfaced. Improved roads under county maintenance connect the other important centers.

Princeton, located near the center of the county, is the county seat, which

position it has held since the formation of Mercer. The erection of the county buildings formed the nucleus of the city. The site was donated to the county by Captain William Smith, and the town was called Princeton in commemoration of the battle in which General Hugh Mercer, for whom the county was named, fell mortally wounded. The town has an elevation of 2,450 feet above sea level. By road, it is 13 miles from Bluefield, 120 miles from Charleston, 162 miles from Huntington, 348 miles from Martinsburg, and 310 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation in Mercer County as determined at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $31,689,300; personal property, $11,379,100; public utility property, $21,571,264; total, $64,639,664. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.95 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into five magisterial districts, Beaver Pond, East River, Plymouth, Rock, and Jumping Branch.

Mercer is an industrial county. Much attention being paid to its vast deposits of coal. Its agricultural and horticultural products, however, are of no inconsiderable value. The western part of the county lies within the New River-Pocahontas coal area, where four minable seams of the Pocahontas series are present. Geologists estimate that the county has a coal acreage of 87,680 acres and a reserve of 862,000,133 tons. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, the coal output of the county amounted to 3,794,405 tons.

The county has an abundance of limestone in the eastern part, suitable for building and agricultural purposes. Iron ore of splendid quality but of unknown quantity, is also present.

The land area of Mercer is approximately 268,160 acres, of which 177,328 acres were classified as farm land in 1924. The farm area was divided into 2,310 farms, 2,288 operated by white farmers and 22 by colored farmers; 1,974 operated by owners, 1 by a manager, and 335 by tenants. The crop land in 1924 was 34,962 acres. Ample markets are afforded by the coal-field villages and centers of population for all surplus or commercial farm crops.

Bluefield, the principal city of Mercer County, has had a phenomenal growth within the last few years. The railroad shops of the Norfolk and Western Railroad located here give an impetus to its growth. It was but a small village in 1892. The latest estimate of the United States Census Bureau gives the population as approximately 20,000. In addition to its importance as a railroad terminal, it has a number of manufacturing plants and enterprises that add much to the wealth of the city and furnish employment to a great number of its citizens. Bluefield Colored Institute, a State school for colored youth, is located in Bluefield. This school was established in 1895 and serves the educational needs in the normal grade of the great colored population of the southern counties.

Bluefield is located in the extreme southern part of the county, on the Virginia border; part of the town lies on the Virginia side bearing the same name.

Other important centers are Bluestone, Bramwell, Matoaka, and Princeton, the county seat. Concord State Normal School, a teacher-training institution for white youth, was established at Concord Church, now Athens, by an act of the Legislature passed February 28, 1872. It was created to fill the educational needs of the portion of the State in which it is located.

Mercer County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 17, 1837, and was taken from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, both of which remained a part of the Old Dominion upon the division of Virginia. The county was named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a distinguished leader of the Revolutionary army and friend of Washington. He sealed his devotion to his adopted country by yielding up his life on the battlefield of Princeton. The county government

was organized on the second Monday in April, 1837, when the justices appointed for the new county met at the home of James Calfee, about one mile west of the present town of Princeton, and filled the several offices required.

MERCER COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1917. It is held for four days annually at Princeton, the county seat. It is managed by a board of directors, the majority of whom are farmers. The fair association is a part of the Farm Bureau movement in the county, and the fair serves as an educational feature in the bureau's yearly program. Approximately fifteen hundred people attend and two thousand exhibits are shown. Various recreation and athletic contests feature the entertainment program, the occasion being taken to teach the people of rural communities to engage in wholesome fun as well as to improve their agriculture. Prizes are awarded.

MEREDITH, CHARLES STEPHEN, Spencer, West Virginia. Building contractor. Son of A. P. and Catherine (Riley) Meredith. Born July 3, 1868, in Middlebourne, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Callie F. Hassig. Attended the country schools of Tyler County, and Middlebourne Normal School for two years. Taught in Tyler County for twelve years. In 1902 moved to Calhoun County and engaged in farming there four years. Engaged in mercantile business in Spencer, 1906-9. Went into the general contracting business in 1909. Became associated with C. H. Rhodes and A. C. Thomasson under the firm name of Spencer Brick and Concrete Company, since 1912 known as the Spencer Brick Company. This firm has held a prominent place in building, road, and bridge construction in Roane and surrounding counties. Served two terms as recorder for Spencer. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow.

MEREDITH, JAMES A., Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Absalom P. and Catherine (Riley) Meredith. Born January 27, 1875, in Alma, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Gillian Jamison. Attended rural schools; took the normal and classical courses in the Academy in Buckhannon, West Virginia; A.B. and LL.B., West Virginia University, 1900. Since 1900, has been a practicing attorney in Fairmont. Was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, 1922-24. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar). Kiwanis.

MEREDITH, WILLIAM A., Shinnston, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Reverend C. B. and Marion Maxwell Meredith. Born in Harrison County, West Virginia, March 9, 1882. Wife, Eva B. Robinson. Attended the public schools. At an early age, learned the printing trade in a newspaper office in Philippi. At the age of twenty, became editor and publisher of the Shinnston *News*. Has been continuously with the Shinnston *News* with the exception of four years, from 1909 to 1913, when he edited the Salem *Herald*. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

METALS, see Mineral Resources in West Virginia.

METHODISM IN WEST VIRGINIA. Methodism has never been slow in following the pioneer into a new country. Her church polity and the genius of her institutions have been such that she has kept pace with man's migrations even when he has wandered into remote regions. The circuit rider in his long and weary rounds in early days did not overlook the sparsely settled communities. As a result, that church was firmly planted throughout the entire confines of the State and has kept pace with its wonderful growth and development. Wesleyan preachers did not begin systematic work or hold their first conference in America until 1773, although

Wesleyan societies were organized in New York and Philadelphia a few years before that time. Previous to that year, settlements were made within the present boundaries of West Virginia, at Shepherdstown and other points in the Eastern Panhandle, in Lewisburg, Morgantown, Wheeling, Clarksburg, Moundsville, and Brownstown (now Marmet) near Charleston. The first Methodist preaching on West Virginia soil was probably in the Shenandoah Valley as early as 1775, only twelve years after the Methodists first became a factor in the religious life of America, and nine years before the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. In that year John Haggerty and Richard Owings preached at the home of Major Lewis Stephens, son of a pioneer settler in the territory which afterwards became Berkeley and Jefferson counties. A "class" was formed, and the first Methodists within the State were its members: the Stephens family, John Hite and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, and John Taylor and his wife.

In 1778, Berkeley Circuit, covering that territory, was formed, with Reverend Edward Bailey the first regularly appointed Methodist pastor in West Virginia. Next, Methodism entered the Greenbrier Valley, covered by the Allegheny Circuit, organized in 1783, and later by the Greenbrier Circuit, organized in 1787. Rehoboth Church, at the Sinks of Greenbrier, near Union, completed in 1786 and still standing, is said to be the oldest Methodist church west of the Alleghenies. Bishop Asbury preached daily in this church, when he held the annual conference, May 21 to 24, 1792, near by, at the cabin of Edward Keenan. The annual conference of 1793 was also held there in May of that year.

—*W. D. Sell*

THE BEAUTY OF THE WINDING TRAIL

Among the presiding elders of that region were Richard Whatcoat, William McKendree, and Enoch George, all of whom afterwards were elected bishops of the church. John Tunnell, James O'Kelly, and Francis Poythress, men of note, were itinerants of that territory.

The people called Methodists followed Braddock's road and penetrated the

wilderness to the Monongahela at Redstone Creek, where Brownstown, Pennsylvania, now stands, but instead of defeat they won many victories in extending the church. Redstone Circuit, embracing the whole Monongahela Valley, was formed in 1784, the year the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. John Cooper and Samuel Breeze were the first pastors. In 1785, Peter Moriarty, John Fidler, and Wilson Lee were appointed pastors, and Lee carried his ministrations through the wilderness as far as Wheeling, where a "class" was formed with Elizabeth (McCulloch) Zane as probably the first member. The work so rapidly developed that in 1787 Ohio Circuit, embracing a large territory along and east of the Ohio River, was formed, and Charles Conaway and George Callahan were its first pastors.

Methodist "societies" rapidly multiplied. Clarksburg Circuit was formed out of Redstone in 1787, with Robert Cann and Richard Pearson as pastors. Randolph Circuit on the upper tributaries of Tygarts Valley River and the Cheat River was formed in 1790, with Anthony Banning as pastor. The same year Kanawha Circuit was formed and preachers assigned, but as no reports were made it is probable that the work was not taken up at that time, and the statement in Atkinson's History of Kanawha County is correct that Reverend William Steel of the Little Kanawha Circuit preached the first Methodist sermon in Charleston on January 1, 1804. The latter circuit was created in 1779, with Robert Manley the first pastor.

The large Guyandotte Circuit, embracing settlements along the Ohio and as far up the Guyandot and Great Kanawha valleys as white men could be found, was formed in 1804. Reverend Asa Shinn, one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant Church, was the first pastor. The organization at Charleston was probably effected in 1815, by H. B. Bascom, afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Church, South.

No one can record the privations and heroism of the pioneer preachers who achieved the beginnings of Methodism within the State and the church in every part of the territory. Bishop Asbury, who, with Bishop Coke, was the general superintendent of the church, evidently regarded the hills and valleys of western Virginia as his special diocese. He showed his devotion by making frequent visits to it, nearly every year from 1789 to 1816, the year of his death. He states in his journal: "I have frequently skimmed along the frontiers for four or five hundred miles from Kentucky to Greenbrier, on the very edge of the wilderness, and thence along Tiger's (Tygarts) Valley to Clarksburg and on to the Ohio. These places, if not the haunts of savage men, yet abound with wild beasts. The people cannot tell what I have to cope with. I make no doubt the Methodists are, and will be, a numerous and wealthy people, and their preachers who follow us will not know our struggles but by comparing their improved state of the country with what it was in our days."

Bishop Asbury labored with incessant and unflinching zeal. He preached daily. On account of his military bearing he has been called the field marshal of Methodism, but his Christian affability and knowledge of human nature gave to him such a genius for organization that, without the advantages of inherited church affiliations on the part of the people, he built so firmly and laid foundations so far reaching that the Methodist bodies today constitute by far the largest number of communicants of the ecclesiastical families in the State

Portions of the territory have belonged to the Virginia Conference, the Western Conference, and the Kentucky Conference. In 1825, after the Pittsburgh Conference was formed, this territory was divided among the Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Ohio conferences, and in that year, there were within the bounds of the territory 22 circuits, 32 preachers, and 10,405 members, of whom 523 were of the colored race.

A detailed account of the growth and development of this great religious denomination, with historical accounts of the facts leading up to the separation of 1828, which resulted in the Methodist Protestant Church, and that of 1844, which resulted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are necessarily precluded from the limits of a brief article. It is sufficient to say that all parties to these differences were sincere and conscientious, and that at the present time no differences are apparent to prevent a reunion of these aggressive forces of the church militant.

The West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is made up of seven districts, namely, Buckhannon, Charleston, Elkins, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg, and Wheeling. At the present time there are 278 churches and 290 ordained ministers in the State. The membership of the church in West Virginia in 1928 was placed at 84,476 and the Sunday school enrollment at 99,437. Church property has an estimated value of $7,462,310. Approximately $820,652 is expended annually by the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South in West Virginia includes five districts of the Western Virginia Conference and three districts of the Baltimore Conference. There are 145 ordained ministers in the State. The membership of the church in 1928 was placed at 67,132 and the Sunday school enrollment at 71,087. The estimated valuation of church property is $5,832,648.

(Prepared by William B. Mathews, Charleston, West Virginia.)

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. The history of Methodism is one history until 1828. Then the Methodist Protestant Church was organized. The causes for the division were the refusal of the election of presiding elders, refusal of the right of appeal and representation for local ministers and laymen, by vote of Bishops McKendree and Soule in the year 1820.

The publication of a paper known as *Mutual Rights,* edited by Reverend Asa Shinn, added fire to the controversy arising from the general movement for lay representation at this time in Methodism.

The first Methodist minister to be expelled for advocating the reading of this journal was D. B. Dorsey, who spent a part of his life in Wheeling, West Virginia, and his declining years in Fairmont. Among the active and conspicuous figures in the early history of the formation of West Virginia was Francis H. Pierpont, the provisional governor, who was an active lay member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and represented it as a delegate from the Pittsburgh Conference in the general conference of 1846, 1858, and 1871, at which conference he was elected president, being the first and only layman ever to serve as president of a general conference of Methodists. In 1875 he was commissioned as one of the nine members on church union, to meet with the Southern division of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in 1877 was a member of the conference that united the two divisions.

The first Methodist Protestant Church organized in the State of West Virginia was at Hackers Creek, in Lewis County, October, 1829, by Reverend John Mitchell and David Smith. It is known as Old Harmony Church. This building was erected in October, 1819, and is still preserved. Reverend H. K. Bonner was elected class leader.

The next society was organized at the forks of Hackers Creek. Reverend John Smith was elected leader. In 1830 a class was organized at Morgantown by Reverend Cornelius Springer, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a participant in the division discussions of 1820 to 1830. This class produced three prominent ministers, Joseph A. Shakleford, Asby Pool, and John Clark. The same year Springer and Marshall formed a society at the forks of Cheat River. In February of the same year, Reverend George

Brown formed societies in Palatine near the home of the late William Barnes. Societies were also formed at Pruntytown and Rockford. Reverend George Nestor in the same year effected organizations at Harrisville and Morristown and on Teter Creek in Barbour County. There were also organizations formed in the Greenbrier Valley, and at Flatwoods in Braxton County.

The West Virginia Conference was set off from the Pittsburgh Conference with 3000 members and P. T. Laishley appointed president. It was organized October 2, 1885, at Pruntytown. Reverend P. T. Laishley was a representative from Monongalia County and also chaplain in the first convention at Wheeling, in May, 1861. He and other Methodist Protestants were active in the formation of the State.

The West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church is composed of eleven districts: Morgantown, Fairmont, Grafton, Clarksburg, Weston, Buckhannon, Saint Marys, Parkersburg, Spencer, Glenville, and Marlinton. There were in 1928 seventy-three charges and seventy-two ordained ministers in the State. The church membership is placed at 20,371 and the Sunday school enrollment at 19,327. The value of church property is estimated to be $1,430,900. The annual expenditure of the church in 1928 was $165,522.37.

(From information by Honorable A. J. Williams in *Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia,* J. M. Callahan.)

MEXICAN WAR, WEST VIRGINIA IN THE, see History of West Virginia, section XVI.

MIDDLEBOURNE, county seat of Tyler County, is located in a horseshoe bend on Middle Island Creek, on State Route 18, twelve miles from Sistersville. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits amounting to $1,060,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; and four churches. Electric light and power are furnished from Sistersville, and the water company has recently completed a modern filtering plant.

The city has a county high school, with an enrollment of 250 and a library of over 2500 volumes, and one district consolidated public school with an enrollment of 250. Twenty-five teachers are employed in the two schools. Middlebourne is an incorporated town with $750,000 in taxable property. Exclusive of schools, the tax rate is 50 cents on each $100 valuation. There is practically no debt except a small bond for the public school building.

The population is about 1500. Middlebourne was settled in 1813. It takes its name from its situation as a stopping place midway between Pennsylvania and the old salt wells on the Kanawha River above Charleston.

(Data furnished by S. R. Wood.)

MIDLAND TRAIL (United States Route 60), see Scenic Highways.

MILES, THOMAS E., Weston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of W. B. and Susan E. Hodges Miles. Born March 28, 1894, in Lorentz, West Virginia. Wife, Madge V. Hall. Attended rural schools and West Virginia Wesleyan College. Taught twelve terms of school, which work he combined with farming. Appointed superintendent of the Lewis County schools, 1925, to fill an unexpired term; elected to the office in 1926. Democrat. Methodist Protestant. Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman. Grange. Lions.

MILL CREEK COAL AND COKE COMPANY, general offices at Coopers, West Virginia, was organized in 1891. Three mines are operated in the State, at Coopers and Maybeury. Coal is mined from the Pocahontas No. 3 seam. Average annual production, 497,733 net tons; 410 employees. Coal is washed before marketing. Marketed by William C. Atwater and Company, New York.

MILLER, H. W., Griffithsville, West Virginia. Merchant. Born August 12,

1859, in Sweetland Township, Virginia. Wife, Julia Chambers. Obtained his education in the common schools of his day. Taught school two years in Boone and Lincoln counties. Engaged in the mercantile business in Griffithsville, where he has continued. Elected sheriff of Lincoln County and served from 1912 to 1916. Democrat.

MILLER, JOHN WATSON, Winfield, West Virginia. Editor. Son of William J. and Ruth A. Miller. Born September 11, 1860, in Saint Albans (then Coalsmouth), West Virginia. Wife, Leonora L. Bowyer. Attended public schools and Baptist College, Coalsmouth. For forty-three years has been editor and manager of the *Putnam Democrat,* Winfield. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

MILLER, JOSEPH L., Thomas, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Henderson and Finetta (Lyon) Miller. Born October 10, 1875, in Beach Hill, Mason County, West Virginia. Wife, Pamela D. Hampton. Attended the public schools of Mason County; Morris Harvey College, 1892-94; University of Nashville, Tennessee, 1895-97; M.D., University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia, 1900. Engaged in private practice in Ashland, Kentucky, two years. Became assistant medical director for the Davis Coal and Coke Company and later medical director for the company at their West Virginia mines, in which capacity he has continued. Has been a frequent contributor to medical journals and lecturer at medical meetings. Served as a member of the Fairfax District school board and as councilman and mayor of Thomas. During the World War, held a commission in the medical reserve corps. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree). Barbour-Randolph-Tucker County Medical Society. West Virginia State and Southern medical associations. Fellow, American Medical Association. Honorary Fellow, Richmond Academy of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia.

MILLER, LEWIS H., Ripley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Leander and Jessie B. (Harrison) Miller. Born November 19, 1890, on a farm in Union District, Jackson County, West Virginia. Wife, Freda C. Rambow. Educated in Ohio University and West Virginia University (College of Law). Admitted to the bar October 2, 1917. World War veteran; State senator for the fourth senatorial district in the session of 1927; resigned and was elected circuit judge in the election of 1928 for a term of eight years. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (Scottish Rite); Knight of Pythias; Modern Woodman. Sigma Pi.

MILLER, MANDERVILLE T., Madison, West Virginia. Educator and clergyman. Son of Sylvanus and Susan A. (Pauley) Miller. Born December 31, 1879, in Low Gap, Boone County, West Virginia. Wife, Flora A. Roberts. Attended rural school in Boone County, several summer terms at the normal school at Madison, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Has been an active educator since he received his certificate to teach in 1896. Taught school in Boone and Kanawha counties for sixteen years. Was county superintendent of schools in Boone County from 1919 to 1923. Held the pastorate of the following Baptist churches: Saint Marys, Madison, Milton, and Chelyan, all in West Virginia. Elected to the State Senate from the eighth senatorial district in 1928. Republican. Baptist. Mason.

MILTON, Cabell County, is situated in a level basin of the Mud River, thirty-two miles west of Charleston and eighteen miles east of Huntington. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the Midland Trail. It has two banks with resources of about $1,000,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and six churches.

The town has a senior high school with an enrollment of about 200 and one elementary school with an enrollment of

about 400. Two miles of paved streets are maintained, and the town has electric power and light and a municipally owned water system. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Assessed property value of the district, including the town, is approximately $6,000,000, with a tax rate of $1.50 on each $100 valuation. The debt is $6,000.

Milton and its suburbs—White Addition, New Milton, and Trenol Addition—have a population of approximately 2,500. Milton was platted in 1870 and chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the State code, September 16, 1876.

(Data furnished by C. L. Harshbarger.)

MINERAL COUNTY. Population, 19,849 in 1920; increased to 21,647 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate made by the United States Bureau of the Census. The land area of the county is 330 square miles. It is one of the northern counties of the Eastern Panhandle, and the surface is similar to that of the other counties of that section. In the western part the main ridge of the Alleghenies traverses the county from the northeast to the southwest, with New Creek Mountains and Knobly Mountains running parallel a few miles farther east. West of the crest of the Alleghenies is the plateau region, from five to seven miles wide in the south and narrowing to a point farther north. The eastern part of the county is occupied by the low, rounded foothills of the Alleghenies and by bottom land lying within the drainage basin of Patterson Creek. East of this the surface rises to the dividing ridge between Patterson Creek and the South Branch, which is followed by the Mineral-Hampshire dividing line. The range of elevation in the county is from 550 feet along the North Branch, from the mouth of Patterson Creek to the Hampshire line, to 3,327 feet at the summit of Pinnacle Knob in the Alleghenies.

All the drainage is to the North Branch of the Potomac, which forms a very irregular line separating the county from Maryland on the northwest. The two important tributaries to the river in Mineral are Patterson Creek, flowing

—*T. J. Haywood*

PINE SWAMP RUN, MINERAL COUNTY

through the eastern part, and New Creek, flowing between the Allegheny and New Creek mountains and emptying at Keyser. Mineral is bounded on the north by the North Branch of the Potomac River and Garrett and Allegany counties, Maryland; on the east by Hampshire County, West Virginia; on the south by Grant County, West Virginia, and on the west by the North Branch River and Garrett County, Maryland.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines follow generally the valley of the North Branch along the western and northern parts. The lines of the Western Maryland Railroad, paralleling that stream on the opposite side for a great distance, increase the rail facilities of the county. It is also served by United States Route 50, which crosses the southern end; by State Route 46, from Piedmont to a junction with United States Route 50 at New Creek; and by a connecting line, State Route 45, from the Maryland line at Blaine to a junction with United States Route 50 near Hartmonsville. State Route 54, partially completed, from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney, in Hampshire County, will serve the northeastern part of the county.

Keyser, county seat and chief town, is located on the North Branch of the Potomac at the mouth of New Creek. It was established as New Creek, but the name was later changed to Keyser. The Potomac State School, originally established as a preparatory school for the West Virginia University, is located at that place. It has an added importance as a railroad terminal and the location of the car and locomotive repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The elevation is 801 feet above sea level. By road, Keyser is 93 miles from Martinsburg, 175 miles from Wheeling, 78 miles from Grafton, 245 miles from Charleston, and 278 miles from Bluefield.

The property valuation in Mineral County as determined at the assessment of 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $10,662,590; personal property, $3,492,640; public utility property, $8,165,534; total, $22,320,764. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.17 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts: Elk, Piedmont, New Creek, Welton, Frankfort, and Cabin Run.

The county has rich mineral resources and is also well adapted to agriculture and kindred industries. The natural resources embrace coal, iron ore, potters' clay, fire clay, and yellow ochre. The original stand of timber has been removed. Some of the best timber that now remains is to be found in the farmers' wood lots. Reforestation is being carried on in a great part of the cut-over lands.

Mineral County has twelve seams of minable coal, located in the western section, ranging from the Sewickley to the Lower Kittanning seams. While the coal area is more or less restricted, the seams are so overlapped that there is almost an acre of underlying coal for each surface acre in the county. The coal production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 289,050 tons. It is estimated that the total coal reserve in recoverable veins in the county amounts to 809,834,059 tons.

Of the 211,200 acres comprised in Mineral County, 146,502 acres were classified as farm land in 1924. The total number of farms was 757, of which 752 were operated by white farmers and 5 by colored farmers; 672 farms were operated by owners, 21 by managers, and 64 by tenants. The crop land in 1924 was 24,406 acres. The abundant chert land produces a high quality of fruit and other farm yield. Ready markets for farm products are conveniently accessible.

Manufacturing is carried on at the more important population centers of the county. In addition to the railroad shops at Keyser, extensive yarn and silk mills, apple-packing plants, and other

industries are located there. Piedmont, Ridgely, and Maryland Junction are other industrial centers.

Mineral County was the second county formed by the State of West Virginia after its erection as a separate state. The county was created by an act of the Legislature passed on February 1, 1866, its territory being taken from the old county of Hampshire. In selecting names for the other counties now included in West Virginia the roll of statesmen, warriors, jurists, and other distinguished men have been scanned, and principal watercourses have been commemorated by naming counties after them; but the great natural wealth of the State and territory to be comprised in the new county was taken into consideration in the selection of the name of the new county. Mineral resources have given wealth and prosperity to many sections; it was, therefore, thought appropriate to call the new county Mineral, and by that name it was christened.

It was within the borders of this county, in a log cabin on Mike's Run, that Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born. A memorial to her is being erected on the site of the original cabin, and it is planned to construct a memorial road to the site.

MINERAL RESOURCES IN WEST VIRGINIA. Though West Virginia has long been noted for her coal, oil, gas, salt, glass sand, and iron, there are other mineral resources which remain for the most part undeveloped. The principal minor mineral resources are the clays, building stones, ochre, lead, and barite.

Potter's Clay. This clay found in West Virginia is derived from the decomposition of shales which are found in abundance. Occasionally the clay is colored yellow or red, denoting the presence of oxide of iron. Such a clay gives a tint of red to manufactured pottery. Potter's clay has been worked for years in many points in the State, the most important plants being in Hancock County.

Fire Clay. Fire clay is a bedded deposit capable of resisting great heat without melting. It occurs both in plastic and in flinty form and is abundant in Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, and Cabell counties.

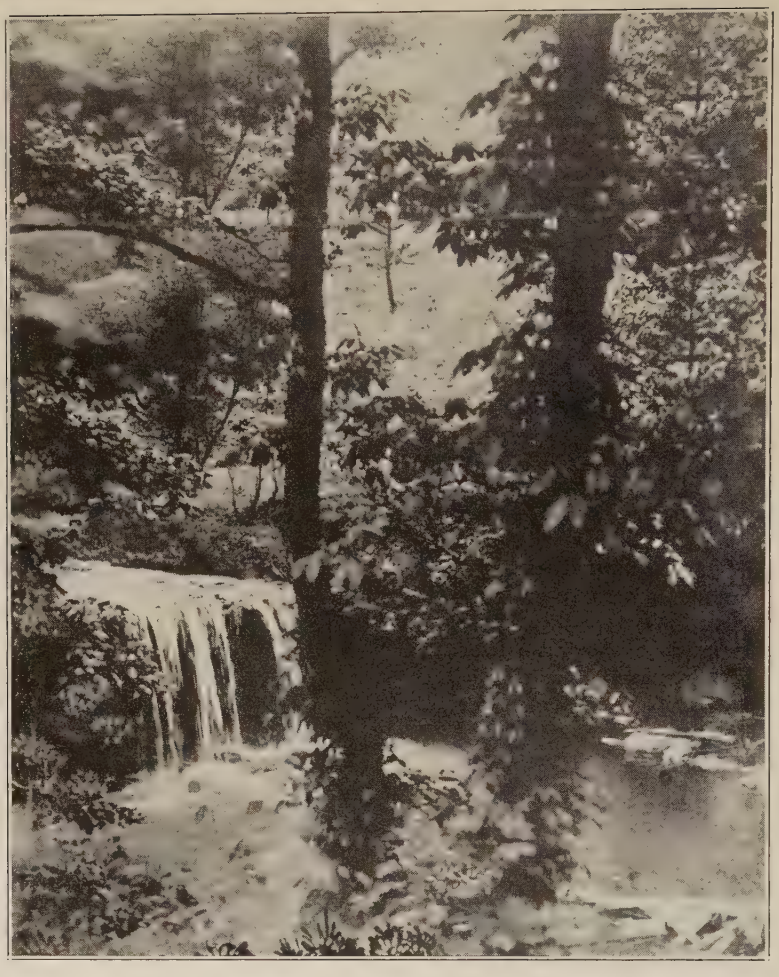
Marble. Marble is found in a few sections of West Virginia. The most valuable deposit is in Pocahontas County. There are two grades of this marble, one ranging from the richest red to the deepest maroon in color and the other dove colored with white mottling and dark veins. Although, according to the reports of chemists, it has been pronounced to have excellent qualities for use as a building material, Pocahontas marble is still considered to be in the experimental stage.

Building Stone. Building sandstone and limestone are found locally in practically every county in West Virginia. Quarries producing building stone of durable quality have existed almost since the settlement of the State. As yet, however, little building stone has been mined for exportation.

Ochre. Yellow ochre is found in many parts of West Virginia, especially in Jefferson, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Pendleton, and Pocahontas counties, where some deposits are three feet in thickness. It can easily be mined and then be ground to powder either raw or burnt. Since it can be marketed without further preparation and since the mineral is of excellent quality, it has become a product of great value.

Other Elements. Traces of lead have been found in several counties in the Appalachian section but never in quantities sufficient for commercial exploitation. Barite or heavy spar occurs to a limited extent in Jefferson and Randolph counties, West Virginia.

MINERAL SPRINGS. West Virginia is one of the most favored states in the fine quality of water that flows from her



—*H. E. Leeper*

FALLING MILL RUN NEAR FAIRMONT

mineral springs. Literally hundreds of such springs exist, distributed over most sections of the State. Probably nowhere in America or on the continent of Europe are there mineral waters with medicinal properties and health-restoring qualities equal to those found here. Many of the springs have been known and used since their discovery by the pioneers before the Revolutionary War. Even before the coming of the settlers it is believed that the Indians used the mineral springs and were acquainted with the curative powers of their waters.

The chemical composition of the water issuing from the mineral springs in this State varies greatly. Even springs within a hundred feet of one another show wide variance in taste and in chemical content.

West Virginia mineral springs may be classified roughly in the following groups: alum, iron, magnesia, salt, sulphur, iodine, and lime.

With the completion of the West Virginia hard-road program, it is expected that thousands of people will be attracted into this State by these springs. A dozen

or more resorts will be made easily accessible by automobile. The most important springs which have been commercially developed are White Sulphur Springs, Berkeley Springs, Old Sweet Springs, Pence Springs, Salt Sulphur Springs, Capon Springs, Webster Springs, Red Sulphur Springs, and Shannondale Springs. Special articles on these resorts will be found in their alphabetical place in this volume.

MINERS' HOSPITALS, see Welch Hospital Number 1, McKendree Hospital Number 2, Fairmont Hospital Number 3.

MINES, STATE DEPARTMENT OF. The first law governing the mining industry in the State of West Virginia was enacted by the Legislature of 1883. This Legislature created the office of the State mining inspector, with one inspector for the entire State, to regulate the working and also the ventilation and drainage of coal mines. By the Legislature of 1887, the act was amended to provide for two inspectors, and in 1893 as again amended, the act increased the number of inspectors to three. The Legislature of 1897 further amended the original act to provide for a chief inspector and four district inspectors. This number was increased in 1901 to five district inspectors and in 1905 to seven district inspectors.

At the legislative session of 1907, the Department of Mines was created, the head of the department being given the title of chief of the Department of Mines and twelve district inspectors being provided for. This act was again amended by the Legislature of 1915 to provide for three additional district inspectors, making fifteen in all. At the session of the Legislature of 1917, an amendment to the law placed all sand mines, sand pits, clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works under the jurisdiction of the department, and provided for an inspector for them.

At the 1919 session of the Legislature the mining laws were again re-enacted to provide for the chief of the department and nineteen district inspectors, and were further amended in 1921 to increase the number of district inspectors to twenty-two. At the 1925 session of the Legislature the law was again amended to provide for twenty-five district inspectors. Again in 1929 three inspectors at large were authorized, thus increasing the inspection force to twenty-eight.

The Legislature of 1919 also provided for the establishment of mine rescue stations with a director of rescue work in charge, under the direction and supervision of this department. These stations have been established in Morgantown, Wheeling, Fairmont, Elkins, Mount Hope, Logan, Charleston, Williamson, Welch, and Matoaka. Men are being trained in each of these stations for rescue and first-aid work. The Legislature of 1927 provided for the training of two rescue teams of six men each at each of these stations, thus affording throughout the State 120 men who are available in case of disaster.

The Department of Mines, as a part of the Executive Department, supervises and enforces all the State laws pertaining to the inspection of mines, the safety of persons employed within or at the mines, and the protection of mine property and other property connected with its use. The annual expenditures of the department as provided by the 1929 session of the Legislature were $191,040, exclusive of the salary of the chief of the department.

The chief of the Department of Mines has charge of the department and directs and superintends the inspection of the mines. He is appointed for a period of four years at a salary of $7,000 a year. He keeps a record of all inspections made by himself and by the district mine inspectors, which is open to public inspection at all times. He has the authority to visit, enter, and examine any mine and may call for the assistance of any district mine inspector, or inspectors, at

any time. He makes an annual written report of the proceedings of his department to the governor.

The State is divided into twenty-five districts for each of which an inspector is appointed by the chief of mines to serve for a period of four years. Three inspectors at large are appointed for the same length of time. The salaries of the inspectors are not less than $3,000 and not more than $3,600. The inspector of each district makes weekly reports to the chief of the department as to the number and condition of mines inspected by him during the week, and he gives to the operator of each mine inspected a certificate of inspection and posts a duplicate of the certificate on the mine premises where it may be easily seen. He must visit each mine in his district at least once every three months, or oftener, if called upon, in writing, by any ten men working in a mine, or by the owner, operator, or superintendent of the mine. He makes a personal examination of each working place and also the abandoned parts of the mine where gas is liberated, and outside the mine where any danger may exist, paying especial attention to the ventilation, drainage, and general safety, and seeing that all provisions of the mining statutes are carried out. He cannot appoint a deputy or any person to perform the duties required of him.

In 1883, in which year the department was created, West Virginia produced 2,805,565 tons of coal. In 1928 the production was 132,000,000 tons. In 1883 the production of coal per fatality was 147,000 tons. In 1928 production per fatality increased to 249,000 tons.

The two rescue crews of six members each, maintained at each of the ten mine rescue stations, devote four hours twice each month to training and are available at all times to assist in rescue work at explosions and mine fires. Each year the department holds sectional competitive meets and a State meet for the winners of the sectional meets to determine the champion safety team of the State. The State meet is held in a different section each year.

Oscar A. Veazy was appointed first mine inspector for the State and served until 1887.

The reports of the department show that the following men have served as mine inspectors.

Report of 1888
Henry Cunningham, First District
H. J. Tucker, Second District

Report of 1890
Henry Cunningham, First District
M. F. Spruce, Second District

Report of 1891
David M. Harr, First District
M. F. Spruce, Second District

Report of 1893
David M. Harr, First District
M. F. Spruce, Second District

Report of 1894
David M. Harr, First District
M. F. Spruce, Second District
H. A. Robson, Third District

Report of 1895
David M. Harr, First District
P. L. Brannen, Second District
H. A. Robson, Third District.

In 1897 the Legislature provided for a chief mine inspector. James W. Paul was appointed to this position and continued in office until 1908. In 1907, at the time the Department of Mines was created, the chief inspector automatically became chief of the Department of Mines.

Following is a list of the men who have served as chief of the Department of Mines since its inception in 1907.

James W. Paul	1907-08
John Laing	1908-13
Earl A. Henry	1913-17
W. J. Heatherman	1917-20
Robert M. Lambie	1920-

(Data furnished by Jesse V. Sullivan, Charleston, West Virginia.)

MINGO COUNTY. Population, 26,364 in 1920; the United States Census Bureau estimated that it had increased to 30,292 by July 1, 1925. Land area is 423.50 square miles. Located on the

—*Fred E. Brooks*

HILL AND STREAM IN WEST VIRGINIA

southwestern border of the State; has for its southern neighbors the adjoining States of Kentucky and Virginia. Bounded on the north by Logan County; on the east by Wyoming and McDowell counties; on the south by Buchanan County, Virginia, and Martin and Pike counties, Kentucky; and on the west by Wayne County, West Virginia.

The lowest portion of the county is found along the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, which forms the southern boundary line for sixty miles. The elevation of the river is about 800 feet where it crosses the McDowell line and 575 feet at the southwest corner of the county. The northern, or northeastern, boundary follows the Guyandot-Tug Fork watershed at an average elevation of a little less than 2,000 feet. From this long dividing ridge the land surface, broken by rough and irregular hills, slopes southwestward to the low land of Tug Fork, and, in the eastern end, to the Guyandot River. The highest point of land, 2,500 feet, is located near the head of Horsepen Fork, a tributary of the Guyandot.

All of Mingo County, except a part of Stafford District in the eastern end and a part of Harvey District in the northwestern end, lies on the southward slope of the Tug Fork drainage basin. The Guyandot River forms the eastern line for a distance of about three miles and then turns northward through the county in such a course as to leave about 10,000 acres on its eastern side. This river's principal tributaries here are Horsepen Fork, Brown's Fork, and Leatherwood Creek. The chief tributaries of Tug Fork within, or partly within, the county are Jennie Creek, Marrowbone Creek, Pigeon Creek, and Mate Creek. The Right and Left Forks of Twelvepole Creek drain an area of considerable extent in the northwest.

Mingo County is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad, whose lines traverse the county at its greatest length, following an irregular course from northwest to southeast. It is also served by State Route 8, from Huntington to Welch and Bluefield. This route follows the valley of the Tug Fork from Kermit to Williamson, then turns to the interior and passes through the southeastern section. Other highways are maintained by the county government.

Williamson, located on Tug Fork near the center of the length of the county, is the county seat and the principal town. It has had a phenomenal growth and development: a corn field in 1891; 600 population in 1900; 3,800 in 1910; 6,800 in 1920; and a continued growth since the last census that insures a population of above 10,000 when the next enrollment is taken in 1930. Williamson has extensive railroad yards and repair shops and is the shipping center of what is extensively advertised as the "billion-dollar coal field." The town has an elevation of 660 feet above sea level, a considerably lower level than the mean elevation of the county. By road, it is 114 miles from Bluefield, 84 miles from Huntington, 107 miles from Charleston, 434 miles from Martinsburg, and 297 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation in Mingo County as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate $15,763,326; personal property, $4,423,985; public utility property, $18,121,685; total, $38,308,996. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $3.44 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts: Hardee, Harvey, Lee, Magnolia, Stafford, and Warfield. Williamson maintains an independent school district.

The whole of Mingo County lies within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area. Its chief wealth is derived from its development of this great natural resource and from kindred industry. The county has nineteen seams of workable coal ranging from the Upper Kittanning to the Glen Alum Tunnel and extensive operations are carried on in many parts. The coal mined and shipped in this county during the calendar year ending December 31,

1928, amounted to 5,049,437 tons. It is estimated that the recoverable coal reserve in the county amounts to 6,332,263,181. So rich is the county in coal that it has nearly five acres of coal for each acre of surface land.

Timber operations of considerable extent are being carried on at Nolan and at Trace. Natural gas has been developed in a field in the northwestern section centering at Kermit. This is the southern limit of the great oil and gas belt entering the State at the base of the Northern Panhandle and passing through the entire western part in a general north-and-south direction.

Of the 266,240 acres within Mingo County, the classification made in 1924 designated 74,872 acres as farm land. But little attention is given agriculture in this section. The farm area was further diminished by the use of 14,464 acres as crop land, 6,323 acres of which were fallow or idle that year. There were 1,140 farms in 1924, of which 1,139 were operated by white farmers and 1 by a colored farmer; 589 farms were operated by owners and 551 by tenants. There is a local market for many times the surplus produced.

Mingo County has the distinction of being the youngest county in West Virginia. It was formed from the southern part of Logan County in 1895, in conformity to an act of the Legislature adopted on January 23, of that year. The name of the parent county commemorates the name of an Indian warrior who had caused much grief along the border just prior to and during the Revolution. It was thought appropriate that the name of his tribe be commemorated in the new county. Logan was a Mingo, or, more properly, a Cayuga separated from his tribe and consorting with a small and assorted group of Indians known as Mingoes, whose principal village was on the Ohio River near Steubenville. The Mingoes of Logan's day were a mongrel lot, chiefly wanderers from the New York Iroquois stock and known as the Iroquois of the Ohio.

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY, principal offices at 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City, manufacturers of polished wire glass and safety glass for automobiles. One plant in the State at Morgantown, employing 225 people. In addition to raw materials used in the manufacture of other glass, wire netting is used. Products marketed throughout the United States, South America, Japan, and other foreign countries. Manufacture under the Letters patent. The largest manufacturers of polished wire glass in the country except one plant owned by the same company in St. Louis.

MITCHELL, S. P., Kingwood, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James M. and Caroline Virginia Riffe Mitchell. Born March 11, 1879, in Rock Camp, Monroe County, West Virginia. Wife, Myrtle Lowe. Attended Union Academy and normal schools; studied law in West Virginia University and Columbia University. Admitted to the bar and has practiced law sixteen years. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1926. Republican. Methodist. I. O. O. F.; K. of P.; D. O. K. K.; W. O. W. Rebekahs.

MITCHELL, SHIRLEY H., Elizabeth, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of B. F. and Sarah C. Mitchell. Born September 20, 1868, in Ritchie County, West Virginia. Wife, Ona Pomsay. Attended the public schools of Ritchie County. In 1893, established and published the first issue of the *Kanawha News*, of which he has since been editor and publisher. Was mayor of Elizabeth five terms and president of the county court of Wirt County two years, 1919 and 1920. In 1922, appointed postmaster of Elizabeth, West Virginia; has held that position since 1922. Republican. Methodist.

M. MARSH AND SON, INCORPORATED, Market Street, Wheeling, West Virginia, manufacturers of stogies. The modern, fireproof, brick buildings which

house the factory are valued at $350,000. The one plant in the State employes 575 people. Value of annual output, $2,000,000. Approximately 7000 cases of leaf tobacco valued at nearly $1,000,000 are used annually in the production of more than 50,000,000 stogies. The oldest stogie or cigar manufacturing plant in the country, having operated continuously under the same name and in the same city since 1840. Products have national distribution.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. This fraternal, beneficiary society was organized by Joseph Cullen Root, January 5, 1883, at Lyons, Iowa. The membership now numbers 1,100,000. The order provides for its members life insurance to a maximum of $5000 each and family protection. The recognized women's auxiliary of this organization is known as the Royal Neighbors of America.

The West Virginia branch was founded in 1896. There are now 206 local lodges in the State with a total membership of 15,088. The organization has distributed over $4,350,000 in West Virginia for benevolent and charitable purposes.

MOIST, RONALD F., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jerome C. and Cora (Wildman) Moist. Born November 19, 1890, in Fairfield (now Miami), Kanawha County, West Virginia. Wife, Susan Elizabeth Gillie. Attended public schools; was graduated from Charleston High School; studied in West Virginia Wesleyan College; A.B. and LL.B., West Virginia University; attended two terms of law lectures at Inns of Court, London, England, following the World War. Was admitted to the bar in 1919; for three years was law clerk for the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; from 1922 to 1927, was secretary of the West Virginia Revision and Codification Commission. Since 1927, has been a member of the firm of Deem and Moist of Clarksburg. In 1917, enlisted as corporal in the United States army and was promoted to battalion sergeant major and regimental sergeant major. Holds the commission of first lieutenant in the officers reserve corps. Went overseas with the Fifth United States Engineers and was later transferred to headquarters Third Corps and served on all war fronts where the A. E. F. were stationed. Is a member of the board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Elk.

—*A. B. Brooks*

ICE HOLE ON ICE MOUNTAIN, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

West Virginia and American bar associations. Clarksburg Country Club. Kiwanis. Beta Theta Pi; Phi Delta Phi.

MONONGAH, Marion County, is located eight miles from Fairmont and eighteen miles from Clarksburg, on the West Fork River at the mouth of Booth's Creek. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and United States Route 19. The town has one national bank with capital and surplus of $87,350 and deposits of $388,217.

It has one elementary school with 9 teachers and 346 students, and one high school with 2 teachers and 31 students. Electricity is furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. Elections are held each January to select a mayor and a council to govern the town. It has a property valuation of $980,187, with a municipal tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation. The town was chartered in 1891. It has a population of 2,700.

MONONGAHELA RIVER. This river is formed just above Fairmont by the confluence of the Tygarts Valley River and the West Fork. It flows north, leaving the State near Point Marion, Pennsylvania. With its tributaries it drains the counties of Tucker, Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, and nearly all of Randolph, Upshur, Preston, and Lewis. The area of its basin is about 4,300 square miles. The principal tributaries are Tygarts Valley, Middle Fork, Buckhannon, West Fork, and Cheat rivers. The Tygarts Valley, which is the principal tributary, rises in Pocahontas County, in the Birthplace of Rivers, and is later joined by the Middle Fork and Buckhannon rivers. The West Fork rises in Lewis County. The Cheat River rises in Pocahontas County and flows north through Randolph, Tucker, and Preston counties and empties into the Monongahela at Cheat Haven, Pennsylvania, just below the West Virginia line. Its principal tributaries are Shavers Fork, Dry Fork, Glade Fork, and the Blackwater River.

The Monongahela and its tributaries have great possibilities of future water power development. The elevation at Beverly is 1,941 feet and at Point Marion, Pennsylvania, 813 feet. On the Cheat River the elevation at Horton is 2,805 feet. It is estimated that a minimum of 32,000 horsepower can be developed, and with twelve months' storage can be increased to 130,000 horsepower. This estimate is believed to be far too low. Water power development on the Cheat River at the West Virginia-Pennsylvania state line has now a capacity of 55,000 horsepower. Further development is contemplated on this river and on the Blackwater River.

The Monongahela derives its name from the Indian words meaning "the river of caving or crumbling banks."

MONONGAHELA WEST PENN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY is the subsidiary of the West Penn Electric Company, rendering public utility service throughout the greater portion of West Virginia lying north of Charleston, exclusive of the city of Wheeling and vicinity, and the extreme Eastern Panhandle. Service also extends into Washington County in the state of Ohio, and into the western portion of the Maryland panhandle.

The service rendered by this and subsidiary companies consists primarily of retailing electric light and power in all sections of the territory. It also includes city and interurban railway service in Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Parkersburg, as well as the distribution of natural gas for domestic, commercial, and industrial purposes in the cities of Fairmont and Morgantown. Bus transportation service is supplied within and in the vicinity of the cities of Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Parkersburg. In every respect, it is one of the largest single operating companies in West Virginia supplying these various forms of public service. In addition to the above, there is owned and operated a highway toll bridge which spans the Ohio River connecting the cities of Williamstown, West Virginia, and Marietta, Ohio.

The light and power system serves approximately 62,000 customers in 200 or more communities. There are owned and operated two principal generating stations having a combined capacity of 50,000 kilowatts and, in addition, the power system is interconnected with the generating and transmission system of the parent company in Pennsylvania,

which has an installed capacity of over 375,000 kilowatts; thus there is assured an ample power supply.

In point of electric railway service, the company is the largest operator in West Virginia. In total there are 190 miles of track operated, the greater portion of which is interurban service. The bus routes operated by the company cover a total of 165 miles and extend into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Natural gas service is retailed to approximately 16,000 customers.

The general offices of the company are located in Fairmont. The pay roll includes over two thousand names.

MONONGALIA COUNTY. Population, 33,608 as reported by the official enumeration by the United States Census Bureau in 1920; the same authority estimated that the population had increased to 38,876 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 368.82 square miles. The county lies in the northern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Fayette and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, the extension of Mason and Dixon's line forming the northern boundary; on the east by Preston County, West Virginia; on the south by Taylor and Marion counties, West Virginia; and on the west by Wetzel County, West Virginia.

The surface configuration of the different parts of the county varies greatly. On the east, the Cheat River flows at the bottom of a deep canyon, cut in some places to a depth of 1,000 to 1,500 feet below the mountains on each side. The whole region is rough and mountainous. The mountains lying on both sides of the Cheat River rise from elevations ranging from 1,500 feet up to 2,639 feet. Cheat View, a much-visited mountain on the west side of the river, has an elevation of 2,212 feet, and two miles south of it a mountain rises to 2,290 feet. The smoothest land in the county is found in portions of Grant and Cass districts and the northern end of Clay District on the west side of the Monongahela River, and in some sections of Clinton District on the east side. In Battelle District and also in portions of Clay District, in the western end of the county, the land is rougher. The bottom lands along the streams of the county are narrow except those of Dunkard Creek below Pentress and those found in a very few places along the Monongahela River.

The whole county lies in the drainage basin of the Monongahela and Cheat rivers. Battelle and Clay districts and a small area in the northern end of Clay District are drained by the headwaters of Dunkard Creek, a western tributary of the Monongahela. Other western tributaries of this stream are Robinsons Run, Scott Run, Dents Run, and Indian Creek. Its principal tributaries from the east are Cheat River, which empties at Point Marion in the edge of Pennsylvania, and West Run, Deckers Creek, Cobun Creek, and Booths Creek. The tributaries of the Cheat River in the county are very small, the largest being Morgan Run and Quarry Run, which flow in from the mountains on the east.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines cross the county from the four points of the compass, converging at Morgantown. The improved highway system is laid out on much the same plan, the roads leading out to nearly all parts from the principal city. United States Route 19 enters the county from the northwest and passes through the county by Westover to Fairmont and points south. United States Route 119 enters from Point Marion, Pennsylvania, on the north and terminates at Morgantown. The highway is carried on to the south to Fairmont as State Route 73. State Route 7 enters the county at the extreme northwestern corner at Burton, and follows a general northwest-to-southeast direction through the county by way of Morgantown to Kingwood. Improved highways under county maintenance reach other parts of the county and serve to tie the centers of population together.

Morgantown, located on the Monongahela River near the geographical cen-

ter of the county, is the county seat and chief city. It was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed at its session in 1785, though the site had been designated as the seat of justice of Monongalia County in 1782 when the home of Zackwell Morgan, at what is now Morgantown, was designated as the place for holding courts. The city takes its name from the owner of the land upon which it was built, Zackwell Morgan, who was a son of Morgan ap Morgan, the first white settler to establish a permanent home in western Virginia. The city has an elevation of 822 feet above sea level.

West Virginia University, the most important educational institution in the State, is located at Morgantown. The University is the outgrowth of older schools established at that place: Monongalia Academy, established in 1814, and Morgantown Female Academy, established in 1831 and later known as the Female Collegiate Institute and as Whitehall Female Seminary. These two schools were very closely allied and may be said to have been under practically the same management. The Woodburn Female Seminary, the third school in the consolidation, was incorporated on January 4, 1858, and opened its session in May, following. The property was purchased by the State of West Virginia in 1867, and the school re-established as the West Virginia Agricultural College. The name was changed to the West Virginia University by an act of the Legislature passed on December 4, 1868.

By road, Morgantown is 277 miles from Bluefield, 191 miles from Charleston, 45 miles from Clarksburg, 158 miles from Martinsburg, 99 miles from Wheeling, and 204 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

—*Thomas Levelle*

CHEAT RIVER FROM BUZZARD ROCKS, MONONGALIA COUNTY

The property valuation of Monongalia County as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $61,210,395; personal property, $16,646,610; public utility property, $17,420,377; total, $95,277,382. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.26 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into seven magisterial districts, Morgan, Clay, Cass, Grant, Battelle, Clinton, and Union. A separate independent district is maintained by the city of Morgantown for administering school affairs.

Monongalia County lies within the northern tier of agricultural counties, though its vast deposits of natural resources are a great contributing factor to its wealth. The western two-thirds of the county lies in the Pittsburgh coal area, and the development of this resource has been carried on for many years. The county has six seams of minable coal ranging from the Waynesburg seam to the lower Kittanning, and has a little more than an acre of underlying coal for each surface acre. The coal production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 8,000,707 tons, and it is estimated by geologists that the coal reserve in recoverable seams amounts to 3,329,668,204 tons.

Extensive oil and gas development has been made in the county, the western two-thirds of the county again yielding the greatest return from this natural resource. This development enters the county at the Pennsylvania line and passes in a broad belt across the county in a general northeast to southwest direction and embracing about two-thirds of the county. Iron ore is found in quantities in this county, but this resource has been but slightly developed. Potters' clay and fire clay and other resources add to the vast wealth of the county.

The agricultural interests of Monongalia County are extensive. Of the 234,572 acres comprised in the county, the farm land area was fixed at 151,649 acres in 1924. This was divided into 1,835 farms, of which 1,834 were operated by white farmers and 1 by a colored farmer; 1,581 were operated by owners, 28 by managers, and 226 by tenants. Ample markets are afforded by the cities and industrial sections.

The manufacturing interests of the county are located for the most part at Morgantown. The manufactured products include tin plate, petroleum products, glassware of various kinds, brick and tile, and cement blocks. Three glass plants are located at Star City.

Monongalia County was born with the republic in 1776 and was formed from the territory of West Augusta. It was the men of this section to whom Washington referred when all seemed lost to the other leaders of the Revolution—"Leave me but a banner to plant upon the hills of West Augusta and I will rally 'round me men who will lift my bleeding country from the dust and make her free."

The bill authorizing the formation of the county was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on November 6, 1776, and on December 8, following, the formal organization and election of county officers was made at the home of Jonathan Cobun. The county takes its name from its principal river—the Monongahela—a name given by the Indians and usually interpreted to mean "the river of caving or crumbling banks." But in the preparation of the bill providing for the new county the spelling was changed by error or otherwise. Thus, although the county derives its name from the river, there is a variance in the two names, the county is known as Monongalia while the river retains its original designation as Monongahela.

Monongalia is the great mother county of northern and northwest West Virginia. Its original boundary was of vast extent and from its original territory have been carved, in whole or in part, eighteen counties in West Virginia and three in Pennsylvania. The West Virginia counties, once a part of Monongalia and the District of West Augusta, are Harrison, Preston, Marion, Randolph, Lewis, Braxton, Barbour, Wood, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge, Gilmer, Clay, Calhoun, Wirt, Pleasants, Upshur, and Tucker. The Pennsylvania counties that were once a part of Monongalia are Greene, Fayette, and Washington. This latter territory was lost to Pennsylvania by the extension of Mason and Dixon's line in 1781.

The first county seat of Monongalia County was located at the home of Theophilus Phillips, two miles from the site of the present Geneva, Pennsylvania, but the loss of this territory made it necessary to remove the seat of justice to a

point within the established boundaries of the county. The county seat was then removed to the home of Zackwell Morgan.

Notwithstanding the fact that the county has been greatly reduced in territory, it has kept a place as one of the foremost counties of the State. It stood thirteenth in population among the counties in 1920, but it ranks sixth in point of property valuation for the purpose of taxation.

MONROE COUNTY. Population, 13,141 at the official enumeration taken by the United States Census Bureau in 1920; later estimates made by the same authority indicate no increase in this figure. The land area is 473.80 square miles. It is the extreme southwestern county of the State, bounded on the north by Greenbrier County; on the east by Craig and Alleghany counties, Virginia; on the south by Craig and Giles counties, Virginia; and on the west by Summers County, West Virginia.

The county is traversed by four parallel mountains running northeast and southwest. The principal one of these is Peters Mountain, a long and symmetrical mountain ridge forming for many miles the boundary line between Monroe County and Virginia. At one point toward the northern end of the county, the line crosses from the summit of Peters Mountain to the summit of Potts Mountain, following the latter southward for some distance and again crossing to the former mountain. Just westward from Peters Mountain and separated from it by a narrow and fertile valley, is Gap Mountain, extending from about three miles south of Gap Mills to a point in Virginia a short distance north of the county line. Middle Mountain lies close on the west of Gap Mountain and is about equal to it in length and elevation. The fourth of the parallel ridges is Cove Mountain, a short southern extension of the main Allegheny range. Lesser ridges and mountain spurs in the eastern and northern parts of the county are known as Eads Ridge, White Rock Mountain, Kate's Mountain, and Little Mountain. Swopes Knob, Wolf Creek Mountain, and other more irregular elevations rise in the west-central and western sections.

Large areas in the northern, central, and southern parts of the county are occupied by elevated and gently rolling plateaus. The smooth outlines of these smooth and luxuriant limestone areas contrast sharply with the steep and stony mountain ridges on the east and form numerous landscapes of unusual interest and beauty.

The Greenbrier River touches the northwestern corner of the county, and the New River the southwestern corner, each forming the natural boundary line for a short distance. These two rivers receive all the waters of the county except that from a small area in the east. The largest tributary of the Greenbrier in Monroe is Second Creek. Wolf Creek, Kelly Creek, and Groomer Creek are some of its branches. Indian Creek, Rich Creek, and Sinking Lick Creek are the principal tributaries of the New. Potts Creek, a tributary of the James River, flows northeast between Potts and Peters mountains; and Sweet Springs Creek, Cove Creek, and Back Creek, also tributaries of the James River through Dunlap Creek, drain in part the three parallel valleys west of Peters Mountain. Thus it is seen that the waters of Monroe County reach the Gulf of Mexico through the Great Kanawha, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers, and reach the Atlantic Ocean through the James River.

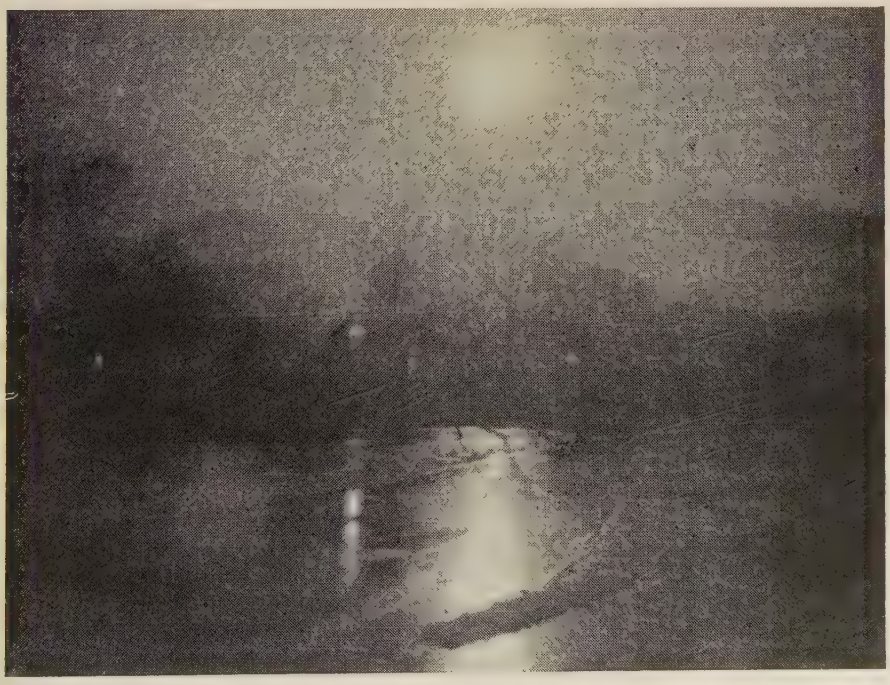
Monroe County is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, whose lines touch the county for a short distance at Alderson in the extreme northern part of the county. The lines of the Norfolk and Western Railway traverse the southeastern section for a short distance. The county has no railroad reaching the interior parts. It is also served by State Route 24, which passes through the county from north to south, from Lewisburg to the Virginia border at Peterstown, by way of Union. A short high-

way, State Route 71, connects United States Route 21 at Alderson with State Route 24 at Pickaway. The county has a splendidly developed system of highways constructed and maintained by the county government.

Union, the county seat and principal town, is located near the center of the county at an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea level. The General Assembly of Virginia, by an act passed on January 6, 1800, provided for the establishment of the town on the lands of James Alexander, though the town had been laid off into lots prior to that time. By road, it is 67 miles from Bluefield, 131 miles from Charleston, 194 miles from Clarksburg, 183 miles from Huntington, 294 miles from Martinsburg, 276 miles from Wheeling, and 31 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The valuation of property in Monroe County as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $7,246,740; personal property, $1,842,395; public utility property, $936,256; total $10,025,-391. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.32 on each $100 of assessed property valuation. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts, Red Sulphur, Second Creek, Springfield, Sweet Spring, Union, and Wolf Creek, all taking names peculiar to their location. The town of Alderson maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Monroe is an agricultural county, lying just outside the great coal-producing area of southern West Virginia. The western half of the county and a small part of the extreme eastern section lies within the limestone area which parallels the Allegheny range. It is in one of the greatest blue-grass regions of the world and is thus admirably adapted to grazing and raising livestock. The high, rich lands of the county are also adapted to



—*W. R. Ford*

MOONLIGHT ON THE GREENBRIER RIVER, MONROE COUNTY

fruit culture, and improved varieties respond well to cultivation. The land area of Monroe County is approximately 292,480 acres, of which 237,497 acres were classified as farm land in 1924. The total number of farms listed in that year was 1,961, of which 1,912 were operated by white farmers and 49 by colored farmers; 1,693 of the farms were operated by owners, 3 by managers, and 265 by tenants.

Monroe County has, perhaps, a greater variety and abundance of mineral waters and medicinal springs than any other county in the State. Several of these springs were well known to the general public and were visited annually by numbers of people from the earliest settlement of the county, being patronized as fashionable resorts by those who wished to escape the extreme heat of the city, and by invalids who sought health in the curative waters of the medicinal springs.

In the mountains that mark the extreme eastern section of the county, iron ore is present in quantities, a brown hematite containing from 48 to 56 per cent metallic iron. The deposits have not been developed to any considerable extent. No manufacturing plants of any size are located within the county.

Monroe County was formed from the southern part of Greenbrier County by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 15, 1799. It is one of the older counties of West Virginia, the twelfth to be erected by the old Commonwealth in the territory west of the Alleghenies. It was named in honor of James Monroe, a distinguished Virginian, governor of the State, fifth President of the United States, and propounder of the Monroe Doctrine.

The county government was organized on May 21, 1799, at the house of George King, near the present county seat. The original settler on Monroe soil was James Moss who, in 1760, erected a cabin at Sweet Springs. He was not long in his solitude; other settlers and home seekers joined him. James Byrnside was an early settler at the sinks of Monroe; his son, John, was born near Union in April, 1763. The Indian raids of that year, led by the relentless Cornstalk, broke up the settlements, and the settlers fled across the mountains to the more thickly populated parts. The county was again settled in 1769, and pioneer forts were erected as a means of defense against the recurring Indian raids.

At Alderson, an important town on the Monroe-Greenbrier line, the United States government has established and erected an institution for the care and confinement of female delinquents. This is the only public institution in the county. Alderson Academy, a school of high rank maintained by the Baptist church, is also located at Alderson.

MONTAGUE, MARGARET PRESCOTT, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Author. Daughter of Russell Wortley and Harriett Ann (Cary) Montague. Born in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Was educated at home and in private schools in Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. Essays, short stories and poems are published by the magazines throughout the country. Longer works are: *The Poet, Miss Kate and I*, 1905; *The Sowing of Alderson Cree*, 1907; *In Calvert's Valley*, 1909; *Linda*, 1912; *Closed Doors*, 1915; *Home to Him's Muvver*, 1916; *Of Water and the Spirit*, 1916; *Twenty Minutes of Reality*, 1917; *The Great Expectancy*, 1918; *The Gift*, 1919; *Uncle Samuel of Freedom Ridge*, 1920; *Deep Channel*, 1923; *The Man from God's Country*, 1923; *Up Eel River*, 1928. Won the O. Henry Memorial Prize for the best short story of the year, 1919. Independent in politics. Episcopalian. President of the Virginia Writers' Club for some years.

MONTGOMERY, Fayette County, is situated on the Kanawha River, twenty-six miles southeast of Charleston. It lies in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, the New York Central Railroad, the Virginian Railway, the Mid-

land Trail, the North and South Highway, and the Atlantic and Pacific Highway. There are two banks with capital stock of $150,000 and deposits of $2,205,649; eight churches; one theater with talking pictures; one hospital; one wholesale grocery; one plant for the manufacture of ice and soft drinks; and two ice cream plants. Activities of the town include a women's club which maintains a clubhouse, a Rotary Club, a chamber of commerce, and five lodges.

New River State School is located in Montgomery. The public school system is housed in four buildings; there are forty-eight teachers in the system; the enrollment in the high school is 318.

Montgomery maintains seven miles of paved streets. It has electric light and power service, and water and gas service. The taxable property is valued at $2,834,256 with tax rate of $1.15 per $100 valuation. The bonded indebtedness, covering paving and sewers, is $57,000.

The population is estimated at 4,500. The land on which the town is built was originally taken up by Levi Morris in 1770. A town was platted in 1879 and named Coal Valley. On April 1, 1891, incorporation papers under a special city charter were secured in the name of Montgomery, in honor of the founder, James C. Montgomery.

(Data furnished by O. K. Robinson, Superintendent of Schools.)

MONTGOMERY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The chamber was organized in 1916. It is governed by a board of directors and various committees. The organization was instrumental in accomplishing the following: the freeing of the Montgomery-Cannelton Bridge; the installation of a new water and light system for the city; securing a new brick Chesapeake and Ohio Railway depot; and road building in the vicinity.

MOORE, CHARLES FORREST, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Lawyer and author. Son of Isaac and Alcinda H. (Arbogast) Moore. Born January 28, 1863, in Dunmore, West Virginia. Married, first, Mollie M. Beard; second, Janie S. Slaughter. Took the academic course and studied theology in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and studied law in the University of Virginia. Was admitted to the bar and practiced in the courts of West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, and New York. Served for a time on the bench in Virginia. Was a member of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists in 1904. Has contributed regularly to newspapers and magazines since 1884; was for a short time manager of the *Cosmopolitan* and was also on the board of directors of *McClure's Magazine.* For about twenty years he did regular platform work. Author of: *History of the States, United and Otherwise; One Thing and Another; The Challenge of Life; Comradeship;* and *Parade of the Presidents.* Edits and publishes a small monthly periodical *Judge Moore's Fireside Filosophy,* written entirely by himself. Since 1922, physical ailment has confined him to his bed and his wheel chair. Independent Democrat. Methodist. Tammany Hall. The Tilden Club. Virginia and West Virginia bar associations. Rotary. Country clubs: Hawarth and Hackensack of New Jersey; Great Neck, Flushing, St. Albans, and Pomonok of Long Island; and Marion Cricket Club of Philadelphia. Southern Society Virginians, West Virginia Society, Traffic Club, Pleiades Club, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, The Thirteen Club, The Writers Club, Arkwright Club, Machinery Club, and Whitehall Club, all of New York. Kappa Alpha.

MOORE, HOUSTON BURGER, Lewisburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William John and Ida Ella (Burger) Moore. Born April 30, 1879, in Mingo, West Virginia. Wife, Ida Virginia Jasper. Prepared for college in private schools; A.B., Hampden-Sidney College, 1902, and A.M., 1903. Instructor in Latin and Greek in the Military Acad-

emy, Blackstone, Virginia, 1904; instructor in the Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina, 1905; principal of the Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, West Virginia, since 1906. Is president of the Greenbrier County National Farm Loan Association; secretary of the board of the Lewisburg and Ronceverte Electric Railway Company; director, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia; member, board of trustees, Davis Stuart School; member, Home Mission Committee of Synod of West Virginia, Presbyterian Church; General Assembly advisory committee on schools and colleges; member general committee. Layman's Missionary Movement. Democrat. Presbyterian. Odd Fellow. Rotary.

MOORE, MARY MEEK ATKESON (Mrs. Blaine Free), Washington, D. C. Writer. Daughter of Thomas Clark and Cordelia (Meek) Atkeson. Born in Buffalo, West Virginia. Wife of Dr. Blaine Free Moore. A.B., West Virginia University, 1910, and A.M., 1913; Ph.D., Ohio State University, 1919. Assistant in English, University of Missouri, 1914-15; instructor in English, West Virginia University, 1915-19. Author of *The Cross Roads Meetin' House* (play), 1918; *Don't* (play), 1922; *The Will* (play), 1922; *The Good Old Days*, 1922; *A Study of the Local Literature of the Upper Ohio Valley*, 1920; *A Study of the Literature of West Virginia*, 1922; *The Woman on the Farm*, 1924; *The Shining Hours*, 1927; also articles, stories, and plays in magazines. Lecturer on country life subjects. National League of American Pen Women.

MOORE, SAMUEL SCOLLAY, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Samuel J. C. and Eleanor Grover (Scollay) Moore. Born in September, 1853, in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Anne Elizabeth Isaacs. Attended the University of Virginia and the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia; D.D., Washington and Lee University, 1892. Admitted to the bar in Clarke County, Virginia, in 1874, and practiced law until 1882. Prepared for the ministry and was ordained a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1884. Served the Upper Truro Parish, Fairfax County, Virginia, from 1884 to 1886; Leeds Parish, Fauquier County, Virginia, from 1886 to 1888; Trinity Parish, Parkersburg, West Virginia, from 1888 to 1923; and rector emeritus since that time. Author of a monograph *The Board of Trustees in the History of the Theological Seminary in Virginia* and a history of the Trinity Parish, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Trustee of Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia since 1893. Democrat. Beta Theta Pi.

MOORE, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Bluefield, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of John W. and Margaret Gibbon Moore. Born November 16, 1872, in Huntersville, North Carolina. Unmarried. Took college preparatory work in Hopewell Academy and Huntersville High School; A.B., Davidson College, North Carolina; M.A., Princeton University; D.D. from both Davidson College and Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. Was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1897; has served as pastor of the Presbyterian churches in Pocahontas and Graham, Virginia; Bramwell and Williamson, West Virginia; and since 1910 as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bluefield, West Virginia. During the World War, served one year with the Y. M. C. A. in France. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary.

MOORE, WALTER LOUIS, Glenville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Louis R. and Ella Francis Moore. Born September 22, 1901, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Madge Newlon. Educated in public schools of Gilmer County, Glenville Academy, and Glenville State Normal school. Taught in rural school in Gilmer County, 1921; principal of Newell Junior High School and director of athletics for two years; principal of Flem-

ington public schools three years. Elected county superintendent of schools of Gilmer County in 1926. Democrat. Baptist. Junior Order United American Mechanics. Rotary.

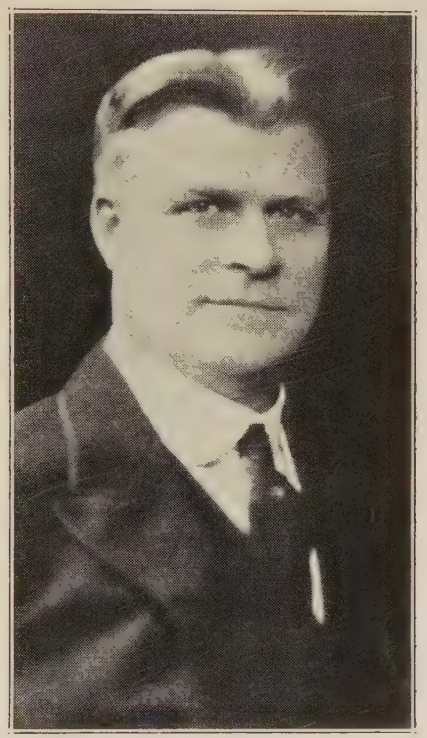
MOOREFIELD, county seat of Hardy County, is situated on the South Branch of the Potomac River, fifty-four miles from Cumberland, Maryland, and thirty-eight miles from Keyser. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 28. It has two banks with capital stock and deposits of $750,000; one theater; one weekly newspaper; a new city hall; a new American Legion Memorial Hall; four churches; a large tannery; and a milk station where collection is made for shipment to Philadelphia.

The school system of the town employs the six-six plan. The upper six grades have an enrollment of 120. Fifteen teachers are employed. The town maintains paved streets, an electric power plant, and a water supply. The town government is in the hands of a mayor and a city council. Property valuation is placed at $800,000, with a tax rate of 68 cents. The population is about 1200. The town takes its name from Conrad Moore, who founded it in 1777.

(Data furnished by Sam McCoy.)

MOOSE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. The association in West Virginia was founded in 1920. It now has ninety-six local organizations in the State with a total of approximately fourteen thousand members. The purpose of the association is to band the Moose Lodges in the State for their mutual good and to furnish a State building at the national home, Moosehart, Illinois. One state-wide meeting is held annually at a time and place selected during the previous annual meeting.

MORFORD, JAMES A., Grantsville, West Virginia. Physician. Son of John T. and Theodosia (Bartlett) Morford. Born December 15, 1881, in Roane County, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret Stalnaker. Educated in public schools and the University of Louisville. Licensed to practice medicine in July, 1909; has practiced in Grantsville since 1910. President of the Calhoun County board of health, 1916-24; member and president of Calhoun County court, 1925-31. Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, 1924 and 1928. Democrat. Baptist. Mason (Shriner); Knight of Pythias.



EPHRAIM F. MORGAN
SIXTEENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

MORGAN, EPHRAIM F., Charleston, West Virginia. Sixteenth governor of West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Marcus and Jennie (Wymer) Morgan. Born January 16, 1869, in Forksburg, Marion County, West Virginia. Wife, Alma Bennett. Obtained his early education in the public schools and then studied in

Fairmont State Normal School. Taught in the public schools for some years before he entered West Virginia University for the course in law. Was graduated in 1897 with the LL.B. degree; was class orator. The following year, began the practice of his profession in Fairmont. Has served his community and State in many ways: first as solicitor of Fairmont; from 1907 to 1913, as judge of the intermediate court of Marion County; from 1915 to 1919, as member of the Public Service Commission; and from 1921 to 1925, as governor of the State. November, 1927, was appointed solicitor (head of legal division) for the United States Department of Commerce, by President Coolidge, and by executive order of the President designated acting secretary of the Department in the absence of the Secretary and assistants; holds this position at present. Volunteer in the Spanish-American War, a member of the First West Virginia regiment. Republican. Methodist. Y. M. C. A. Mason; Knight of Pythias; W. O. W. L. O. O. M.

MORGAN, W. ELLSWORTH, R. F. D. 3, Fairmont, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of William C. and Louise (Spicer) Morgan. Born April 17, 1864, in Fairmont, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah Brown. Attended public schools and Fairmont State Normal School. Taught school for twenty-six years. Served as notary public twenty-two years. Served as a member of the board of education of the Union District, Marion County. In 1926 was elected to the State Legislature; re-elected in 1928. Republican. Methodist. Protestant.

MORGAN COUNTY. Population, 8,357 as reported by the official enumeration of the United States Census Bureau in 1920; later estimates made by the same authority indicate no great increase in these figures. The land area of the county is 231.26 square miles. It is located in the Eastern Panhandle, and forms the neck of the extreme eastern tip. The county is bounded on the north by the Potomac River and Allegany and Washington counties, Maryland; on the east by Berkeley County, West Virginia; on the south by Frederick County, Virginia, and Hampshire County, West Virginia; and on the west by Hampshire County, West Virginia, and Allegany County, Maryland.

The surface of the county is ridged with long and not greatly elevated mountains, lying several miles eastward from the main crest of the Alleghenies and conforming, in general, to the trend of the Appalachian system. Sleepy Creek Mountain forms the natural boundary between Morgan and Berkeley counties, and has an elevation of 1,800 feet. This mountain extends unbroken for about eighteen miles from the southeastern corner of the county. Cacapon Mountain extends into the county from the south and terminates at the Potomac River a few miles below the mouth of the Great Cacapon. The greatest elevation of this mountain is 2,196 feet. Sidling Mountain lies in the western part of the county between the Potomac and Great Cacapon rivers and has an average elevation of about 2,000 feet. Between the mountains named there are numerous ridges rising from 800 and 1,200 feet in elevation and all extending in a general northeast-and-southwest direction.

The Potomac River, which separates Morgan County from Maryland for a distance of about fifty miles, is the principal stream and receives all the drainage of this area. The principal tributaries of the Potomac here are the Great Cacapon River, which enters on the south from Hampshire County and flows at the western base of Cacapon Mountain; Warm Spring Run, which empties at Hancock Station; and Sleepy Creek, which empties about five miles below.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows the valley of the Potomac River along the entire northwestern and northern border. The lines of the Western Maryland Railroad, on the Maryland side, give added

rail facilities to the residents of Morgan County. It is also served by State Route 9, which crosses the northwestern section from the Hampshire line at Largent by way of Berkeley Springs to the Maryland line at Hancock. State Route 47 has its start at Berkeley Springs, from Route 9, and terminates at Martinsburg, where it forms a junction with United States Route 11. A short road known as State Route 78, from Paw Paw to a junction with Route 9, is located in the extreme western tip of the county.

Berkeley Springs is the county seat and the chief town of the county. It is located near the Potomac River in the northern part and has an altitude of 612 feet above sea level. It was established as Bath on lands belonging to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed in 1776. The medicinal springs at this place, originally called Warm Springs, were the first known in the State. General Washington first visited the "famed Warm Springs" on March 18, 1747, as recorded in his diary, and later had a house erected at that place. The title to the springs was vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia by Lord Fairfax, and this title passed to the State of West Virginia upon the creation of the new State. The springs are much frequented by invalids, especially by those suffering from rheumatism, diabetes, Brights disease, and kindred ailments, and by others in search of health or pleasure. The management of the property is in the charge of a board of commissioners appointed by the governor. By road, Berkeley Springs is 25 miles from Martinsburg, 386 miles from Bluefield, 352 miles from Charleston, 404 miles from Huntington, and 288 miles from Wheeling.

The property valuation in Morgan County as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate $3,916,600; personal property, $1,498,049; public utility property, $8,980,363; total, $14,395,012. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $1.85 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts: Allen, Bath, Cacapon, Rock Gap, Sleepy Creek, and Timber Ridge.

POTOMAC RIVER, MORGAN COUNTY, WITH ABANDONED SECTION OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL ON THE MARYLAND SHORE

The natural resources of Morgan County are very largely confined to its vast deposits of glass sand. Several quarries are operated, and the product of the sand pits and quarries of this county is said to be one of the highest-grade sands produced in America. The county has also a rich deposit of iron

ore, but this resource has not been developed to any extent. The western part of the county lies in the great limestone area and the lime burned from this stone is of excellent quality. The largest manufacturing enterprise in the county is a tannery at Paw Paw, which furnishes employment for a considerable number.

The valleys of the various streams of the county are broad and fertile and make fine farms. The mountain land furnishes splendid pasturage. The county is full of limestone, and blue grass grows luxuriantly. Stock raising, especially sheep raising, is a source of considerable revenue. The county lies in the great horticultural section of the Eastern Panhandle, and much attention has been given to the development of orchards.

The land area of Morgan County is approximately 149,120 acres, of which 100,435 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This was divided into 842 farms, 840 operated by white farmers and 2 by colored farmers; 709 of the farms were operated by owners, 14 by managers, and 119 by tenants. Morgan County is afforded a splendid local, eastern, and export market for fruit and for all other surplus or commercial farm products.

The formation of Morgan County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia adopted on February 9, 1820. The territory comprising the county was taken from the older counties of Hampshire and Berkeley. It was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, wagoner in Braddock's campaign and hero of the Revolution.

George Washington owned lands in Berkeley Springs (then Bath) and farther west near Orleans Crossroads. During an excursion to the "west" in 1784 Washington visited and "reviewed" his two-hundred-acre tract at the latter place. The following entry in his journal, dated on September 8, gives some facts relating to the locality: "Set out about 7 o'clock with Doctr. (Craik), his son William, and my Nephew Bushrod Washington, who were to make the tour with us,—about ten I parted with them at 15 Miles Creek & recrossed the Potomac (having passed it abt 3 Miles from the Spring before) to a tract of mine on the Virginia side which I find exceedingly Rich, and must be very valuable.—the lower end of the land is rich white oak in places springey and in the winter wet.—the upper part is exceedingly rich, and covered with walnut of considerable size, many of them."

MORGANS GROVE FAIR. The fair was organized in 1884. It is held for five days annually at Shepherdstown. It is managed by a board of thirteen directors elected each year. The organization has five hundred members. Approximately 60,000 people attend, and 5,000 exhibits are shown annually.

MORGANTOWN, county seat of Monongalia County, a city of higher education and of industrial, agricultural, and coal interests, lies among the hills of Monongalia County, on the Monongahela River. As the most northern city of central West Virginia, situated nine miles from the Pennsylvania State line, it is the gateway from the North to West Virginia and the South. It is (by railroad) 101 miles south of Pittsburgh and 84 miles southeast of Wheeling and at the intersection of United States Routes 19 and 119 and State Routes 7 and 73. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Monongahela railroads. It has five banks with a combined capital of $600,000 and combined surplus of $1,300,000; one weekly and two daily newspapers; churches of ten denominations; two hospitals; and two theaters.

Morgantown, the home of West Virginia University, is the educational center of West Virginia. The city supports nine elementary schools with over 2,500 students and 77 teachers; a junior high school with 700 students and 45 teachers; a high school with nearly 1,000 students and 45 teachers; one parochial school; one negro elementary school and

a negro high school. Has three parks with a total of twenty acres, and twenty-five miles of paved streets. Electric light and power are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company and the water by the Morgantown Water Company. Ten councilmen are selected each January, from whom a mayor is appointed. A city manager is selected to govern the city. The taxable property of the city was $30,923,343 for 1928, with a municipal tax rate of 88 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget for general fund for 1928 was $333,052; the debt $1,277,000 on March 15, 1929.

The first settlement on the site of Morgantown was made in 1758 by Thomas Decker. Later the land was acquired by Isaac Lemasters, who sold it to Zackwell Morgan in 1772, five years after Morgan had made the first permanent settlement. It is from Zackwell Morgan, one of the earliest permanent settlers of West Virginia, that the city takes its name. It was founded as the county seat of Monongalia County in 1782, the court being held in the Morgan home. It was one of the earliest settlements of West Virginia; the original charter was granted by the Virginia Legislature in 1785 and was amended in 1860. In 1901 it became incorporated as a city. Since that time, changes in the charter have been granted three times, in 1919, in 1921, and in 1926. Since its first settlement, Morgantown has been consistent in its growth, until today it has an estimated population of 25,000.

MORGANTOWN GAS COAL COMPANY, Morgantown, West Virginia, operates one mine in the State at Byrne. Coal is taken from the Pittsburgh seam. Average annual production, 300,000 tons; 150 employees. The coal is shaker-screened and boom-loaded.

MORRIS, THOMAS ASBURY, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born near Charleston, West Virginia, April 28, 1794. He was the son of John and Margaret Morris, who had settled on the Great Kanawha River about 1785. After pursuing special studies in a private school, he entered as an assistant in the office of a brother, who was clerk of the county. After holding skeptical views for some years, he was converted (1813) and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1814 he entered the ministry in the Ohio conference. In two years he traveled five thousand miles on horseback and preached five hundred times. In 1834 he was made editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1836 he was elected bishop, and for sixteen years served as senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon division of the church in 1844, he retained connection with the Northern branch. He died in Springfield, Ohio, September 2, 1874.

MORRIS, WILL E., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William and Hannah Morris. Born January 8, 1872, near Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Camella Young. Attended the public schools; alternated teaching with college work; was graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1899 and from West Virginia University in law in 1903. Admitted to the bar in 1903; has since practiced law in Clarksburg continuously. Is serving his twenty-first year as prosecuting attorney of Harrison County. Republican. Methodist. Elk. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

MORRIS HARVEY COLLEGE, Barboursville. The avowed purpose of this institution is to offer liberal arts education under the most wholesome religious influence. Only standard college work is offered, the completion of the regular courses leading to A.B. and B.S. degrees. The institution maintains a special department in music including piano, voice, and stringed instruments.

Faculty. The faculty (1928) consists of fifteen academic teachers, four teachers in the department of music, and one

director of physical education with one assistant. Heads of departments have the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent; associate professors, one year's work beyond the Master's degree; and assistant professors the Master's degree.

Campus and Buildings. The campus, situated on the Midland Trail in the town of Barboursville, contains twenty-eight acres. The following list indicates the nature and value of the buildings.

Administration Building	$ 60,000
Girls' Hall	20,000
Boys' Hall	100,000
Library	6,000
Music Hall	12,000
President's Residence	5,000
Gymnasium	50,000

Construction is under way on a new girls' dormitory, costing approximately $100,000, and a religious education building, costing $50,000. The building plans also call for the erection of a library, a science hall, and an administration building in the near future.

Equipment. The library contains approximately 8000 volumes. The laboratories for the teaching of chemistry, physics, and biology are valued at $5,000.

Enrollment. The following figures show the enrollment of college students for the years indicated.

	Men	Women	Total
School Year 1926-27	71	46	115
Summer 1927	22	43	65
First Semester 1927-28	94	65	159

Support. The college has a productive endowment of $400,000. Further support is obtained from the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, tuition and fees from the students, and gifts from friends of the college.

History. Morris Harvey College was founded in 1888 as the Barboursville Seminary. Since it was difficult to maintain the school because of the lack of endowment and equipment, the citizens of Barboursville induced the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to take over the plant and make a denominational college. Accordingly, in 1889 it passed into the hands of the Southern Methodists of West Virginia, and the name was changed to Barboursville College.

In the above status, the school continued to function under the authority of State and church until the close of the spring semester of 1909. Degrees in

McKINLEY ROCK, FAYETTE COUNTY

education, literature, arts, and science were conferred. The records show that at this time educational requirements in the State and requirements of endowment by the General Board of Education in the church were so raised that the standard college rank was lost, and the institution became a junior college, and so remained until 1919.

In 1901, Morris Harvey, a resident of Fayetteville, West Virginia, became interested in education and his attention was turned toward Barboursville College. In recognition of his liberal gifts,

of New York, 1917; chairman of New Jersey State Board of Institutions and Agencies, to 1920; director of New Jersey War Savings Commission, 1918. Trustee of Amherst College, Union Theological Seminary, and the Russell Sage Foundation. Adviser to Allied Maritime Transport Council from February to December, 1918. Awarded D.S.M., 1919, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in connection with military shipping matters.

MORTON, ESKRIDGE H., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of G. W. and Hannah Kyer Morton. Born June 18, 1866, in Webster County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary C. McCray. LL.B., West Virginia University. Was for one term superintendent of the Webster County schools. Was for one term prosecuting attorney for Webster County. Has served as member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, member of the State Senate, and member of the Code Commission. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

MORTON, ROBERT KEMP, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of W. B. and Margaret J. (Crockett) Morton. Born January 25, 1880, in Tazewell County, Virginia. Wife, Julia Ward Davidson. A.B., Randolph-Macon, 1903; postgraduate work in history in Johns Hopkins University, 1903-4; studied law in the University of Virginia, 1904-6. Admitted to the bar in 1906 and has since practiced continuously in Virginia and West Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Elk. Kappa Alpha. Kanawha Country Club.

MOTHER'S PENSIONS. By acts passed in 1917 and 1923, the Legislature of West Virginia has made provision for the payment of pensions, under certain circumstances, to mothers who have become the sole support of children under fourteen years of age or of children under sixteen years of age who are not eligible for working permits. The aid is granted only to mothers who are citizens of the United States and who have resided in the State two years and in the county one year preceding the application.

Upon the approval of an application for a mother's pension the court orders the payment to the mother of a sum necessary to enable her properly to care for her children. The maximum amount must not exceed forty-five dollars a month.

The conditions under which relief is granted to mothers are as follows:

1. The children for whose benefit the relief is granted must be living with the mother.

2. The court must find that it is for the welfare of the children to remain at home with the mother.

3. The relief shall be granted only when in the absence of such relief the mother would be required to work regularly away from her home and children and when by means of such relief she will be able to remain at home (except that each week she may be absent at work for a definite number of days to be specified in the court's orders, when such work can be done without the sacrifice of her health and the neglect of home and children).

4. To receive aid, a mother must, in the judgment of the court, be physically, mentally, and morally fit to bring up her children.

5. The relief granted shall be, in the judgment of the court, necessary to save the children from neglect.

6. A mother who is receiving the workmen's compensation fund, from property, relatives, or any other source an amount equal to the maximum amount which may be allowed under this law, shall not receive a mother's pension.

7. A mother shall not receive a pension if she harbors or permits to remain in her home any adult person not a member of her family.

8. If the children are of the proper age and in good health, satisfactory reports must be given by the teacher of the

district school, stating that the children of the recipient of this fund are attending school.

(Read and approved by Dr. E. C. Smith, Associate Professor of Political Science, New York University.)

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains offices in the Charleston National Bank Building, Charleston. It was formed in June, 1923, for the purpose of promoting better conditions in the bus industry. It publishes a monthly bulletin and also the monthly *State Bus Guide*. Annual meetings are held September 15 in Charleston.

MOUND BUILDERS IN WEST VIRGINIA. When the territory now comprising the State of West Virginia was first explored by white men, a number of great earthworks, mounds, and stone walls were found. These were not the handiwork of the race who then claimed the land by right of inheritance or by right of conquest, and none of the Indians could tell when or by whom they had been built. These works were so ancient that they were not included in the Indian legends.

From the Great Lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, following generally the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, certain evidence proves the occupation of a great scope of country by a people who erected large mounds of earth. No satisfactory explanation of their origin or their exit has been given, and for want of a better name the people have been called mound builders. They left no written records, and all that is known of them has been learned from the scanty material found in the mounds and other works. These mounds have provided a rich field for argument and discussion for archaeologists, ethnologists, and antiquarians.

INDIAN MOUND AT SOUTH CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY

The distribution of this great people has been traced from western New York, to the west along the southern shore of Lake Erie through Michigan to Nebraska on the west, and as far as Isle Royal and the northern and southern shores of Lake Superior on the north. The greatest population seems to have

Europe, and it was hoped the small slab would be another Rosetta stone to unlock the secrets of the race. Many curious translations and interpretations of the characters have been given by those who held it to be a true relic; others were of the opinion that it was a hoax perpetrated on the antiquarians engaged in research at the mound. The characters do not have the continued characteristics of any known language or hieroglyphics and have baffled all philologists.

The excavation of the Grave Creek Mound was carried on by the owner and interested neighbors. The contents were not subjected to study by trained antiquarians until some time after the opening. Perhaps much that would have thrown light on the mound builders and their habits was carried out and destroyed.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, the great antiquarian, visited the Grave Creek Mound in August, 1843, and reported his investigation to the New York *Commercial Advertiser:* "The most prominent object of curiosity is the great tumulus; but this heavy structure of earth is not isolated. It is but one of a series of mounds. I have visited and examined seven mounds situated within a short distance of each other. They occupy the summit level of a rich alluvial plain stretching on the left or Virginia bank of the Ohio. They appear to have been connected by low earthen intrenchments of which plain traces are still visible on some parts of the commons. They include a well, stoned up in the usual manner, which is now filled with rubbish. * * * I rode out yesterday three miles, back to the range of high hills, which encompass this subvalley, to see a rude tower of stone standing on an elevated point, called Parr's Point, which commands a view of the whole plain, and which appears to have been constructed as a watch tower, or lookout. It is much dilapidated. About six or seven feet of the work is still entire. It is circular and composed of rough stones, laid without mortar or the mark of a hammer. A heavy mass of fallen walls lies around, covering an area of some forty feet in diameter. Two similar points of observation, occupied by dilapidated towers are represented to exist, one at the prominent summit of the Ohio and Grave Creek hills, and another on the promontory on the opposite side of the Ohio. * * * Several polished tubes of stone have been found in one of the lesser mounds, the use of which is not very apparent. One of these now on my table is twelve inches long, one and a fourth wide at one end and one and a half at the other. It is made of a fine, compact, lead-blue steatite, mottled, and has been constructed by boring in the manner of a gun barrel. * * * If this small aperture be looked through, objects at a distance are more clearly seen. Whether it had this telescope or others, the degree of art evinced in its construction is far from rude. By inserting a wooden rod and valve, this tube would be converted into a powerful syphon or syringe."

Evidences of mound builder occupation are found in many places in the Kanawha Valley. The greatest earthworks are found on a broad plain of the river at South Charleston. Many of these mounds were destroyed or leveled before scientists had an opportunity to examine them, but a great number remained in 1883-84 when Colonel P. W. Norris, representing the Smithsonian Institution, began a careful and systematic study of the remains. On the left shore of the Kanawha, just below the city of Charleston, the mounds were so numerous that Colonel Norris gave the name of Great Kanawha City to the area. At the time the investigations were begun, about one hundred mounds could be identified, ranging in height from a few inches to more than thirty-five feet. When the first settlers established their homes there, the whole area was covered by a forest of great age and large growth, many of the trees being three or four feet in diameter. This was an indication of the great age of the mounds.

Extensive excavations were carried on, and a number of skeletons, ornaments, spear and arrow heads, and other articles were found. The vaults were in every way similar to those found in the Grave Creek Mound and many of the articles were identical with those found in the Miami and Scioto valleys. This proved the relationship of the two centers of population. The series of mounds covered the land on both sides of the Kanawha for a considerable distance, and, judged from the number of skeletons recovered from the mounds opened, must have been the center of a vast population.

Pieces of pottery, hammered copper, arrow and spear heads, and other articles recovered are indications that the mound builders were not unacquainted with primitive arts. One skeleton recovered from a South Charleston mound had with it a number of black flint spear points that had been wrapped in a textile fabric. A handsome stone pipe, carved out of gray steatite and highly polished, was found in the same mound, together with copper gorgets and mica ornaments.

The largest mound of this series that now remains is located near the center of the city of South Charleston. It is about 175 feet in diameter and 35 feet in height and is conical in shape. The top of the mound has been leveled in recent years, first for the purpose of a judge's stand at a race track and later for use as a location for the city fire alarm.

Other smaller mounds are found in the Kanawha Valley, and extensive works, including a stone enclosure, are found on the Ohio shore opposite its mouth.

Another work of great antiquity, usually attributed to the mound builders or their contemporaries, is the great series of stone walls, which is located near the summit of the mountain dividing the waters of Loup and Armstrong creeks in Fayette County and which forms an enclosure of considerable extent. The wall has been constructed along the approximate contour of the mountain, about three hundred feet below the high summits and just under the low gaps. The wall winds around each rib or spur until it finds a low place through which to pass, then crosses the main ridge, and returns in the same manner on the other slope, making a complete enclosure facing the river, about three miles in length and varying from a hundred yards to a mile or more in width. The total length of the wall can not be less than eight or ten miles. A single cross wall at a narrow point divides the enclosure into two nearly equal arms, in one of which there is an unfailing water supply.

The wall has been constructed of loose stones without any kind of cement. The stones were of such dimensions as could be easily handled without any attempt at quarrying or facing. In many places the stone has fallen and can be traced only by the debris, but at the places where it crosses the gaps, or has a level foundation, some idea of the original dimensions may be had. It was perhaps six feet in height, built upon a foundation of from six to eight feet. The scarcity of loose stone within the enclosure indicates that all stone readily available was used, but in many instances stones are found that crop out in the valley or farther down the slope. Great human labor was expended on this structure, but for what purpose or at what time one can only hazard a guess. Its great antiquity is indicated by the huge oaks that have sprouted since the wall was laid and whose roots have lifted and misplaced the foundation stones.

The ruins of two towers and a throne-like structure are found within the enclosure. A coal seam underlies the whole of the entire enclosure. It is said that the coal had been removed from an area of nearly a fourth of an acre, and that the miners failed to find a place of entrance to the excavated place.

A similar wall is found on the mountain side, just above the mouth of Paint Creek, ten miles below the Loup Creek works. The characteristics of the two works are so similar that it is evident

town maintains five miles of paved streets, a complete sanitary sewerage system, and a municipal water supply. Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Power Company.

The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and five councilmen elected every two years. Taxable property is valued at $1,800,000, with a municipal tax rate of $1 on each $100 valuation. The yearly budget is $18,000, and the bonded indebtedness $50,000.

Mount Hope has a population of approximately 3,560. The suburbs of the town and their population are: Macdonald, 200; Turkey Knob, 250; Lee, 200; Kilsyth, 500; and Price Hill, 350. Mount Hope was chartered under chapter forty-seven of the State code in 1895, and a new charter was granted by the Legislature in 1921 to the City of Mount Hope. The town was named in 1870. In 1910 it was completely destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1910-11.

(Data furnished by E. B. Eskew, County Superintendent of Schools, Fayette County.)

MULLEDY, SAMUEL, educator, was born about 1796 in Romney, Virginia (now West Virginia), and died January 8, 1866, in New York City. He attended Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.; became a member of the Jesuit Order and completed his education in Europe. Upon the establishment of the College of the Holy Cross for men at Worchester, Massachusetts, he was made president of the institution.

MULLEDY, THOMAS F., educator, was born in Romney, West Virginia, in 1795. He graduated with honors from Georgetown College in 1815. He went to Europe and studied several years in Rome, becoming one of the most eminent scholars in Italian literature that this country has produced. He served two years as tutor to the Crown Prince of Naples, and twice after his return to America was sent by the Catholic Church as ambassador to Rome. In 1829 he was chosen president of Georgetown College, and was connected with that institution almost continuously until his death, July 20, 1861.

MULLENS, Wyoming County, is situated on the Guyandot River, 130 miles west of Roanoke, Virginia, and 80 miles east of Charleston. It is served by the Virginian Railroad and State Routes 12 and 67. It has one bank with capital stock and resources of $990,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; one hospital; and five churches.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 215, and two elementary schools with an enrollment of 550. Twenty-two teachers are employed. Approximately three miles of paved streets are maintained and the town has modern electric and water-distributing systems. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council of seven men. Property valuation is placed at $2,750,000, with a tax rate of 86 cents on each $100. Bonded indebtedness amounts to $60,000.

Mullens has a population of approximately 5000. The town takes its name from A. J. Mullens, who owned the site upon which the town was built; it was incorporated in 1912.

(Data furnished by B. L. Depew.)

MULLENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was organized in May, 1920, for the purpose of expanding and developing the commercial and civic enterprises of the community. It is governed by the rule of the majority of the organization.

MULLINS, MAXINE CHASE, (Mrs. H. E.), Clay, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Daughter of James S. and Myrtle Agnes Chase. Born October 9, 1895, in Ripley, West Virginia. Wife of Hubert E. Mullins. Attended the public schools of Ripley. Is editor and publisher of the Clay *Messenger*, a weekly newspaper. Republican. Religious preference: Episcopalian.

MUSIC CLUBS, WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF. The federation was organized in Clarksburg in 1917 under the auspices of the Marcato Music Club. Its purpose is the stimulation of an interest in good music and the encouragement of musical education and native creative talent. There are now 88 local clubs in the State with a total membership of approximately 2500. State contests in piano, voice, violin, high school orchestra work, glee club work, band work, church choir work, and composition have been developed. A scholarship loan fund has been established. A State bulletin is published.

MYERS, CLIFFORD R., Charleston, West Virginia. Educator and historian. Son of Edward B. and Anna (Braudy) Myers. Born October 16, 1886, in Mason, West Virginia. Wife, Emelyn Dowell Morton. Attended the public schools of Mason and of Pomeroy, Ohio; A.B., West Virginia University, 1907, and A.M., 1909; postgraduate study in the University of Chicago. Assistant superintendent of the public schools, Ravenswood, 1909-10; instructor in Clarksburg High School, 1910-13; instructor in Concord State Normal School, Athens, West Virginia, 1913-14. Since 1919 has held the position of West Virginia State historian and archivist. At the beginning of the World War, enlisted in Company E, 131st Infantry, 33rd Division; lost a leg in action at Hamel, Somme, France, July 4, 1918. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner); Odd Fellow; Elk. Kiwanis. Life member of Mississippi Valley Historical Association, of Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and of Illinois State Historical Society. American Historical Association. National Education Association. Pi Gamma Nu; Sigma Nu.

MYERS, J. W., Philippi, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Michael and Amelia (Auvil) Myers. Born December 6, 1872, near Saint George in Tucker County, West Virginia. Wife, Lennie C. Johnson. Attended public school in Tucker County; was graduated from the Physio-Medical College in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1895. Began the practice of medicine in Nestorville, Barbour County; since 1910, has resided and practiced in Philippi. Founder and president of the Myers Remedy Company, Incorporated, which manufactures household medicines and whose business at this time covers the greater part of ten states. Author: *Dr. Myers' Medical Adviser*. Independent Democrat. Methodist. Kiwanis. Odd Fellow. Maccabee.

MYERS, KARL, Hendricks, West Virginia. Poet laureate of West Virginia. Son of Benjamin F. and Mary C. Myers. Born February 2, 1899, in Moore, West Virginia. Because of a physical handicap, was unable to secure a formal education. Realized at the age of sixteen that he had poetic aptitude and bent all his energies in that direction. After years of study and writing, his renown is spreading. Author of poems in various newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, and a book of verse, *The Quick Years*, published in 1926. Was appointed a member of the editorial staff of the *West Virginia Review* in 1925. In 1927, appointed poet laureate of West Virginia. Has traveled extensively through West Virginia; has addressed Rotary, Kiwanis, and other clubs of the chief cities. Methodist.

the first record we have of its existence comes from Mathew Arbuckle, who traversed the valley in 1773. The following year John Floyd, assistant surveyor of Fincastle County, with a party of surveyors passed down the valley en route to Kentucky. The party halted at the gas spring, and Thomas Hanson made the following note in his journal: "April 15th (1774). We proceeded 14 miles down the river, passing by the burning springs—which is one of the wonders of the world. Put a blaze of pine within 3 or 4 inches of the water, and immediately the water will be in a flame, & continue so until it is put out by the Force of wind. The Springs are small and boil continually like a Pot on the fire; the water is black & has a Taste of Nitre. The spring never rises above its Bank, nor does any water run from it above ground, tho it continually boils up. One of the springs was dry, at the time we were there and the earth in the hole of it was burning."

Later in the same year the army of General Andrew Lewis halted at the springs while on their way to Point Pleasant. On their return to Virginia they carried stories of the marvels of the western country. In 1775 Samuel Lewis, surveyor of Augusta County, and Leonard Morris surveyed and located the tract of land on which the springs were located for George Washington and General Andrew Lewis. A patent was granted later for the land, signed by Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia. Washington referred to this property in his last will: "The tract of which 123 acres is a moiety was taken up by General Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring, which it contains, of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits, and nearly as difficult to extinguish."

Other vents were located at various parts of the State, all of which have later been found to be in sections rich in oil and gas, as the several burning springs of the Little Kanawha, Hughes River, and the section farther north.

The development of the gas reserve of West Virginia really began in the Great Kanawha Valley between 1805 and 1808, in the immediate vicinity of the burning spring that had excited the curiosity and wonder of the early explorers and surveyors and of the "father of his country." The springs around the gas vent were so strongly impregnated with salt that the early settlers, as had the Indians before them, resorted to that place to manufacture this necessity. In 1806 the Ruffner brothers decided to drill for stronger brine and enter into the manufacture of salt on a large commercial scale. By 1808 they had completed their wells and had solved the problem of taking the strong brine from the bottom of the well without mixing it with the weaker brines near the surface. Some of the wells were tainted with petroleum and in nearly all, natural gas was present. Coal was used for fuel in the salt furnaces.

In the process of drilling the wells for salt brine, necessity made the Ruffner brothers the benefactor of oil men who were to follow, for as pioneers they invented and demonstrated the use of casing, tubing, drilling tools, pumping machinery, and practically all the mechanical paraphernalia used later in the oil industry.

The first great flow of gas was struck in one of these salt wells within the limits of the present city of Charleston. In 1815, Captain James Wilson, who was then in the old Clendenin Fort, drilled a well for salt brine on the bank of the Kanawha, near the end of the present Brooks Street. The Captain did not obtain brine as strong as he desired at the usual depth and announced his intention of drilling until he got salt or the infernal regions. Soon after this announcement, the drillers struck the pay sand—the well came in with a whoop and caught fire from an open grate. It burned at great height and brilliancy and was extinguished after much difficulty. The good Captain felt that it would be recklessly tempting providence to go deeper, and ordered the drilling stopped.

set on fire by lightning; the first time the gas flow was so strong as to extinguish the flames, and the second, the blaze was extinguished after burning two weeks. This well was known as Big Moses and its estimated production was 100,000,000 cubic feet of gas each twenty-four hours, open flow through 8¼ inch casing under 575 pounds open pressure.

The first oil development, as such, was made in West Virginia at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha River, in 1859 and 1860. It was there, of course, that gas first appeared in connection with the oil industry. The two have gone together since that time, though companies have been organized to care for the production and marketing of each of the great natural resources. Starting from the incidental development in the

—United Fuel Gas Company

LAYING PIPE LINE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS

Great Kanawha Valley and its presence in oil wells in Little Kanawha Valley, the development extended rapidly to other counties west of the Alleghenies in West Virginia until now more than half of the counties of the State are touched by active gas development. All the larger towns and practically all of the smaller towns and villages have natural gas for domestic use and for their manufacturing enterprises. Through great mains, West Virginia gas is sent beyond the borders of the State, to supply distant cities, and gas-compressing stations are maintained at many points to send this resource out. The compressing station at Hastings, Wetzel County, is said to be the largest in the world.

Along with the development of the gas industry came simultaneously an influx of manufacturing concerns, eager to avail themselves of the advantages of gas fuel. In 1927, 560 industrial concerns consumed approximately 30,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, and more than 145,000 domestic consumers used 25,891,000,000 cubic feet. Although the domestic users of gas are far in the majority in numbers, more than one-half of the gas consumed in West Virginia is utilized in manufacturing and other industrial purposes. From the viewpoint of the householder, the attractiveness of gas service, other considerations being equal, is of sufficient advantage and convenience to anchor citizenship in the gas fields or within range of its distribution.

The oil and gas belt in West Virginia is confined to the western part, starting with the most northern county and ranging south and southwest through the entire length of the State. The fields were found more productive in the northern and central counties, diminishing in flow in the more southern section. Roughly the oil and gas belt comprises the following counties, named in their order from north to south: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Tyler, Barbour, Harrison, Doddridge, Pleasants, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Braxton, Calhoun, Wirt, Clay, Roane, Jackson, Mason, Kanawha, Putnam, Cabell, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, and Wayne. The thirty-three counties named have all been found productive in some place, though some have not been thoroughly tested.

The peak of production was attained in 1917, with 308,617,101,000 cubic feet. Since that date production has started on the long downward slope that leads to the

depletion of the reservoirs to the point of exhaustion. No statistics of production, except estimates of value of product, are available in West Virginia for the twenty years from the beginning of the industry, in 1885, to 1906, when the United States Geological Survey began gathering statistics of production. The estimated reserve of natural gas is sufficient to continue the production in a constantly diminishing amount for the next thirty of forty years. The natural gas production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 170,000,000,000 cubic feet, a slight increase over that of 1927. At that rate of production, West Virginia maintained its place as third among the gas-producing states.

NAYLOR, JOSEPH RANDOLPH, Wheeling, West Virginia. Business executive, banker, and lawyer. Son of John S. and Anna (Wendelken) Naylor. Born August 27, 1878, in Wheeling. Married Reita Caldwell (deceased). Was graduated from Linsly Institute in 1895; A.B. and A.M., Washington and Jefferson College, 1898; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1901. Immediately began the practice of law in Wheeling; became associated with the John S. Naylor Company of Wheeling in 1906. Has since been actively engaged in the business of this old Ohio Valley wholesale, jobbing, and importing firm. Has held the positions of secretary and vice president, and since 1916 has been president of the organization. Is also president of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling and chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. Is a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College and of Linsly Institute. Served two terms in the West Virginia State Legislature. Is a member of the Wheeling Landscape Commission. Republican. Rotary (past district governor). Wheeling Country Club (director). Twilight Club. University Club of Pittsburgh. Fort Henry Club. Director, Wheeling Chamber of Commerce. Phi Delta Phi; Phi Gamma Delta.

NAYLOR, ROY BENTON, Wheeling, West Virginia. Son of John Sargent and Anna W. Naylor. Born July 22, 1871, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Nancy Dent. Attended the public schools of Wheeling, Linsly Institute, and Marietta College, receiving the honorary A.M. degree in 1912. Was in newspaper work for fifteen years after leaving school, first with the Wheeling *News* and then with the Wheeling *Telegraph*. In 1905, was elected secretary of the board of trade of Wheeling and of the State Board of Trade, in which positions he served for ten years. Engaged in work with the Travelers Insurance Company, with which he is now identified. Is vice president of the Community Savings and Loan Company and the Wheeling Life Underwriters Association; director of the Wheeling Savings and Loan Association, Real Estate Finance Company, Homeseekers Fire Insurance Company, and Building and Loan Life Insurance Company. Has been member of the Wheeling city council, chairman of the city recreation commission, director of the Y. M. C. A. and of Associated Charities, and trustee of Marietta College. During the World War, was director of Liberty Loan publicity and Four-Minute Man. Independent Republican. Protestant. Rotary. Twilight Club. Wheeling Country Club. Fort Henry Club. Alpha Sigma Phi.

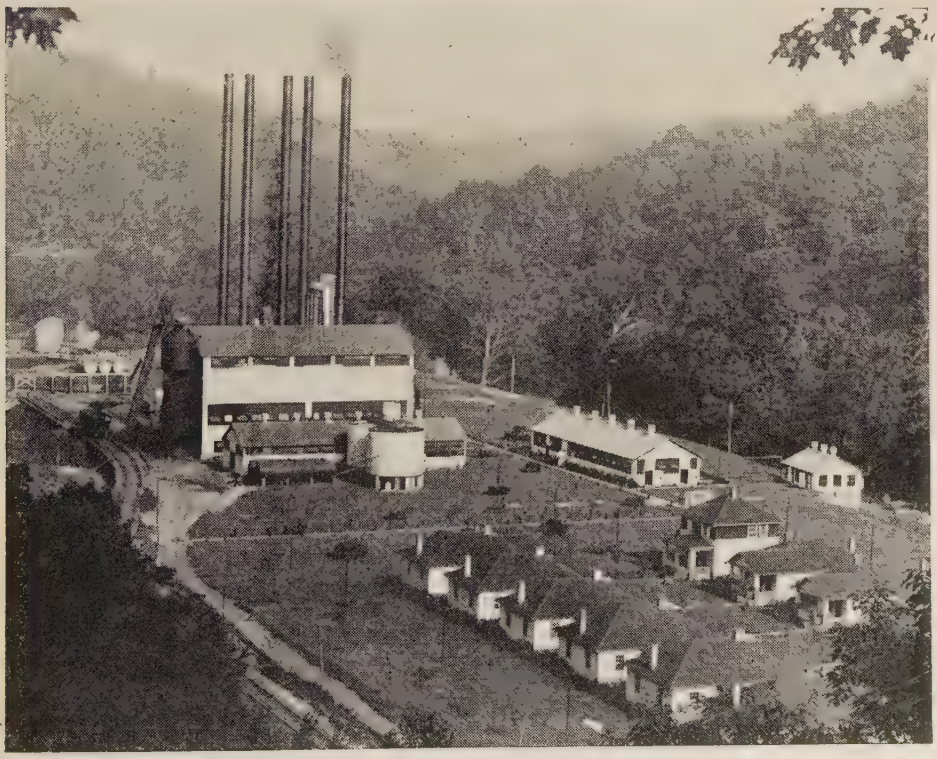
NEAL, GEORGE IRA, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Andrew Dickerson and Malinda Newman Neal. Born March 23, 1868, in Milton, Cabell County, West Virginia. Wife, Eunice Earp. Attended public schools; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1888. Was admitted to the bar in 1889 and has practiced continuously in Huntington. Has served as mayor of Huntington. Delegate at large to the 1908 Democratic Convention. Democrat. Baptist. Rotary.

NEAL, PHILIP D., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of George B. and Caroline McKinley Neal. Born October 11, 1865, in Parkersburg. Wife,

Daisey Shattuck. Attended public and private schools in Parkersburg. First work was with the Parkersburg National Bank. Became bookkeeper for Consumers Coal and Mining Company. In 1895, organized and became secretary and manager of the Parkersburg Chair Company. Is president and treasurer of Citizens Coal Company and Citizens Concrete Company, president of the Davis-Miller Engineering Company, and vice president of the Commercial Banking and Trust Company. Served for twenty years as brigade commissary for the West Virginia National Guard. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

NEEL, S. R., Marlinton, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Reverend A. A. P. and Ida (Payne) Neel. Born March 18, 1883, in Stephens City, Virginia. Wife, R. Blanche Smith. Attended elementary school and Shepherd College; A.B., Washington and Lee University; B.D., Vanderbilt University. Ordained to the ministry as a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1906. Has served as pastor in Collierstown, Virginia; North Point, Maryland; Frankford, Hillsboro, and Alderson, West Virginia; Blacksburg, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; and for the last four years Marlinton, West Virginia. Has been very active in the conduct of financial campaigns for his church. Independent. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. Kiwanis.

NEELY, MATTHEW MANSFIELD, Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son



—Hope Natural Gas Company

GAS COMPRESSING STATION

of Alfred and Mary Morris Neely. Born at Grove, West Virginia. Wife, Alberta Claire Ramage. Attended public schools and Salem College. Taught school for a number of years. A.B., West Virginia University, 1901, and LL.B., 1902. Was admitted to the bar immediately and began his practice in Fairmont. Elected mayor of Fairmont in 1908; served two years. Clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1911-13; elected to Congress, 1913, from the first congressional district of West Virginia; was re-elected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth Congresses. Elected to the United States Senate in 1922. During the Spanish-American War, served as an enlisted man in Company D, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry; for many years thereafter, was a member of the National Guard of West Virginia, rising from corporal to major. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Phi Sigma Kappa. Delta Chi. Phi Beta Kappa.

NEFFLEN, MYRA M., Keyser, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of William Harry and Mary Louise (Ritzell) Nefflen. Born May 5, 1891, in Keyser. Attended Keyser public and preparatory schools; A.B., West Virginia University, 1916; M.A., Columbia University, 1923. Taught in the rural and elementary schools three terms; taught in high schools six and one-half terms; superintendent of Mineral County schools three and one-half years; has been assistant State supervisor of rural schools since 1926. Served as auditor of the State Federated Women's Clubs and treasurer of the West Virginia Branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Republican. Methodist. Eastern Star. Pythian Sister. American Association of University Women. State Federated Women's Clubs. Quota Club. West Virginia State Education Association. National Education Association. National Congress of Parents and Teachers. West Virginia State Association of Administrative Women. Phi Beta Kappa. Kappa Kappa Gamma.

NEFFLEN, W. ELLIOTT, Keyser, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of W. H. and Mary Louise (Ritzell) Nefflen. Born February 10, 1899, in Keyser, West Virginia. Wife, Erlamonde A. Hoffa. Attended public and private schools in Keyser; A.B., West Virginia University, 1921; University of Chicago Law School, summer term, 1921; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1922. Admitted to the bar in Mineral County, 1922, and West Virginia Supreme Court, 1928. Practiced law in Keyser from 1922 to 1926. Assistant United States attorney, northern district of West Virginia, 1926-27; assistant attorney-general of West Virginia since 1928. Served as second lieutenant, United States army, 1918. Republican. Religious preference: Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Mineral County, West Virginia, and American bar associations. Sigma Nu.

NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS, BUREAU OF, created by an act of the Legislature in 1921, is in charge of a negro director who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The salary is $3,600 a year and necessary traveling expenses. The director has a secretary, and the Board of Public Works provides him with an office and such clerical assistance as may be necessary. An annual appropriation of $5,700 is made for salaries, including the director's salary, and $2,000 for current expenses.

The duties of the director are as follows: to study the economic conditions of the negro throughout the State; to inspect negro hotels, restaurants, pool rooms, and barber shops, and to report to responsible officials conditions that are not conducive to the health and morals of the community; to encourage the ownership of homes and farms in this State by negroes, and to furnish such in-

formation as may be requested, to persons and corporations interested in securing homes and farms for negroes; to stimulate and encourage thrift, industry, and economy among negroes and to promote the general welfare and uplift of the negro; to consider all questions pertaining to the negro that may be referred to the director by any and all departments of the State government and recommend a solution of any and all problems so submitted; to prepare and keep records of the number of negroes employed in the several industries, trades, professions, and upon the farms of the State, of the number of industries, businesses, plants, homes, and farms owned and operated by negroes, with the number and sex of the persons employed by them; to promote and encourage friendly and harmonious relations between the white and the negro races; to report to the Legislature, through the governor, all his acts and doings; and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the negro as he may deem advisable.

Appointees who have acted as head of the department since its creation are as follows:

T. Edward Hill 1921-1927
J. W. Robinson 1927-1929
G. E. Ferguson 1929-

(Read and approved by J. W. Robinson, former director, Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics.)

NELSON, Z. M., Circleville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Amos S. and Sarah E. (Mullinax) Nelson. Born July 27, 1872, at Dry Run, West Virginia. Wife, Sallie T. Judy. Attended public school and normal school in Pendleton County; took a business course in Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, Dayton, Virginia. Taught school in Mount Joel, Hawbush, Dry Run, and Hunting Ground. Engaged in farming for a while. Is now cashier of the Circleville Bank. Has served as surveyor of lands in Pendleton County and on the board of education of Pendleton County. Democrat. United Brethren.

NESBITT, FRANK W., Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas W. and Rebecca (Watterson) Nesbitt. Born April 4, 1870, in Wheeling. Wife, Della Goodwin. Attended the Wheeling public schools and Linsly Institute, Wheeling; Ph.M., Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio; LL.B., University of Virginia. Was admitted to the bar in 1895 and started practice in Wheeling. Is senior member of the law firm Nesbitt, Goodwin, and Nesbitt. Solicitor for the city of Wheeling, 1897-1901; prosecuting attorney of Ohio County, West Virginia, 1901-05; judge of the first judicial circuit of West Virginia, 1906-13. Is division counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and district solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Elk. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling and Cedar Rocks country clubs.

NETHKEN, CHARLES ERVIN, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John A. and Mary A. (Brant) Nethken. Born April 10, 1875, in Elk Garden, Mineral County, West Virginia. Unmarried. Attended the Elk Garden schools and Shenandoah Normal College, Reliance, Virginia; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1897. Was admitted to the bar the same year, and practiced in Mineral County until 1925. Appointed to the Public Service Commission August 1, 1925, the term continuing to May 31, 1931. Served three terms as sheriff of Mineral County, in 1905, 1913, and 1920. Democrat. Elk. Kanawha Country Club.

NEWCOMB, JAMES FRANCIS, Wheeling, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Marcello and Maria Alice (Callahan) Newcomb. Born February 24, 1885, in Kingston, Massachusetts. Attended Boston Latin School and Saint Charles College, Maryland; A.B., Saint Mary's

Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland; attended Saint Mary's Seminary, Belmont, North Carolina; P.A., D.C.L., Pontifical College of Protonotaries, Rome, Italy. From 1908 to 1912, engaged in parish work in the Diocese of Wheeling; 1912 to 1918, chaplain and teacher in Carlton Academy, Summit, New Jersey; 1918 to 1924, headmaster of Carlton Academy; 1924 to 1926 Catholic student pastor at West Virginia University; since 1924 diocesan superintendent of schools and since 1926 diocesan music director. Is the translator of Laplace's *Immolation* and Grimaud's *Ma Messe*, both from French. Frequent contributor of articles to Catholic periodicals. Republican. Catholic. Sons of Revolution. Society of Colonial Wars. Knight of Columbus.

—*Lillian Lovell*

HILL AND STREAM NEAR NEW MARTINSVILLE

NEWCOMB, WILLIAM H., Huntington, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of William Hill and Emily (Cox) Newcomb. Born October 17, 1870, in Guyandotte, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret Barkla. Attended the elementary schools of Guyandotte and Huntington and Huntington High School one year. In 1895, entered the dry goods business as a member of the firm Valentine and Newcomb in Huntington. For twelve years, was connected with this company until the organization of the Anderson Newcomb Company, also of Huntington, in 1907. This is one of the largest department stores in the State. Director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 1926-28; is president of the Inter-State Dry Goods Syndicate. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar). Rotary. Spring Valley Country Club.

NEW CUMBERLAND, county seat of Hancock County, is situated on the Ohio River, thirty-three miles north of Wheeling and forty miles west of Pittsburgh. It is served by the Pennsylvania Rail-

road and State Route 2. It has one theater, two weekly newspapers, a courthouse, and five churches. Four miles north of the town is the site of the battle between Adam Poe and Chief Big Foot. Four miles southeast of the town, was situated the first blast furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 90 pupils and 7 teachers, and an elementary school with an enrollment of 350 pupils and 8 teachers. A parochial school with an enrollment of 50 pupils is also maintained. The town has approximately three miles of paved streets and is supplied with electricity and a water system. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually. Taxable property is valued at $1,301,440 with a tax rate of 74 cents on each $100 valuation. The bonded indebtedness is $31,000. The industries include a steel casting plant, an iron foundry, four paving and ladle brick factories, one vitrified china plant, and two fire-clay factories.

New Cumberland has a population of approximately 2,000. It was platted and incorporated January 3, 1849, and first called Mount Vernon. A charter was granted by special act of the Legislature in 1894.

(Data furnished by S. B. Herron, Recorder.)

NEW MARTINSVILLE, county seat of Wetzel County, is situated on the Ohio River, 38 miles south of Wheeling and 50 miles north of Parkersburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 2 and 55. It has two banks with combined resources of $2,700,000; three weekly newspapers; one theater; one hospital; a courthouse; a city building; a post office; a B and O College of Telegraphy; and eight churches. The largest gas plant in the world is located at Hastings, near New Martinsville.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 282 pupils and 12 teachers, and two graded schools with an enrollment of 818 pupils and 25 teachers. Kerr Park, consisting of one acre of ground, and five miles of paved streets are maintained. The electric light and power and water systems are municipally owned and operated.

New Martinsville has a population of approximately 3500. The town has had a steady growth caused by good transportation facilities and excellent farming lands. The town was chartered in 1838 by the General Assembly of Virginia as Martinsville. In 1901 the Legislature of West Virginia, by special act, granted a new charter and amended, re-enacted, and reduced into one all its former acts incorporating the "Town of New Martinsville." The charter was amended in 1921 and again in 1927. Elections are held biennially on the second Tuesday in January.

(Data furnished by T. G. Leap.)

NEW RIVER COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION. The association is an organization of the coal operators in the New River district, created for the purpose of conserving the fuel resources of the State, of promoting and encouraging safety of employees and property, of advertising the New River coals, and of studying the best method of cleaning and preparing coal. Headquarters are in Mount Hope, West Virginia. It is under the direction of its officers. An annual meeting is held, and special meetings may be called when necessary.

NEW RIVER COMPANY, general offices in Mount Hope, West Virginia, was organized in 1906. Fifteen mines are operated in the State in Fayette and Raleigh counties. Coal is taken from the Sewell seam. Average annual production, 3,000,000 tons; 2,800 employees. Modern electric machinery. Shaker screens and adjustable loading booms used. Coal is sprayed with chemicals to allay dust. Coal is marketed throughout New England, the East, and the Middle West, and for lake trade and exporting.

NEW RIVER STATE SCHOOL, Montgomery. This institution has developed from a State preparatory school of high school grade to an institution offering a wide range of subjects of collegiate grade. Among the courses now offered (1928) are (1) a general collegiate course covering the usual subjects offered in the four years in colleges of arts and sciences and leading to the A.B. degree; (2) a two-year college course in engineering which is an exact duplication of the first two years of the engineering course at West Virginia University; and (3) special courses in commercial subjects, music, home economics, and printing.

Faculty. The faculty of twenty-three regular members, is made up of seventeen men and six women, a large number of whom hold Doctor's or Master's degrees from standard universities and colleges. It is the policy of this institution to secure teachers who meet the standards of accrediting agencies.

Campus and Buildings. New River State School is located on a campus of several acres overlooking the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the Kanawha River, and the Midland Trail. The main building contains the girls' dormitory, fifteen classrooms, laboratories, library, and executive offices. It has a value of approximately $150,000.

The physical education building with auditorium is valued at $150,000. In addition to these main buildings, the school has a special building equipped for printing, and several dwelling houses occupied by members of the faculty. A hotel building is rented for a boys' dormitory. In the annex, a building finished in 1927, are six classrooms. A shop building, of brick construction and 130 feet long by 54 feet deep, was erected in 1928. Woodworking, forging, foundry work and machine shop work are carried on in this building.

Equipment. The library contains from 7,000 to 10,000 volumes, well organized by departments. The usual laboratories are provided for chemistry, physics, biology, and home economics, with a fair beginning for geology and elementary mining. The institution is specially well equipped for instruction in printing, and has acceptable facilities for first courses in forging, woodwork, and mechanical drawing.

Enrollment. Since this institution has changed rapidly in the grade and nature of its work, any comparisons in enrollment are of no special significance. Enrollment figures follow.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	138	201	339
February, 1929	146	207	353

It should be noted that the latest enrollment represents students who are in residence in college classes and does not include a large number who receive instruction by correspondence and in extension classes.

Support. New River State School, as the name implies, is an institution depending upon State support except for nominal fees charged to students. Amounts appropriated for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$75,000
Current General Expenses	20,000
Repairs and Improvements	10,000
Buildings	50,000
For removal of landslide and purchase of land necessary for protection of property	25,000

History. February 15, 1895. The State Legislature passed an act establishing the Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University at Montgomery. At that time $10,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the site and the erection of the building.

January 1, 1897. The school was opened to receive students.

1897 and 1901. Appropriations of $5,000 and $10,000 respectively, were made to provide additions to the first building.

1914. Citizens of Montgomery gave four acres of ground for school use.

1917. The name of the school was changed to West Virginia Trade School.

1921. The name was changed again to New River State School.

1920 to 1927. The school expanded, offering commercial courses, home economics, music, and limited academic courses of less than two years of collegiate work.

1927. The State Board of Education authorized this institution to offer three years of collegiate work in accordance with established standards, with the understanding that the work would be further increased to include the fourth year of college work if proper support was secured.

1928. The State Board of Education authorized the college to do four years of collegiate work.

Principals and Presidents. The names of those who have served as head of this institution follow.

C. E. Bennett	1896-1898
Josiah Keely	1898-1908
George W. Conley	1908-1910
L. W. Burns	1910-1913
A. S. Thorn	1913-1920
C. H. Martin	1920-

Service and Outlook. In its earlier years, when but few high schools existed in southern West Virginia, the institution served a distinct purpose in preparing students for the University and other colleges. With the establishment of high schools, the institution was forced into new fields and through some difficulty, has adjusted itself to the changed situation by the offering of two general types of service, general collegiate work leading to a degree and vocational work, with the prospect of adding instruction in auto mechanics and electricity.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary of the State Board of Education. Read and approved by C. H. Martin, President of New River State School.)

NEWSPAPERS IN WEST VIRGINIA. Though Virginia was established as the first English-speaking colony on the American continent, her progress in the matter of schools and the establishment of printing plants was more backward than that of her neighbors. The early governors of the colony looked with disfavor upon the education of the masses, believing that boon to be the privilege and prerogative of the few. They looked with horror upon the printing press and positively forbade the establishment of presses.

In 1665, Sir William Berkeley, then ruling as governor of the colony by appointment of King Charles II, devoutly offered thanks to God that "there are no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy, and sects into the world and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both." Happily for Sir William he was not called upon to combat these twin evils, for he was comfortably settled in his grave long before the public school and the printing press came to find favor in Virginia.

With this official pronouncement expressed by the highest governing authority, it is not hard to understand why the printing of newspapers and books and the cause of popular education did not flourish in Virginia as in the New England colonies. William Nuthead, a venturesome printer, arrived at Jamestown in 1682 with the first printing press. He was immediately summoned before the governor and council and ordered not to establish his press or do any printing until permission of the King was obtained. This resulted in a royal order, issued in 1683, to the governor "not to allow any person to use a printing press in the colony on any occasion whatsoever." Nuthead and his press were welcomed in the neighboring province of Maryland.

It was not until 1730 that William Parks was requested to come to Williamsburg from Annapolis, Maryland, and establish his press. It seems, then, a measure of justice that Maryland should give Parks to Virginia in return for

Nuthead, whom Virginia had refused to receive a half century earlier. Parks began the printing and publication of books under the strict censorship of the colonial government, and it was not until 1736 that he established Virginia's first newspaper, the *Virginia Gazette.* This was 129 years after the planting of the colony at Jamestown, and after well-established settlements had been planted in what is now West Virginia.

The establishment of the printing press was not so long delayed in the newer settlements in the western part. The printer followed close upon the heels of the home builders; when a town had reached a state of development and permanency that at least offered him a livelihood, the press was established. Early printers were not called upon to combat official proscription. As the culture of a people is in a great measure judged by the number and character of their books and journals, it is interesting to trace the establishment of the printing press in West Virginia.

The first printing press in the State was established at Shepherdstown in 1790, by Nathaniel Willis. This pioneer printer was of Boston birth and with generations of New England tradition behind him. He had participated in the Boston Tea Party, had had some service in the Revolutionary army, and had conducted a newspaper, the *Independent Chronicle,* in Boston from 1775 until 1784. In the latter year he sold his newspaper and in 1790 removed to Winchester, where on March 20 he established *Willis's Virginia Gazette.* This paper did not long survive. Other newspapers were in the same field, and Shepherdstown offered a more inviting situation. In November, 1790, the first number of the *Potowmac Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser* was offered for public favor. It was the first newspaper issued from a West Virginia press on West Virginia soil—or, more properly, in what later became West Virginia. Publication of the paper was continued at Shepherdstown as late as November 14, 1791. Between that date and April 3, 1792, the press was removed to Martinsburg, where the paper was continued under the same name and with the same volume numbering. The dates of establishment and of removal to Martinsburg have been established by copies preserved in the great collection in the library of Harvard University, the only copies of West Virginia's first newspaper known to exist.

The *Potowmac Guardian and Berkeley Advertiser* was printed on a sheet nine by fifteen inches in size, and was devoted to long discussions of political and moral questions rather than to the dissemination of news of a local character. This, however, was characteristic of the early papers.

Upon the removal of the paper to Martinsburg, Dr. Robert Henry became the editor for a short while. Willis was again in control of the paper in 1795, and that year the title was shortened to the *Potomak Guardian.* He continued in charge until late in 1799, when control of the paper passed to Armstrong Charlton. Willis removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where in 1800 he established the *Scioto Gazette,* which is still published. He died there on April 1, 1831. While at Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, he was assisted by his son, also Nathaniel Willis, who in 1827 established at Boston the *Youth's Companion,* which continued publication until September, 1929. Nathaniel, who rode post with tin horn and saddlebags, delivering his father's papers to scattered subscribers in the thinly settled section, was, in turn, the father of Nathaniel Parker Willis, poet, author, and journalist, and one of the best-known literary men of the middle period.

The second newspaper within what is now West Virginia was also established at Shepherdstown. On June 28, 1797, Philip Rootes and Charles Blagrove published the first number of the *Impartial Observer: or Shepherd's-Town, Charles-Town & County Advertiser.* It has long been known that the Rootes and Blagrove

press was in operation during the year 1797, but even local historians did not know of the publication of a paper until 1927, when copies were found in Harvard College Library. *The Christian Panoply: Containing an Apology for the Bible*, the first book printed in West Virginia, was issued from this press in 1797. The title may be misleading; it is not an "apology" as we understand the term today, but a defense of the Bible and the truths of religion against the onslaughts of Thomas Paine, the most noted freethinker of that day. The book was the work of R. Watson, a noted English bishop of the established church, and was published in many editions and at various places. The Shepherdstown edition was published with the announcement that any profits accruing would be used "for the purpose of supporting Missionaries to preach the gospel; or some pious or public use, under the direction of the Synod of Virginia."

From whence Blagrove came and whither he went are unknown. It is known that Rootes had established the *Virginia Star and Petersburg Weekly Advertiser* at Petersburg, Virginia, on April 16, 1795. The length of time that the *Impartial Observer* was published at Shepherdstown is uncertain but it was not for a long period.

Martinsburg had West Virginia's third newspaper. At that place on April 3, 1799, John Alburtus issued the first number of the *Berkeley Intelligencer*. This paper was continued by Alburtus until after 1820, but in 1802 he adopted a more comprehensive title for his publication: the *Berkeley and Jefferson County Intelligencer and Northern Neck Advertiser*—certainly a large title for a small paper and suggestive of the small steamboat that was overengined for its beam. The name of the paper was again changed in 1810 to the Martinsburg *Gazette* and continued under the same management without change of volume numbering. A number of early copies of this pioneer paper have been preserved by the West Virginia Department of

—*L. P. Müller*

WOOLEN MILL ON MUDDY CREEK, GREENBRIER COUNTY

Archives and History, the Library of Congress, and the Boston Athenaeum.

The *Republican Atlas*, apparently successor to the *Potomok Guardian*, was published at Martinsburg by Armstrong Charlton in 1800 and 1801. A copy for May 6, 1801, is preserved in the Library of Congress at Washington, and beyond that number no further record of this pioneer paper is found.

The establishment of printing offices and newspapers at Shepherdstown and Martinsburg was only natural and logical. Those towns were among the earliest settled and were trade centers of a great scope of thinly settled country. Progressive settlements on the western waters would naturally demand a press even before the population would justify its establishment. Westward the course of the printing press took its way. Morgantown, the present Athens of West Virginia, was selected as the site for the first press in Virginia west of the Alleghenies.

In January, 1804, Joseph Campbell and Forbes Britton began the publication of the *Monongalia Gazette and Morgantown Advertiser* at Morgantown. The title was later contracted to the *Monongalia Gazette*, and publication was continued until after 1810 by a succession of publishers. The American Antiquarian Society has preserved a copy of the issue dated September 8, 1809. This is the only one known to have survived the ravages of time.

The paper has been followed by a long line of publications. Not less than twenty-five others were established before the outbreak of the Civil War. Some were long-lived; others were discontinued after a very short period of publication.

The Wheeling *Repository*, first newspaper in the Northern Panhandle section, was established by Armstrong Charlton as early as 1807. This fact has been established by references to the publication in other papers of the period and by the statements of local historians, but no copy proving it has been located. Charlton had been interested in the publication of papers at Martinsburg before his removal to Wheeling. That city had its second paper in 1818, when on April 23, Thomas Tonner started publication of the *Virginia North-Western Gazette*. Publication of the paper was continued until after 1820, the latter part of the time under the control of Robert I. Curtis.

We turn again to the Eastern Panhandle in order to follow roughly the chronology of the establishment of the press in West Virginia. The *Farmer's Repository* was issued at Charles Town on April 1, 1808, and was published by Richard Williams and William Brown. This was Charles Town's first paper and also West Virginia's first agricultural publication. The *Virginia Free Press* was established by John S. and H. N. Gallaher at Harpers Ferry in 1821. This paper absorbed the *Farmer's Repository* with the issue of February 28, 1827, and the place of publication was fixed at Charles Town. Some years later, it was again published at Harpers Ferry. Publication of the *Virginia Free Press* was continued until the issue of March 16, 1916, when it was purchased by the publisher of the *Spirit of Jefferson* and the *Farmer's Advocate* and publication discontinued. Thus passed the oldest of West Virginia's newspapers. It had behind it a record of 108 years of sustained publication.

On March 7, 1816, John M. Snider began the publication of the *American Eagle and Shepherdstown Weekly Advertiser* at Shepherdstown. Only one copy of the paper has been located. How long it was published is not known. In 1820, Edward Bell published at that place a paper called the *Virginia Monitor*. Date of discontinuance of this paper has not been established. The *Journal*, a paper of short life, was published by John Alburtus at Shepherdstown in 1823, and the following year the Shepherdstown *Gazette* was published by the same editor and publisher; perhaps this was but a continuation of the earlier *Journal*.

While the press was busy with the printing of newspapers and pamphlets, attention was directed to more pretentious publications by two very famous presses located in widely separated sections of the State. In the eastern section, Alexander Campbell had established his press at his home on Buffalo Creek, now Bethany, and on July 1, 1823, started publication of the *Christian Baptist*, the earliest of our religious and sectarian papers. The *Baptist* was continued under the editorial direction of Mr. Campbell until 1830. In that year the name was changed and a new series started, though maintaining all the characteristics of the first paper. As the *Millenial Harbinger* the publication was continued until after the death of Mr. Campbell in 1866. The *Ladies' Garland*, a weekly paper devoted to miscellany and literature of especial interest to women, was established at Harpers Ferry on February 14, 1824, under the editorial direction of John S. Gallaher. This was one of the pioneer papers of its kind and was published regularly for some years.

Clarksburg had its first paper in 1810, when, in July, A. and F. Britton issued the first number of the *Bye-Stander*. This paper was continued until 1814. Forbes Britton was one of the founders of the first paper in Monongalia County. Clarksburg had a long succession of papers in that early, experimental age. At least sixteen can be identified and classified as having been published prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. The newspaper men of Harrison County drew on their imagination for titles, or perhaps the names of the papers were indicative of the policy of the paper. The *Rattlesnake*, the *Countryman*, the *Compiler*, *Scion of Democracy*, *Log Cabin*, and a liberal sprinkling of *Whigs*, *Republicans*, and *Democrats* appear. In 1929 the county has its *Exponent*, *Telegram*, and *Express*.

Wellsburgh, in Brooke County, was established as a town under the name of Charlestown and the first paper published there was the Charlestown *Gazette*. The first number was issued by Samuel Workman on April 1, 1814, and a copy is in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society. The name of the town was changed to Wellsburgh in 1816, and at that time the name of the paper was changed to the Wellsburgh *Gazette*. The paper was continued under this name until after 1820, John Berry being its editor and publisher the latter part of its life. Another paper was published at Wellsburgh in 1817, the *Spirit of the Times*, but no copy has been preserved. Its existence is known only by a reference to its publication in the Marietta *American Friend* for June 13, 1817. The third paper was the *True Republican*, established in 1824 and published by Soloman Sala. This printer deserves more than passing notice. He established the famous Alexander Campbell press at Bethany, and the publications issued from that celebrated press during the first year of its existence bore his imprint. How long he continued to publish the *Republican* at Wellsburgh is not known.

The establishment of a press at Charleston occurred October 21, 1820, when Herbert P. Gaines, a young lawyer and teacher, began publication of the *Kenhawa Spectator*. This paper lived for about a year and gave way to the *Western Courier*, which was edited and published by Mason Campbell. In July, 1826, the same editor started another paper, the *Western Virginian and Kanawha County Gazette*. This long title was shortened to the *Western Virginian* with the issue of October 31, 1826. The paper was continued until 1829, when Campbell sold it to Alexander T. and James M. Laidley, who began a new paper, the *Western Register*, which they published for about a year. Some confusion has existed about the dates of establishment of the early papers of Charleston, but this was cleared up in the spring of 1928 when a copy of the *Kenhawa Spectator* dated November 11, 1820, was found while an old house was being demolished at Parkersburg. The paper, being Num-

ber 4 of the first volume, clearly established the date of first issue. The West Virginia Department of Archives and History has the only other known copy, that for August 21, 1821.

The first newspaper at Parkersburg was the Parkersburg *Republican*, a Whig paper, which was established in 1833 and was published by John Brough, later governor of Ohio.

NEAR RICHWOOD, NICHOLAS COUNTY

After 1830 the press was established in nearly every section of the State. From the small shop established in 1790 and one newspaper, the number had increased to 175 newspapers and periodicals by September 1, 1929. These publications are classified as follows: daily, 31, of which 20 are Republican in political allegiance, 10 are Democratic, and 1 is independent; weekly, 119, of which 58 are Republican, 51 are Democratic, and 10 are independent. The monthly periodicals number 25. This includes the established periodicals with general circulation, as the *West Virginia Review*, religious and denominational papers, fraternal and veteran publications, but does not include the ephemeral publications issued by the several schools, which are limited in interest and circulation.

In its journalistic history of 139 years, the State has had its full share of newspaper wrecks, but, as an evidence of the stability of the press, it is cited that on September 1, 1929, sixty publications in the State have records of at least forty years of sustained publication. These journals are scattered over the State and are not grouped in the older or more populous centers. The three oldest papers are found from the Eastern Panhandle across the northern part to the Northern Panhandle. The Eastern Panhandle has the *Spirit of Jefferson*, published at Charles Town since 1844 and now the oldest publication in West Virginia; Fairmont has the *West Virginian*, which has been operating under one name or another since 1845. The Northern Panhandle has the Wellsburg *Herald*, which was established as a weekly in 1846 and has been published continuously as a weekly or daily since that time.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* began its existence in the summer of 1852 and soon made itself felt in western Virginia. It became one of the strongest advocates of Republicanism in the South and during the campaign of 1860 was the only daily paper in Virginia to support and advocate the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. The *Intelligencer* became one of the strongest supporters of the new-state movement and was the strongest journalistic force exerted in the erection of the State of West Virginia. The paper is still published at Wheeling as an exponent of its early political faith.

Three other papers, the Shepherdstown *Register* (1849), the Clarksburg *Telegram* (1861), and the Point Pleasant *Register* (1862), which were being published when the State was formed, still maintain their identity and are still published under their original names.

Other papers of early origin were established as follows: Wheeling *Register*, 1863; Morgantown *Post*, 1864; *Greenbrier Independent*, Lewisburg, 1866; *Preston County Journal*, Kingwood, 1866; Weston *Democrat* and Ravenswood *News*, 1867; Grafton *Sentinel*, 1868; *Hancock County Courier*, New Cumberland, Buckhannon *Delta*, and Keyser *Tribune*, 1869.

The list of survivors for the decade beginning with 1870 is somewhat longer: *West Virginia Argus*, Kingwood, 1870; *Monroe Watchman*, Union, and *Weekly Herald*, Hinton, 1872; *Ritchie Gazette*, Harrisville, 1873; *Wayne County News*, Wayne, and *Randolph Enterprise*, Elkins, 1874; *Jackson Herald*, Ripley, Buckhannon *Delta*, *Mountain Echo*, Keyser, *New Dominion*, Morgantown, *Putnam Democrat*, Winfield, and *Fayette Journal*, Fayetteville, 1876; *Hancock Independent*, New Cumberland, Charleston *Gazette*, *Tyler Star-News*, Middlebourne, and *Wetzel Democrat*, New Martinsville, 1877; West Union *Record* and Wheeling *News*, 1878.

The list of papers established in the decade beginning with 1880 and yet surviving are: *Raleigh Register*, Beckley, *Nicholas Chronicle*, Summersville, Philippi *Republican*, 1880; *State Gazette*, Point Pleasant, Piedmont *Herald*, Saint Marys *Oracle*, *Pocahontas Times*, Marlinton, and *West Virginia School Journal*, Charleston, 1881; *Braxton Central*, Sutton, as the *Mountaineer*, 1876 (name changed to *Central* in 1882); *Braxton Democrat*, Sutton, *Calhoun Chronicle*, Grantsville, and *Webster Echo*, Webster Springs, 1883; *Hampshire Review*, Romney, 1884; West Union *Herald*, Ceredo *Advance*, *Farmers' Advocate*, Charles Town, and Berkeley Springs *News*, 1885; Grafton *Sentinel*, 1887; *Wetzel Republican*, New Martinsville, 1888; Logan *Banner*, Huntington *Advertiser*, *Weekly Echo*, Moundsville, *Baptist Banner*, Parkersburg, and Parkersburg *Sentinel* (as a daily), 1889.

These papers have a history of from forty to eighty-five years.

(Written by Boyd B. Stutler.)

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, see Railroads.

NICELY, MARGARET, Hinton, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of Hugh J. and Cora V. Nicely. Born in Claremont, West Virginia, July 14, 1895. Attended public schools, including Hinton High School and Normal; Concord State Normal; Marshall College; and Roger's School of Dramatic Art. Has taught in the public schools for eleven years; has been instructor in music and art in the Hinton High School and Normal, and principal of the Talcott Junior High School. Has done lyceum work and has instructed in music in various county institutes in the State. Is now superintendent of the Summers County schools. Democrat. Baptist. U. D. C. Pythian Sisters. State Federated Music Club. Stitch and Chatter Club.

NICHOLAS COUNTY. Population, 20,717 in 1920 as determined by the official enumeration made by the United States Census Bureau in that year; the same authority estimated that the population had increased to 22,427 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 656.77 square miles. It is one of the southern central counties of the State and is bounded on the north by Braxton and Webster counties; on the east by Greenbrier County; on the south by Fayette County; and on the west by Clay County.

The whole county is well elevated and portions of it are decidedly mountainous. A belt of land lying along the northwest side of Gauley River and including the areas drained by Beaver Creek, Muddlety Creek, and Peters Creek contain many acres of comparatively smooth creek bottoms, glades, and rolling uplands. Northwest of this belt the surface is somewhat rougher and the ridges higher. The portion of the county in the eastern end, which is drained by Cherry River, contains the highest land. Much of the surface of this region lies above 2,500 feet, and a little of it reaches an elevation of almost 4,000 feet.

Gauley River flows through the county from the northeast to the southwest. Its principal tributaries flowing in from the northwest, named in order up the stream, are Twentymile Creek, Peters Creek, Muddlety Creek, and Beaver Creek. Its tributaries from the southeast are Meadow River, Hominy Creek, Cherry River, and Cranberry River. The waters which drain a narrow area of land along the Clay County line reach the Elk River through Leatherwood, Buffalo, and other creeks; those that drain a large area in the north reach the Elk River through Birch River and Strange Creek.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines reach Richwood, in the extreme eastern section, enters the county from Webster and follows the valleys of the Gauley and Cherry rivers. The lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio and New York Central railroads have been extended to Bentree and Swiss at the extreme western edge of the county. State Route 19 enters the county from Sutton on the north. At Summersville this highway turns to the west and forms a junction with United States Route 60 at Gauley Bridge. State Route 39, from Summersville to Richwood, serves the eastern central part of the county, and State Route 15, from Muddlety, where it leaves Route 19, to Webster Springs, serves the northeastern section. State Route 76 running due south from Summersville to a junction with United States Route 60 near Lookout, Fayette County, will serve the southern section when completed.

Summersville is the county seat of Nicholas County. It is located near Gauley River in the central part and has an elevation of 1,894 feet above sea level. The town was legally established by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed January 19, 1820, and was located on thirty acres of land belonging to the heirs of John Hamilton. It was incorporated by the same authority on March 20, 1860. By road, it is 126 miles from Bluefield, 70 miles from Charleston, 122 miles from Huntington, 269 miles from Martinsburg, and 211 miles from Wheeling.

The valuation of property in Nicholas County as returned at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $12,519,390; personal property, $3,562,440; public utility property, $1,468,858; total, $17,550,688. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.64 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into seven magisterial districts: Summersville, Grant, Beaver, Hamilton, Wilderness, Kentucky, and Jefferson. The city of Richwood maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Nicholas County is rich in natural resources. The timber is of great extent and value, and the lumber industry adds materially to the total wealth of the county. Manufacturing is limited to the industrial center at Richwood. The surface of the county is broken and rough. Farming is carried on in all parts.

Richwood is the most important town in Nicholas County. It is located on the Cherry River in the eastern section and is one of the newer industrial towns of the State. It was incorporated in 1901 and had a population of 4,331 in 1920, which has since greatly increased. It is the center of a large timber operation with mills to work up the timber as it comes from the cuttings. Other plants, allied with this industry in the manufacture of paper, clothespins, tool handles, and leather tanning, are located here and furnish employment for a considerable number of persons.

The county has a great extent of virgin timber and of cut-over land which will soon be ready for second cutting of soft wood. Extensive timber operations are carried on with Fenwick and Tioga as the centers of operation.

The entire county lies within the great coal belt of West Virginia, the eastern half in the New River-Pocahontas coal area and the western half in the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area. Commercial

mines have been opened in some sections, but the coal deposit can be said to have been scarcely touched. The county has seventeen seams of workable coal, ranging from the Upper Freeport to the Fire Creek vein, and has more than three seams of coal for every acre of surface land. The coal production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 110,558 tons. It is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve of the county amounts to 6,172,807,449 tons, or a sufficient reserve to maintain the 1928 rate of production for more than five thousand years.

The agricultural interests of the county add no little to its wealth. Though greatly blessed with magnificent forests and rich deposits of minerals, it has a rich soil and much of the land lies well. The broad open area of the plateau land that forms a considerable portion of the county, makes excellent farming land and is utilized for that purpose. A ready market is had for many times the surplus farm products available. Of the 420,333 acres comprised in Nicholas County, 136,065 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This area was divided into 1,574 farms, of which 1,573 were operated by white farmers and 1 by a colored farmer; 1,365 were operated by owners and 209 by tenants.

Nicholas County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 30, 1818. The territory comprising the county was taken from parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha, and Randolph counties. It was named in honor of Wilson Cary Nicholas, who was a distinguished Virginian and governor of Virginia.

A QUIET RETREAT IN BERKELEY COUNTY

NICHOLAS COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1921. It is managed by a board of directors and a secretary. It has six members. The fair is held three days annually at the county high school grounds in Summersville. Approximately one thousand persons attend annually and there are about six hundred exhibits. Prizes are awarded.

NICHOLSON-KENDLE FURNITURE COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of bedroom furniture. The company was organized in 1901. One of the Huntington Line furniture manufacturing plants.

NOLAND, EDWARD W., Romney, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Robert D. and Elizabeth J. Noland. Born December 16, 1870, in Hampshire County, West Virginia. Wife, Eliza Elizabeth Yoste. Attended public school in Hampshire County; was graduated from Shenandoah Normal College in Virginia; studied in Potomac State School, Keyser, West Virginia. Taught school from 1888 to 1902; was county superintendent of schools of Hampshire County from 1902 to 1911 and again in 1922; still holds that position. Democrat. Methodist. Patriotic Order Sons of America. Jr. O. U. A. M. Modern Woodman.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY, see Railroads.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Fuel Department, Bluefield, West Virginia, operates two mines in the State at Chattaroy. They are known as the Howard Collieries. Coal is mined from the Winifrede, Coalburg, and Freeport seams. Average annual production, 608,253 net tons; 425 employees. The entire production is used as fuel by the Norfolk and Western Railway.

NORTHCOTT, ELLIOTT, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of General Robert Saunders and Mary (Cunningham) Northcott. Born April 26, 1869, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Lola Beardsley. Attended the Clarksburg schools and McCabe's University School, Petersburg, Virginia; studied in the law school of the University of Michigan. Admitted to the bar in 1891 and started practice in Huntington the same year. Has served as city attorney of Huntington, 1897 to 1898; assistant United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia, 1898 to 1905; United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia, 1905 to 1909; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, 1909 to 1911, and to Venezuela, 1911 to 1913; United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia, 1921 to 1927; United States circuit judge, fourth district, since 1927. Has been prominent in the affairs of his political party, having served as member of the Republican State executive and central committees from 1900 to 1908, as chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican State committee in 1900, and as chairman of the Republican State committee in the campaign of 1904. Was a member of the board of regents of the West Virginia normal schools from 1905 to 1909. Was appointed to the Public Service Commission of West Virginia in 1915, at one time serving as chairman of the commission. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (33 Degree).

NORTHERN PANHANDLE. The Northern Panhandle of West Virginia, embracing Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall counties, came into being as a result of a boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1763 the states agreed to employ engineers to run a boundary line and thereby settle the dispute. In accordance with this decision, two engineers from London, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, were engaged to come to America and undertake the work. They arrived in Philadelphia and there an agreement was reached that the line should run five degrees west of the Delaware River, and that the end of this line should mark the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania. In 1767, after four years' work, they had reached what is now Mount Morris, Pennsylvania, when their enterprise was stopped by hostile Indians. They abandoned their commission when it was about half-done.

In 1780 the two states again created a commission to finish the work. After many delays, it was completed and the line run the five degrees at first settled upon, near Board Tree in Marshall County. In 1784, when the two states finally adjusted all disputes, the southwestern point was run directly north to

the Ohio River, and the territory between it and the river was ceded to Old Virginia. Old records show that Ohio County, which then included the whole Panhandle and part of the counties south, was formed by Virginia in 1776. It declared its allegiance to the old state in 1777, and was represented in the Virginia legislature in 1779 by Samuel McColloch.

(Read and approved by W. B. Irvine, President, the National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, and by Clifford Myers, State Historian and Archivist.)

NORTHERN PANHANDLE (United States Route 30 and United States Route 40), see Scenic Highways.

NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE (United States Route 50), see Scenic Highways.

NORTON, WILBERT H., Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William H. and Olivia Ailsworth Norton. Born August 4, 1896, in Deltaville, Virginia. Wife, Pattie Lewis Phillips. A.B., Lynchburg College; LL.B., University of Virginia. Has been a practicing attorney in Huntington since 1924. Served with the United States marines during the World War in some of the most important engagements. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1926 to represent Cabell County. Democrat. Christian. Elk; Red Man. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Lions (president, 1926-27).

NORVELL, JOHN E., Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of William Gaston and Ruth (Smithers) Norvell. Born February 27, 1864, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Laura Moore. Attended the public schools. Was employed in the Charleston National Bank and the Kanawha National Bank, Charleston, from 1886 to 1901; coal operator in Monarch, West Virginia, until 1904; president of Frank Payne Shoe Company, Charleston, from 1904 to 1910; president of Norvell-Chambers Shoe Company from 1910 to 1926. In 1922, was elected president of the National Association of Credit Men and chairman of the national committee on interchange bureaus. Is now manager of the Philadelphia bureau. Organizer and chairman of the Huntington Fire Prevention Bureau. Vice president of the Community Savings and Loan Company. Director and chairman of the examining committee of the First Huntington National Bank. Organizer and president of the Tri-State Credit and Adjustment Bureau. Has served as president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and as a member of the Park Commission. Democrat.

NURSES, BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR. The board is non-partisan, and self-sustaining. It is composed of three registered nurses and two registered physicians appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The length of term is three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of the offices is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants and register those qualified, and to accredit training schools for nurses. It may also for a cause revoke a license by unanimous vote. The members elect their own officers.

O

OAK HILL, Fayette County, is situated in a rolling section of the State, fifty-six miles southeast of Charleston and fifteen miles north of Beckley. It has an altitude of 2000 feet and the climate is delightful. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Virginian railroads and by State Routes 19 and 21. It has two banks, with capital stock and resources of $1,700,000; two weekly newspapers; two theaters; one hospital; and four churches.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 224, one junior high school with an enrollment of 260, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 616. Thirty-five teachers are employed in the school system. Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water is supplied from mines at Minden. About six miles of paved streets are maintained. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor, a recorder, and seven councilmen. Taxable property is valued at $1,500,000, with a tax rate $1 on each $100.

Oak Hill was settled by William Blake in 1820. The name of the town was first used to designate a post office which stood near what is now known as Hill Top. This post office was moved after a short time to the present site of Oak Hill, and its name retained. The town has a population of approximately 3000. It was chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished by W. R. Hayes, Mayor.)

O'BRIEN, WALTER H., Ripley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas B. and Celia (McKown) O'Brien. Born March 4, 1857, near Cottageville, Jackson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Dora Coe. Attended public and private schools in Jackson County. At the age of fifteen, began teaching school and continued in that work until he was thirty-two years old. Elected assessor of Jackson County in 1880; served four years. Served as clerk of the circuit court for six years. Elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson County in 1900; served four years. Elected judge of the fifth judicial circuit in 1912 and in 1920, serving, in all, sixteen years in this position. Was United States commissioner from 1901 to 1912, serving actively eight years. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM SMITH, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Colonel Emmet Jones O'Brien and Martha (Hall) O'Brien. Born in Barbour County, West Virginia, January 8, 1862. Wife, Emma White. Attended Weston Academy and West Virginia University, where he prepared for teaching. Taught more than ten years in the schools of Lewis and adjoining counties, in the meantime studying law. Was granted the LL.B. degree from the West Virginia University in 1891; began the practice of the law in Buckhannon in 1892. Was elected judge of the twelfth judicial circuit in 1912, serving one term. Served his district in the Seventieth Congress. Has edited several of the local newspapers as an avocation. Has been closely identified with progressive enterprises in his city and community. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias.

—*L. D. Barth*

THE OHIO RIVER NEAR NEW MARTINSVILLE

O'CONNOR, ROBERT EMMETT, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Michael and Mary Elizabeth (Corley) O'Connor. Born March 22, 1889, in Monroe (now Norton), West Virginia. Wife, Julia Elizabeth Aultz. Attended public schools and Fairmont State Normal School; A.B., Davis and Elkins College, 1914; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1917. Admitted to the bar in 1917. Volunteered at the outbreak of the World War; was sent to officers' training camp; was commissioned in the coast artillery corps and saw service in France. In 1919, discharged with the rank of major. Immediately after his discharge, started the practice of law in Elkins. In 1925, was made superintendent of the Department of Public Safety; served in this capacity four years. Resumed the practice of law in Charleston. Republican. Elk. Phi Kappa Sigma. American Legion. Veterans of Foreign Wars.

ODD FELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF. This order is a secret, fraternal, beneficiary society, founded in England during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. A Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for England was formed at London in 1803. In 1809, a subordinate lodge at Manchester successfully declared itself independent of the Grand Lodge, and, as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, constitutes today the largest branch of the English order.

Thomas Wildey is considered to have been the founder of the society in America, although other lodges are known to have existed before Wildey came to the United States. In 1819, Wildey and other English associates organized in Baltimore a lodge of Odd Fellows, which received a charter from the Manchester Unity. In 1843, the American order declared its independence of the older society. Three degrees are conferred in the Odd Fellow lodge. The Rebekah degree for women members was established in 1851.

The West Virginia Grand Lodge was established in 1865. It now has 370 subordinate lodges with a total membership of 31,000. The organization maintains at Elkins a home for aged and orphans, which cares for 199. At the present time, the organization is raising an endowment fund of $175,000.

Headquarters are in Huntington.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, see Attorney-General, Office of.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, see Secretary of State, Office of.

OGDEN, H. C., Wheeling, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of Pressley B. and Mary Ellen (Coombs) Ogden. Born in Worthington, West Virginia, January 12, 1869. Wife, Mary Frances Moorehouse. Attended public schools of Fairmont; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1883; A.B., West Virginia University, 1887; honorary LL.D., Bethany College, and honorary LL.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College. On graduation from the University, became interested in newspaper work, first with the Wheeling *Register*. In 1890, founded the Wheeling *News* and in 1904 became publisher of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. At present, is interested in a number of other papers in the State. Republican. Religious preference: Protestant Episcopal Church. Mason; Knight of Pythias; Elk. A. O. U. W.

OHIO COUNTY. Population, 62,892 as reported after the official enumeration made by the United States Census Bureau in 1920; the population has increased rapidly, and the same authority estimated it at 65,906 on July 1, 1925. The land area is 111 square miles; in area, the county stands third from the bottom of the list, only Brooke and Hancock having smaller land areas. In point of population it is surpassed by only four counties, Kanawha, Harrison, McDowell, and Cabell, which stand in the order named. Ohio is in the North-

ern Panhandle, the second county from the south in the narrow strip between the Ohio River and Pennsylvania. It is bounded on the north by Brooke County, West Virginia; on the east by Washington County, Pennsylvania; on the south by Marshall County, West Virginia; and on the west by the Ohio River and Jefferson and Belmont counties, Ohio.

The county is hilly in all parts except the small areas of level bottom along the Ohio River and Wheeling Creek. For the most part, the hills are low and are smooth enough to admit of easy cultivation. In some places, however, the hillsides are steep and rough. This is especially true of those that slope abruptly to the Ohio River and to the narrow bottoms of the larger creeks. The elevation of the land at the mouth of Short Creek, in the northwestern corner of the county, is 668 feet. The lowest point is found at the Ohio River where it leaves the county on the south at an elevation of 610 feet. The hills rise in many places to a height of from 1,100 to 1,300 feet and in the southeastern corner reach an elevation of 1,440 feet.

The Ohio River forms the western boundary of the county for about twelve miles, and all the streams flow directly into it or into its larger tributaries. The principal tributary of the Ohio in this county is Wheeling Creek, entering from Marshall County on the south and emptying at the city of Wheeling. Other smaller streams are Short Creek, a direct tributary of the Ohio, and Little Wheeling Creek, a tributary of Wheeling Creek.

Ohio County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose main lines lead in from the south, following the Ohio Valley, to Wheeling, and also from Wheeling to Pittsburgh. The lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad follow the Ohio Valley north of Wheeling to other points in the State. It is also served by State Route 2, from Chester, the most northern town in the State, by way of Wheeling, to points in the extreme southern part. United States Route 40 crosses the southern part of the county, from Wheeling to the Pennsylvania line.

Wheeling, the chief city of northern West Virginia and also the county seat of Ohio County, is located on the Ohio River at the mouth of Wheeling Creek at an altitude of 678 feet above sea level. The origin of the name of this city and of the stream from which it takes its name has been the subject of controversy, but it is generally believed to have been derived from the Indian word "Weeling"—"the place of a head." The site was originally settled by Colonel Ebenezer Zane and his brothers, Silas and Jonathan, in 1769, and from its first settlement was the center of the surrounding sections.

The Zanes very early made it a place of defense against the hostile Indians and a place of refuge for the scattered settlers. Fort Dunmore, erected in 1774, was planned by Colonel George Rogers Clark and was used during Dunmore's War of that year. The fort was twice attacked during the Revolutionary War, once by British and Indians under the notorious renegade, Simon Girty. Lord Dunmore having lost favor with the Virginians, the name of the fort was changed to Fort Henry in honor of Patrick Henry. The first siege and assault was in September, 1777, and it was at this time that Betty Zane, sister of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, ran the gauntlet carrying gunpowder to the besieged garrison—a deed of heroism that earned for her a high place in the annals of the border.

Fort Henry was besieged the second time in September, 1782, by forty British soldiers under Captain Bradt and a large force of Indians. This was the last time the British flag was flown during an engagement in the Revolution, and it is said to have been the last battle of that war.

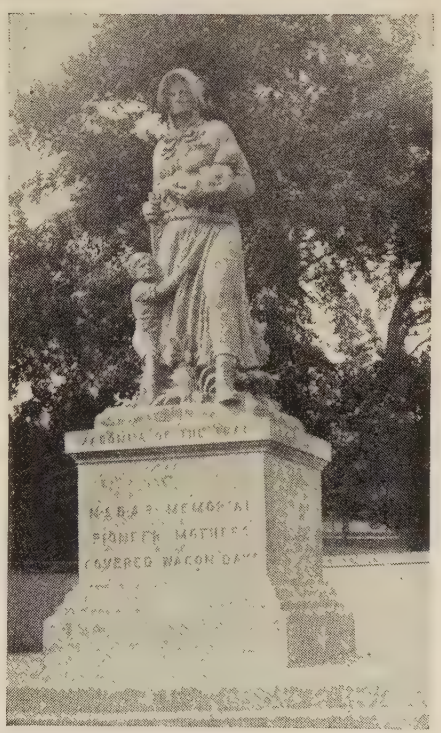
Wheeling was laid out in town lots by Colonel Zane in 1793, and was first known as Zanesburg. By an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed December 25, 1795, it was established as

a town to be known as Wheeling, and was incorporated by the same authority by an act passed January 1, 1806. It became an important shipping point in flatboat days, and added importance was given to the town by the extension of the National Highway to that point in 1817. Here, in 1816, Henry Shreve built and launched the first steamboat to navigate successfully against current. Four other boats had been built prior to that time and were most successful in going down stream. They were modeled after ocean-going vessels, and certain faults in their construction made them of but little use in navigating the shallow stream against the current. Shreve adopted the shallow hull and his boat, the George Washington, was the first to navigate the Ohio successfully against the current.

This city was the birthplace of West Virginia. All conventions and assemblies held to organize the new State met there and when the State of West Virginia began its existence on June 20, 1863, Wheeling was its first capital. In fact, it has twice been the capital city. On April 1, 1870, the seat of government was removed to Charleston, but returned to Wheeling on May 21, 1875. Again on May 1, 1885, the records and archives were removed to Charleston. Wresting the seat of justice from the town of West Liberty, Wheeling became the county seat of Ohio County in 1797, and has since maintained its place as the seat of justice. By road, it is 323 miles from Bluefield, 190 miles from Charleston, 106 miles from Clarksburg, 263 miles from Martinsburg, and 17 miles from Wellsburg.

The valuation of property in Ohio County as returned at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation is as follows: real estate, $90,129,650; personal property, $29,112,571; public utility property, $13,883,504; total, $133,125,725. The county stands in third place in point of assessed valuation of property. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.43 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into ten magisterial districts: Center, Clay, Liberty, Madison, Richland, Ritchie, Triadelphia, Union, Washington, and Webster.

Ohio County is one of the leading industrial counties of the State and its chief city is the industrial center of the Northern Panhandle. Manufacturing



MADONNA OF THE TRAIL MARKING THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY AT WHEELING

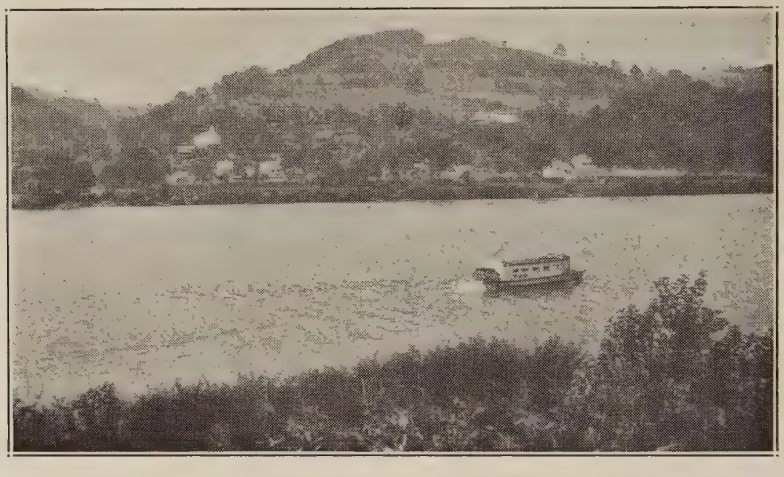
enterprises at Wheeling are many and diversified as to product. That city was long known as the Nail City because of the cut nails manufactured. It has great iron and steel plants, and other allied and kindred industries. Wheeling stogies are known from one end of the country to the other, as is also Mail Pouch chewing tobacco, which is manufactured and distributed from Wheeling. Calico, proprietary medicines, packed meats, earthenware and chinaware, brick and tile, and glassware are other products

manufactured at that place. Warwood, a suburb, is also a manufacturing center with the same kinds of plants as Wheeling.

Ohio County has five seams of workable coal, ranging from the Washington to the Lower Freeport series. Coal development has been carried on in that section for many years, very largely to fill the demand of manufacturing plants within easy reach of the mines. The production during the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 2,502,640 tons. It is estimated by geologists that it has two acres of underlying coal for each surface acre. Estimated reserve of recoverable coal is fixed at 910,000,000 tons.

The county has an area of 71,040 acres, of which 38,467 was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm acreage was divided into 460 farms, all operated by white farmers; 379 were operated by owners, 8 by managers, and 73 by tenants. The soil of the county is uniformly good, a dark loam, rich and productive. There is considerable limestone in the county and blue grass grows excellently. The surplus products and commercial crops find a ready and convenient market in the near industrial centers of the section.

Ohio County was created from a part of the District of West Augusta by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on November 6, 1776. It was born with the Republic, and was one of the three original counties formed from West Augusta. Its original bounds have been greatly diminished by the creation of new counties from it, and from its former place as one of the largest counties, it has descended to fifty-third place in point of size. The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler, and Wetzel have been formed from territory originally within its confines. It takes its name from its principal river, the Ohio.



—*Roy Barth*

ON THE OHIO AT NEW MARTINSVILLE

West Liberty, twelve miles northeast of Wheeling, was established as a town by legislative enactment on November 29, 1787, on the lands of Reuben Foreman and Providence Mounce. It became the county seat of Ohio County at its organization in 1776, but lost to Wheeling in 1797, after the formation of Brooke County. West Liberty State Normal School was established at this place on March 1, 1870, and serves the educational needs, in the teacher-training and normal grade, of the northern section. The school as a State institution is but a continuation of West Liberty Academy,

established by Reverend Nathan Shotwell in the year 1838.

OHIO RIVER. This river is the most important stream in the development of West Virginia. It is formed in Pittsburgh, by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. Thence it flows in a general southwesterly direction until it joins the Mississippi. From the Pennsylvania state line, near Chester, to Kenova it forms the western boundary of West Virginia for a distance of 256 miles. The river and its islands are wholly owned by West Virginia, the deed of cession of the Northwest Territory fixing low water mark on the Ohio side as the western boundary of Virginia. The Ohio River with its tributaries drains all of West Virginia west of the Alleghenies; that is to say, more than 20,000 square miles. The principal tributaries in West Virginia are Wheeling Creek, Grave Creek, Fishing Creek, Middle Island Creek, Little Kanawha River, Mill Creek, Great Kanawha River, Guyandot River, Twelvepole Creek and Big Sandy River.

The Ohio River has been navigable for steam boats with light draft from the time these boats were introduced on the western waters. Through improvements made by the Federal government, a nine-foot stage can be constantly maintained.

The name of the river is derived from an Indian word meaning "the river of white caps."

OHIO VALLEY REFINING COMPANY, Saint Marys, West Virginia, established in 1916, are producers and manufacturers of gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, gas oil, cylinder stocks, motor oils, and wax. One plant in State at Saint Marys, occupying 25 acres, has ultra-modern equipment, tank cars, tank barges, oil wells; 108 employees. Production of 3,000 barrels of motor oil a day. Products are marketed through independent jobbers. Refinery operated exclusively on pure Pennsylvania crude oil, which is produced in West Virginia. Producers of the highly advertised Sterling Oil, "the thousand mile oil," one of the highest-grade motor oils on the market.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS ASSOCIATION, West Virginia, an organization of the oil and gas producers and employers of the State, was formed in 1915. Headquarters and offices are maintained in Fairmont. Its activities are directed by its officers.

OIL MARKETERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains offices in Charleston. There are forty members in the State and three local organizations—Kanawha Petroleum Club, Guyan Petroleum Club, and the Blennerhassett Petroleum Club. The organization was formed May 27, 1924, to promote the best interests of the oil industry. *Four-Sights*, a monthly publication, is issued.

O. J. MORRISON DEPARTMENT STORE COMPANY, general offices in Charleston, West Virginia, is the outgrowth of the establishment of a small store in Ripley, West Virginia, in 1892, by O. J. Morrison. The organization now (1929) operates eleven retail department stores in cities throughout the State. Interesting data regarding these stores follow.

Located At	In Year	*Floor Space	Employs	Annual Sales
Charleston	1910	66	75	$1,000,000
Clarksburg—				
O. J. Morrison Store	1918	23	40	400,000
W. L. Morrison Store	1929	15	20	
Clendenin	1925	5	8	85,000
Fairmont	1928	24	25	350,000
Huntington	1914	45	30	325,000
Logan	1925	11.5	12	150,000
Morgantown	1926	24	40	350,000
Ripley	1892	9	10	95,000
Spencer	1900	9	15	140,000
West Union	1923	7.5	7	60,000

*Floor space is given in 1000 square feet.

As a whole, the organization has average annual sales of $2,955,000; an

aggregate total of 239,000 square feet of floor space in the eleven stores; and 307 employees. The company maintains a market buying office in New York City.

OLD SWEET SPRINGS. This is one of the oldest watering places in the State. It is situated in the eastern extremity of Monroe County, seventeen miles southeast from White Sulphur and ten miles from Alleghany, a station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near the Virginia-West Virginia line. The springs were discovered in 1764 before any other mineral waters in this section were known, and by the year 1774 they had attracted so much attention that they were analyzed by Bishop Madison, then president of the College of William and Mary.

The springs are situated in a valley about five miles in length and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, bounded on the south by Sweet Spring Mountain and on the north by the Alleghenies. The springs and baths are situated at the lower end of a small hollow. The water has a temperature of 72 to 76 degrees and has been described as "of a tonic character, mildly cathartic and alterative, valuable in cases of debility and in many forms of dyspepsia and functional diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Old Sweet Springs has long been a prominent watering place, and every year it entertains hundreds of visitors who desire rest, recreation, and the curative benefits of the springs.

OLEY, JOHN H., soldier, U. S. A., was born in Utica, New York, September, 1831, and died in Huntington, West Virginia, March 11, 1888. He was a member of the Seventh New York Infantry at the opening of the Civil War; was

—*A. B. Brooks*

ORGAN CAVE NEAR THE GREENBRIER-MONROE COUNTY LINE

sent to West Virginia; and on October 29, 1861, was commissioned major of the Eighth West Virginia Infantry, which was organized in the Kanawha Valley. This regiment afterwards became the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry. It took part in the operations in the Kanawha Valley, the battle of Droop Mountain, and various campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel, 1862; colonel, March 1, 1863; and brevet brigadier general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service.

In 1871 he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue at Charleston, and subsequently moved to Huntington where he served in various public offices and became one of the industrial leaders of the city.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN. The board is non-partisan and self-sustaining. It is composed of five optometrists, actively engaged in practice in this State for three years and appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The length of term is three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants and register those qualified and for a cause to revoke certificates according to law. The board elects its own officers.

ORGAN CAVE, near the boundary of Greenbrier and Monroe counties, is a very large cave, which is lighted with electricity. It can be readily reached from the main roads. In its depths saltpetre was manufactured during the Civil War, some of the old hoppers used for that purpose still being in the cave. There are two main passageways, of which about a mile has been improved, but explorations have extended far beyond this point. At the end of one passage is "the organ" formed of stalactites and limestone columns arranged as the pipes of an organ, which give off a musical note when struck. Other natural formations are the "Beehive," "Blue Stone," "Lover's Leap," "The Wrecked Ship," "Spring," and the "Fish Pond."

ORPHANS' HOME, WEST VIRGINIA COLORED, see West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.

OSENTON, CHARLES W., Fayetteville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of George N. and Daisy Landsdowne Osenton. Born May 9, 1865, in Ashland, Kentucky. Wife, Margaret Hawkins Williamson. Attended public schools; studied law in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; graduated in 1895. Was admitted to the bar in 1895. Member of the law firm Osenton and Lee, Fayetteville. Represented his district in the West Virginia State Senate one term. Has served the Democratic Party as member of the National Congressional Committee for two years, member of the National Executive Committee for ten years, member of the State Committee fourteen years, and delegate to the National Convention in 1904, 1908, and 1920. Besides the practice of law, is interested in banking and coal mining. Democrat. Presbyterian.

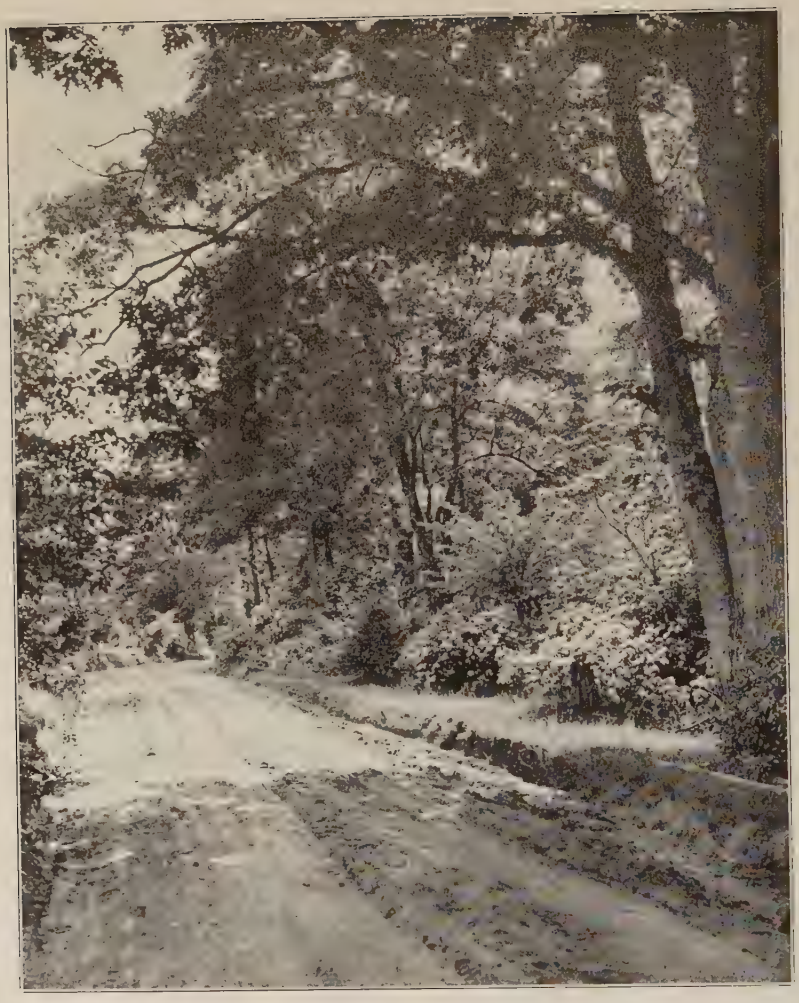
OSTEOPATHY, STATE BOARD OF. The board is non-partisan and self-sustaining. It is composed of three licensed osteopathic physicians of at least five years' practice, appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is three years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants, to issue licenses to those qualified, and for a cause to revoke licenses according to law. It elects its own officers.

O'TOOLE, EDWARD, Gary, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Edward and Margaret (Collins) O'Toole. Born December 27, 1866, in Salineville, Columbiana County, Ohio. Wife, Sarah Good-

win. Attended public schools of Columbiana County, Ohio. Began working in mines between school terms at the age of nine. Has risen to the position of general superintendent of the United States Coal and Coke Company. Has been connected with mining in West Virginia for more than thirty-five years. Inventor of the O'Toole-Jeffrey overcutting machine, O'Toole cutting and loading machine, developer of the American Coal Cleaning Corporation's dry cleaning of coal process. Lecturer on mining and industrial subjects. Originator and supporter of the Workmen's Compensation Law in West Virginia. Builder and manager of the United States Steel Corporation mines in this State and Kentucky; organized national banks at Gary and Anawalt, West Virginia, and Lynch, Kentucky; organized Central Pocahontas Coal Company, Crystal Block Mining Company, Crystal Block Coal and Coke Company, Crystal Supply Company, Tug River Electric Company, and the Kentucky River Power Company. Colonel on the staff of Governor Dawson, 1905-9, and general on the staff of Governor Glasscock, 1909-13. Was for twenty-five years president of the board of education of the Adkin school district. Republican. Catholic. American Iron and Steel Institute. Mining Engineers of Western Pennsylvania. American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

OTT, LEE, Charleston, West Virginia. State compensation commissioner. Son of John H. and Lydia (Weimert) Ott. Born January 5, 1859, in Hopewell, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Elizabeth A. Jenkins. Attended elementary school and night schools. At the age of sixteen, began working in the mines; became foreman, then superintendent, then general manager. Came to West Virginia in 1898 as superintendent of the Thomas plant of the Davis Coal and Coke Company; transferred in 1900 to the superintendency of the Elk Gardens mines of this company; made general superintendent of twenty-nine mines of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, 1907-13. Member of the State Public Service Commission, 1913-15, serving as chairman; State compensation commissioner, 1915-27; was reappointed to the same position in 1929. Has served as a director of the Davis National Bank of Piedmont; member of the executive commission of the International Association of Industrial Accidents Boards, of the Coal Mining Institute of America, and of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY, general offices at 965 Wall Street, Toledo, Ohio, are the manufacturers of glass food containers, bottles, and jars. Four plants in the State, at Charleston, Huntington, Clarksburg, and Fairmont. Silica sand from the eastern mountains of the State, soda ash, lime, paper, and lumber are the raw materials used in the factories. Products are marketed throughout the entire world. The Charleston plant is one of the largest and most modern plants in the world. The Owens Automatic Bottle Blowing machine, which completely revolutionized the bottle industry and which is classed as one of the mechanical marvels of the age, was invented by Micheal J. Owens, a native West Virginian, very early in this century. It has 10,000 separate parts and weighs 105,000 pounds.



—*U. S. Forest Service*

A Wayside Flower Garden near Parsons

P

PADEN CITY is located in both Tyler County and the extreme southwestern point of Wetzel County, on a high terrace above the Ohio River, midway between Sistersville and New Martinsville. It is an industrial city. It is served by the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 2. It has five churches.

The town has one elementary school with 279 students and 7 teachers, a four-year junior high school with 105 students and 3 teachers, and a negro elementary school. Its thirty-six-foot concrete highway was the town's contribution to State Route 2. Paden Park is a popular pleasure resort. A municipal playground is also maintained. Electricity is furnished by the West Virginia Light, Heat, and Power Company and water service by the Paden City Water Works. Each January, elections for a mayor and a council are held. The town has a property valuation of $1,455,403, with a municipal tax rate of 77 cents on each $100.

The first settlement on the site of the present town was made in 1790 by Obadiah Paden, who was among the earliest settlers of the Ohio Valley. Until 1903, it was known as Paden Valley. It was incorporated in 1916. It now has an estimated population of 3,000.

PAINTER, FRANKLIN VERZELIUS NEWTON, Marion, Virginia. College professor and author. Son of Israel and Juliana (Wilson) Painter. Born April 12, 1852, in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Laura Trimble Shickel. Attended preparatory schools in Aurora, West Virginia; A.B., Roanoke College (with first honor and a gold medal for proficiency in metaphysics), 1874, and A.M., 1877; was graduated from Theological Seminary, Salem, Virginia, 1878; studied in Paris and Bonn, 1882; D.D., Pennsylvania College, 1895; Litt.D., Susquehanna University, 1908. Ordained into the Gospel ministry 1878. Instructor, Roanoke College, 1878-82; professor of modern languages, 1882-1906; professor of education since 1906. Established Virginia Teachers' Reading Association, 1885. Author of: *A History of Education*, 1886; *Luther on Education*, 1889; *History of Christian Worship* (with Professor J. W. Richard), 1891; *Introduction to English Literature*, 1894; *Introduction to American Literature*, 1897; *A History of English Literature*, 1900; *Lyrical Vignettes*, 1900; *The Reformation Dawn*, 1901; *Poets of the South*, 1903; *Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism*, 1903; *Great Pedagogical Essays from Plato to Spencer*, 1905; *Poets of Virginia*, 1907; *Introduction to Bible Study*, 1911. Contributor to various reviews and periodicals and author of sundry popular addresses. Consulting editor of Library of Southern Literature; contributor to the Standard Reference Work. Retired from ministry and teaching in 1921. Member of the Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. First president of the Greater Salem Club, 1919.

PAPER AND PULP. Production from paper and pulp mills in West Virginia, employing more than 1,274 persons, amounts annually to more than $4,000,000. Six counties have concerns engaged in the manufacture of paper and pulp products. The largest mill of the kind is located in Richwood, Nicholas County,

and is operated by the Cherry River Paper Company. It employs 464 persons. The second largest concern is operated at Cass, Pocahontas County, by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. The Parsons Paper and Pulp Company operates a mill at Parsons, in Tucker County, employing 135 persons.

Wellsburg, Brooke County, has four companies engaged in the manufacture of paper products. They are the S. George Company, the George and Sherrard Paper Company, the Hammond Bag and Paper Company, and the Harvey Paper Company. They employ more than 200 men. Jefferson County has three mills engaged in the manufacture of paper products. The Harpers Ferry Paper Company and the Shenandoah Paper Company are at Harpers Ferry, and the Halltown Paper Board Company is at Halltown. The three plants employ 140 persons.

(Read and approved by C. B. Brooksbank, General Manager, Cherry River Paper Company.)

PARIS, AUGUSTE JEAN, JR., Charleston, West Virginia. Engineer and inventor. Son of Auguste Jean and Anne Victoria (Mercer) Paris. Born January 31, 1874, in New York City. Wife, Gertrude Eugenie Moore. Obtained his education under private tutors. Honorary Sc.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, 1921. Has given much time to research in petroleum and has patented many scientific processes. During the World War, in association with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, performed valuable services to the government by organizing and developing a novel process for the manufacture of aviation gasoline, and a solvent for gun cotton from petroleum, and the erection of an experimental plant and its operation for eighteen months in Charleston, without recompense or government subsidy. Is now operating research laboratories at Bradford and Charleston. University Club, Washington, D. C. American Gas Association. Society American Military Engineers. National Social Service Honor Society of Pi Gamma Nu.

PARKERSBURG, county seat of Wood County, is situated in the extreme west-central portion of West Virginia at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and the Ohio rivers, 96 miles north of Charleston and 158 miles south of Pittsburgh. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by State Routes 2 and 11, and by Federal Routes 50 and 21. It has seven banks, with combined resources of $24,806,543; three building and loan associations and four small loan companies with aggregate resources of over $5,000,000; two daily newspapers and one weekly newspaper; seven theaters; two public and three private hospitals; and about fifty churches. The city also has a Carnegie Library, an Elks Club, a Masonic temple, a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., a Federal building, a city building, and a country club. Near Parkersburg, in a beautiful bend in the Ohio River, is the famous Blennerhassett Island.

The city has one senior high school, with an enrollment of 1,384; one junior high school, with enrollment of 767; and sixteen elementary schools. Two hundred and four teachers and five special supervisors are employed in the schools. The public schools have a stadium with seating capacity of 6,000. Besides the public school system, Parkersburg has two Catholic schools; De Sales Heights, a Catholic girls' seminary; a private school; and the Mountain State Business College, a privately owned commercial school, with an enrollment of 600 students.

Parkersburg maintains a thirty-acre city park with baseball fields, lily ponds, and an auditorium-pavilion. A board of recreation, supported by a levy laid by the board of education, has charge of the city's play time and a system of playgrounds is under its supervision. There are fifty-five miles of paved streets in the city and seven miles now being

paved. The district is served by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, operating an up-to-date steam turbine plant, the capacity of which is sufficient to handle 90 per cent of the industrial plants in Parkersburg, Marietta, and Williamstown district. This plant is further supplemented by a 66,000-volt high-tension line connecting with the West Penn's power station at Windsor, West Virginia. The present water supply of the city comes through mechanical filtration from the Ohio River, but this system will soon be replaced by a system of water wells.

Parkersburg has a commission form of government. Taxable property valuation is $46,962,741, and the city tax rate is 50 cents on the $100 valuation; the budget is $234,813.71, and bonded indebtedness $1,600,000.

The present population of the city is approximately 28,070, 98 per cent of whom are American-born. Parkersburg takes its name from Alexander Parker, who in 1783 purchased for fifty dollars the land on which the city now stands. It is the expansion of three small towns founded by early settlers on the Ohio River and the Little Kanawha River. Although the "Town of Parkersburg" was established in 1811, it was not chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia until 1820, at which time the population was 400. The "City of Parkersburg" was chartered by the West Virginia Legislature in 1863, the population then being about 3,000.

(Data furnished by George A. Cooper, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce. Read and approved by Edward McGrail, Editor, Parkersburg *News.)*

PARKERSBURG BOARD OF COMMERCE. This board has been in existence in some form since 1902. It has been reorganized once or twice since that time. It is managed by a board of fifteen directors and has a membership of approximately nine hundred. The Board of Commerce has been active in all movements for city and State betterments.

PARKERSBURG IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, Parkersburg, West Virginia, manufacturers of black and galvanized steel sheets, formed roofing and siding products, stove pipe, stove-pipe elbows, and bread pans. Started operations in 1901. One plant in the State at Parkersburg, employing 500 people. Sheet bars are used as raw material. Products are marketed throughout the United States.

PARKERSBURG RIG AND REEL COMPANY, general offices at Parkersburg, West Virginia, manufacturers of oil-field drilling equipment and tankage. One plant in State at Parkersburg, having 250,000 square feet of floor space and, together with equipment, valued at $2,000,000; 500 people employed. Steel and lumber are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $7,000,000. Products used in all the oil fields of the world. One of the leading plants of the industry in the country. The principal products are all protected by patents.

PAROLE BOARD, WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY. This board is nonpartisan. Expenses are paid by appropriations. The body consists of the warden and two members appointed by the governor to serve during his will and pleasure. They receive no salaries. The board is authorized by the governor to investigate applications for parole and to recommend action upon them to the chief executive.

PARSONS, county seat of Tucker County, is situated on Shaffers Fork of the Cheat River and the Blackwater River. It is served by the Western Maryland Railroad and State Route 58. It is eighty-three miles southeast of Clarksburg. There are in the town two banks, two weekly newspapers, five churches, and one theater. Besides the county courthouse there is a city building, a public library, and two elementary schools and one high school with thirty teachers employed. There are 275 pupils enrolled in the high school department.

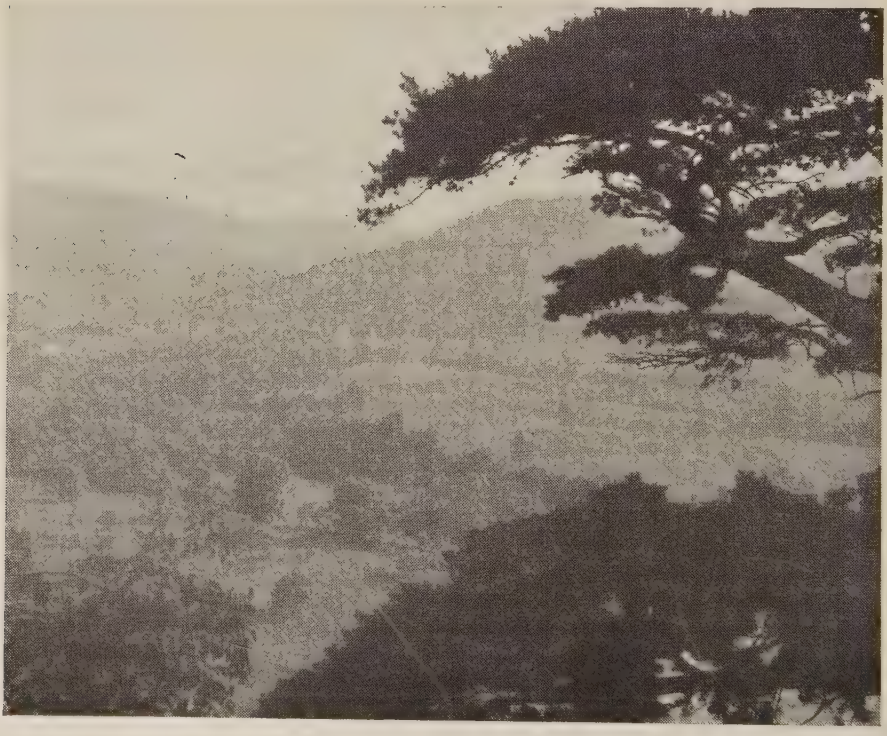
Blackwater Falls, one of the beauty spots of the State, is near Parsons, as is also the government nursery for forest trees. The making of leather, blankets, paper and pulp products, and planing-mill products constitutes the manufacturing activities. The municipal government is in the hands of a mayor and a city council. The property valuation is $1,500,000, with a tax rate of 55 cents. The municipality has no debt. The water supply is furnished by a city-owned plant.

During 1887-88 the city of Parsons started building and in 1890 was incorporated. Present population is 2300.

(Data furnished by George H. Wolf, Mayor.)

PARSONS, CORNELIUS ROBERT, Parsons, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas Benton and Hannah (Channel) Parsons. Born May 4, 1875, near Parsons, Tucker County. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Dear. Attended public schools in Tucker County, West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, and Davis and Elkins College at Elkins; was graduated from New River State School in 1923. Taught in the elementary schools; was principal in graded elementary schools in Tucker and Randolph counties for some years. Is now serving his fourth term as superintendent of schools of Tucker County. Is a director in the Tucker County Bank. Four-Minute Man for Tucker County during World War. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Modern Woodman of America; Moose. Eastern Star. Jr. O. U. A. M.

PATRICK, MASON MATHEWS, Washington, D. C. Army officer. Son of



—*U. S. Forest Service*

PARSONS IN THE DISTANCE

Alfred S. and Virginia A. (Mathews) Patrick. Born December 13, 1863, in Lewisburg, West Virginia. Wife, Grace W. Cooley. Attended public and private schools in Lewisburg; was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1886 and from the Engineer School of Application in 1889. Commissioned second lieutenant in 1886; served in all grades in the army of the United States; promoted to colonel in 1916 and brigadier general in 1921. Served as assistant instructor of practical military engineering in United States Military Academy, 1892-95; was in charge of first and second districts, improvement of the Mississippi River, 1897-98; was secretary of the Mississippi River Commission, St. Louis, Missouri, 1898-1901; was on duty in the office of the chief of engineers, Washington, 1901-3; instructor in United States Military Academy, 1903-6; commanding United States Military Academy detachment of engineers, 1904-6; chief engineer, Army Cuban Pacification, 1907-9; river and harbor work, Norfolk, Virginia, 1909-12; member of board which raised the U. S. S. Maine, 1910-12; improvement of Great Lakes, Detroit, Michigan, 1912-16; commanding First Regiment Engineers, 1916-17; commandant of Engineer School, United States Army, Washington Barracks, D. C., 1916-17; chief engineer, lines of communication, and director, construction and forestry operations, A. E. F., France, 1917-18; chief of air service, A. E. F., 1918-19; division engineer, Gulf Division, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1919-20; assistant to chief of engineers, 1920-21; commandant of Engineer School, Camp Humphreys, Virginia, July to October, 1921; appointed chief of air service, October, 1921, with rank of major general; reappointed to same position, 1925; retired from active service, December 13, 1927. Is now chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal; Commander of the Legion of Honor; Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire; Commander of the Crown of Belgium; Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. Army and Navy Club. Chevy Chase Club. Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

PATTERSON, G. S., Huntington, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Thomas N. and Rachel Spencer Patterson. Born June 24, 1861, in Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. Wife, Carrie Van der Water. Attended public schools; was graduated from Lehigh University in 1883 with the degree of Engineer of Mines. Practiced law in several states before coming to West Virginia in 1893. Has since been identified with the coal industry in McDowell and Mingo counties. Served at one time as president of the Williamson Operators Association and as a member of the board of education of McDowell County. Republican. Presbyterian. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club. Congressional Country Club. Rotary. American Institute of Mining Engineers.

PATTERSON, J. H., Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William and Susanna (Ray) Patterson. Born February 8, 1867, in Wellston, Ohio. Wife, Maude Allender. Attended public schools of Wellston, Ohio; student in Marietta College, Ohio, and Ohio State University for one year each; A.B., West Virginia University; A.M., Columbia University. Served as superintendent of schools in Sutton, Richwood, and Mannington; now superintendent of schools of Fairfax District, Tucker County, and instructor in English in the summer sessions of Fairmont State Normal School. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason.

PATTERSON, SAMUEL W., Huntington, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Thomas Nathan and Rachel Spencer Patterson. Born September 24, 1863, in Elk County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mary Cleveland. Attended elementary school and high school in Pennsylvania. Was

office man for the Glendon Colliery, Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, from 1880 to 1891; secretary-treasurer and later president and general manager of the Bottom Creek Coal and Coke Company, Vivian, West Virginia, until 1922; at present, vice president of the Majestic Collieries Company, Majestic, Kentucky, and president of the Sycamore Coal Company, Cinderella, West Virginia, with main office in Huntington. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. American Institute Mining and Metal Engineers. Society Descendants of John Howland of the Mayflower. Sons of American Revolution. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club.

PAULL, ARCHIBALD W., Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Archibald W. and Caroline (Ott) Paull. Born November 23, 1869, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah S. Dalzell. Attended the public schools of Wheeling. For many years, has been associated with the Wheeling Stamping Company and since 1897 has been secretary and general manager of the firm. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk. Rotary.

PAW PAW, Morgan County, is a historic little town located on the Maryland-West Virginia line, on the Potomac River, 38 miles north of Winchester, Virginia, 54 miles west of Martinsburg, and 25 miles southeast of Cumberland, Maryland. Cumberland is the nearest banking point. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and State Route 78. The town has four churches. It is the shipping center of a large fruit-growing section. In it is located a tannery which enjoys an old and wide reputation.

There are an elementary school with 104 pupils and 5 teachers, and a high school with 54 students and 3 teachers. Electric power is supplied by the Valley Electric Company. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a council. The taxable property is valued at $535,-610 with a municipal tax rate of 40 cents on each $100 valuation.

Paw Paw became a permanent settlement in about 1800. About a quarter of a mile east of the present site is Paw Paw Ridge, from which the town derived its name. Prior to the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the community was made up mostly of farmers, among whom were Thomas Gale, S. G. Baker, and Angus McDonald. Paw Paw soon became the trading center for a large area because of the railroad and the opening of the Winchester, Virginia, road in 1854. On the north of the Potomac River, opposite the town, is the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Paw Paw was chartered by the circuit court in 1891, under chapter 47, West Virginia code. It now has an estimated population of over 1000 inhabitants.

(Data furnished by Ed C. Ambrose.)

PAYNE, CHARLES K., Charleston, West Virginia. Business executive, banker, manufacturer, trader. Son of Charles H. and Kizzie (Kinzer) Payne. Born November 27, 1859, in Newport, Giles County, Virginia. Wife, Emma Edmondson. Attended school in Virginia; was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. Came to Charleston in 1889. Was until his retirement in 1925 president of Payne Shoes, Wholesale Boots and Shoes. Has since devoted himself to his real estate holdings in Charleston and his other investments. Is a vice president and director of the Charleston National Bank and a director of the Dunbar Flint Glass Corporation, Dunbar. Is (1929) a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. During the World War, was active in the sale of Liberty Bonds. Is president of the General Alumni Association of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and member of the World War Memorial Building Committee of that institution. Democrat. Presbyterian. Member of all Masonic bodies (Past Potentate of Beni Kedem Temple). Rotary.

PAYNE, JOHN BARTON, Chicago Club, Chicago; 1601 I Street, N. W.,

Washington, D. C. Lawyer. Son of Dr. Amos and Elizabeth Barton (Smith) Payne. Born January 26, 1855, in Pruntytown, West Virginia. Attended the private schools of Orleans, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1860-70. Married Jennie Byrd Bryan (deceased). Admitted to the bar, 1876; practiced in Kingwood, Preston County, West Virginia, 1877-82; chairman of the Democratic Committee, Preston County, 1877-82; special judge of the circuit court of Tucker County, West Virginia, 1880; mayor of Kingwood, 1882; practiced law in Chicago, 1883-93; judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, 1893-98 (resigned); president of the Chicago Law Institute, 1889; senior member of the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn, and Shaw, Chicago, to January 1, 1918; general counsel for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Washington, D. C., October, 1917, to March, 1918; Secretary of Interior in cabinet of President Wilson, February, 1920, to March, 1921. Chairman of the American Red Cross, 1921; United States Commissioner to negotiate recognition of Mexico, 1923. President of the Board of South Park Commissioners, Chicago, 1911-24. Democrat. Decorated Commander Legion of Honor (French); Grand Order of Leopold II, Belgium; Grand Cross of Order of King George I of Greece; Order of Rising Sun of Japan, with Grand Cordon; first Class Chiabo, with Grand Cordon (China).

PAYNE, OSCAR FLOYD, Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Collin Patton and Beatrice (Clark) Payne. Born October 20, 1873, in Palmyra, Virginia. Wife, Mary Rogers Ruffner. Attended public school in Virginia. Was in the employ of the Kanawha and Michigan Railway from 1887 to 1910, being promoted from agent and telegraph operator to general agent, freight department. Became secretary of the Steele and Payne Company, jobbers agents, in 1911. In 1913 formed the Valley Real Estate Company, handling real estate

—West Virginia Photo Company

ON THIS PICTURESQUE SPOT PENDLETON COUNTY WAS ORGANIZED ON JUNE 2, 1788

and general insurance. Is now president of the Security Bank and Trust Company; Kanawha City Bank; Sterling Investment Company; Empire Savings and Loan Company; and vice president of the Bank of Dunbar. During the World War, county chairman of Four-Minute Men. From 1916 to 1926, president of the Union Mission. Member of the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1917-1918. Democrat. Episcopalian.

PEMBERTON, ROBERT LANDON, Saint Marys, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Robert Ball and Abigail Barbara Landon Pemberton. Born March 9, 1860, in Pennington, Lancashire, England. Wife, Margaret Gallaher. Educated in the public schools to the age of fifteen and thereafter through home study. Learned the printer's trade. Taught school; was six years principal of Saint Marys public school. Practiced law for a few years. For past twenty-five years, has been editor of Saint Marys *Oracle.* Served in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1911. Author of two volumes of poems, *Random Rhymes* and *Songs in Merry Mood; A History of Pleasants County,* 1929; many short stories; a few serials. Democrat. Protestant Episcopalian. Kiwanis. National Editorial Association. West Virginia Publishers Association. West Virginia Newspaper Council. American Press Humorists.

PENCE, JAMES R., Union, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of W. W. and Sarah Julia Pence. Born October 25, 1870, at Hunter Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Thomas. Educated in the public and private schools of Monroe County. Has been engaged in mercantile and banking business at Union. Is now devoting his time to farming and to stock raising. Member of the House of Delegates from Monroe County, 1923-26. During the World War was a member of the county council of defense, treasurer of the local Red Cross, and solicitor for each Liberty Loan campaign. Democrat. Presbyterian.

PENCE SPRINGS. The springs are located twelve miles east of Hinton, in Summers County, on State Route 4 and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The resort has fine hotel accommodations and is one of the most popular watering places in the State. The water here has curative properties of great value for kidney, liver, and stomach disorders. "The Pence" is a very attractive and modern resort. In recent years, the water of these springs has been bottled and shipped to distant markets.

PENDLETON COUNTY. Population, 9,652 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration of 1920; later estimates by the same authority do not show an increase. The land area is 696.88 square miles. The county lies in the eastern part of the State and is wholly within the Allegheny range of mountains. It is bounded on the north by Grant and Hardy counties, West Virginia; on the east by Rockingham and Augusta counties, Virginia; on the south by Highland County, Virginia; and on the west by Pocahontas and Randolph counties, West Virginia.

The county is mountainous and has a range of altitude of a little more than 3,500 feet. Spruce Mountain, lying in the western part of the county, is the highest mountain in West Virginia, attaining an elevation of 4,860 feet near its southern extremity. From this mountain eastward there is a succession of high, parallel ridges or folds of the Alleghenies extending through the county from northeast to southwest. The loftiest and longest of these are North Fork Mountain in the center and Shenandoah or Great North Mountain on the east. Along the bases of these mountains are numerous lesser ridges or peaks, some of which are designated as follows: in the North Fork basin, Timber Ridge, Grassy Mountain, and Snowy Mountain; at the eastern base of North Fork Mountain, Cave Mountain, Pretty Ridge, Big Mountain, Little Mountain, Tract Hill, Colletts Mountain, Buffalo Hills, Pond

Ridge, Lankey Mountain, Easy Mountain, Bible Knob, Moser Knob, Pickle Mountain, Raleman Mountain, Panther Knob, Bobs Mountain, Simmons Mountain, and others; scattered along the east side of the South Branch of the Potomac and on both sides of the South Fork, Middle Mountain, South Fork Mountain, Sweedlin Hill, Long Ridge, and Town Mountain.

Three swift rivers course toward the northeast through the county. The South Branch of the Potomac flows near the center, and its North Fork and South Fork, or Moorefield River, flow at about equal distances from it on the northwest and southeast. These rivers are fed by many small streams and by cold springs that issue from the wooded mountains along their course.

Pendleton County is one of the two counties of West Virginia that is not served by a railroad. It is served by State Route 28, which enters from Petersburg on the north and follows a general north-to-south course, by way of Franklin, through the county at its greatest length. State Route 53 enters the county from Randolph on the west and passes in a zigzag course through the county from west to east. This route has not been completed in the extreme eastern part of the county.

Franklin is the county seat and chief town. It is located near the center of the county on the South Branch of the Potomac, and has an elevation of 1,750 feet above sea level. It was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on December 19, 1794, on the lands of Francis Evick. By road, it is 222 miles from Bluefield, 244 miles from Charleston, 139 miles from Martinsburg, 222 miles from Parkersburg, 212 miles from Wheeling, and 144 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The valuation of property in Pendleton County as determined at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate $4,128,290; personal property, $1,595,825; public utility property, $4,907; total, $5,729,022. The county ranks fifty-third in the State in point of assessed valuation of property. The average rate of taxation in the county for 1928 was $2.18 on each $100 of assessed valuation. The county is subdivided into six magisterial districts: Franklin, Mill Run, Union, Sugar Grove, Bethel, and Circleville.

Pendleton is an agricultural county and its natural resources, other than timber, have not been developed. The county has a varied climate, suited to many agricultural products. Industry has not found a foothold here, other than in the public utilities necessary to the towns and centers of population.

To a very great extent Pendleton County lies within the rich limestone belt, which follows the mountain folds from northeast to southwest. Iron ore of superior grade is found in quantities in the county, but no commercial development has been made of this resource in recent years. Because of its great range of altitude the county is the natural home of a great variety of trees and shrubs and other plants. In the rich river valleys grow many hard woods, such as the oaks, the maples, the walnuts, and the yellow poplar; on the cold summits of the highest mountains, where the original conditions still exist, only such species as can endure a Canadian climate find a genial home. Among these are the red spruce, the mountain ash, the yellow birch, and the mountain maple.

From many standpoints the conditions in most sections of the county are ideal. The rich valleys produce abundant yields of vegetables, fruits, and grains, and the forest-covered mountains insure a constant flow of clear and unpolluted water. Conditions are somewhat reversed in the western part, where, as the result of a disastrous forest fire about sixty years ago and of many subsequent fires, about 20,000 acres of mountain land are burned bare.

Pendleton County has an area of approximately 447,360 acres, of which 277,124 was classified as farm land in 1924. This acreage included all lands

owned by farmers, and was divided into 1,319 farms, 1,308 operated by white farmers and 11 by colored farmers. Of the total number, 1,257 farms were operated by owners, 10 by managers, and 52 by tenants. The ratio of resident farmers cultivating their own lands to tenants compares very favorably with that of other counties of the State. Market conditions have not been good by reason of inadequate shipping facilities. Improvement has been made in this respect with the opening of hard-surfaced highways.

Authority for the formation of Pendleton County was contained in an act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on December 4, 1787. Its territory was taken from the older counties of Hardy, Augusta, and Rockingham; the last two remained a part of the Old Dominion upon the division in 1863. It was named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a Virginian, who distinguished himself in civil life, in the Congress of the United States, and as a presiding justice of the highest court in his native state.

The county government was organized on June 2, 1788, when the justices of the peace commissioned by the governor met at the home of Seraiah Stratton, which was located about a fourth of a mile south of the present town of Ruddle, named the first officers, and set the wheels of government in motion. The original court was composed of the following gentlemen justices: Robert Davis, John Skidmore, Moses Hinkle, James Dyer, Isaac Hinkle, Robert Poage, James Skidmore, Matthew Patton, Peter Hull, James Patterson, and Jacob Hoover. At this meeting the seat of justice was located on the lands of Francis Evick, now Franklin, and the next court was held at Evick's home.

The first bona fide settlers in Pendleton were Roger Dyer, his son (William), his son-in-law (Matthew Patton), John Patton, Jr., John Smith and Williamson Stephenson, who arrived on November 5 or 6, 1747, and pitched their tents on lands purchased from Robert Green from his great holdings. The settlers were not permitted to hold their land and till the soil in peace; they were harassed constantly by Indian incursions and during the first years were forced to keep close together for mutual protection. A series of frontier forts was established for their better protection in 1756 and 1757, including two known as Fort Seybert and Fort Upper Tract. These two were the scenes of Indian massacres on April 27 and 28, 1758. At Fort Upper Tract, on the former date, twenty-two persons fell victims to the red fury under Killbuck, a noted Delaware chieftain. On the next day the Indians attacked and captured Fort Seybert, killing seventeen persons and carrying eleven into captivity.

Pendleton was the scene of many skirmishes during the Civil War and was crossed and recrossed repeatedly by the armies of the contending sections.

PENITENTIARY, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia Penitentiary.

PENNSBORO, Ritchie County, is situated in a hilly section midway between Parkersburg and Clarksburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike. It has two banks with total capital stock of $100,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and six churches.

The town has a district high school with an enrollment of 215, and an elementary school with an enrollment of 400. Twenty-two teachers are employed. The library contains approximately 1,000 volumes. Five miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, and gas by the Consumers' Gas Utility Company. The water supply is municipally owned and operated. An athletic field of five acres is used as a park. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and four councilmen. Assessed property valuation is placed at $2,000,000, with a tax rate of 45 cents on each $100 valuation.

The population is approximately 2,000, due to the establishment of two glass plants in the town, to the good farming country near, and to the production of oil and gas. Pennsboro was first settled in 1810. It was platted by a Mr. Penn, from whom it takes its name. It was incorporated in 1885 and given a city charter in 1915.

(Data furnished by J. A. Wooddell.)

PENN TABLE COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, manufacturers of dining room tables and chairs. One plant in the State at Huntington, having 200,000 feet of floor space; all brick buildings; modern equipment; 250 employees. Walnut, gum, poplar, maple, and chestnut woods are used as raw materials. Distribution of products throughout the United States. The plant was established in 1906.

PERFECTION GARMENT COMPANY, principal offices in Martinsburg, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of ladies' house dresses to retail for one dollar. Four plants are located in the State, two at Martinsburg, one at Charles Town, and one at Shenandoah Junction; plants and equipment valued at $142,000; 425 employees. Percale, gingham, lawn, dimity, and broadcloth are used as raw materials. Value of annual production, $1,500,000. The products are marketed through chain and large department stores throughout the country. The only company in the United States that manufactures exclusively a one-price garment. Has a daily capacity of 700 dozen dresses.

PERMAR, ROBERT, Wheeling, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Edwin Love and Seddie MacFarland Permar. Born September 15, 1896, in Steubenville, Ohio. Wife, Mary Margaret Sommerville. Educated in the public schools and by private tutors. For six years, was salesman for Hazel-Atlas Glass Company; for two years cashier of the West Virginia General Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Freelance book reviewer. In 1923 became managing editor and editorial writer of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Author of *Training in the Trades*, a national survey and study of the principles of vocational education, 1923. Editor in chief of *West Virginians*, an economic, biographical, and political history of the State. Supervisor of Federal census, 1930, for Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall, and Wetzel counties. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason.

PERRY, SAMUEL W., East Lynn, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Albert J. and Elizabeth (Armor) Perry. Born March 30, 1881, in Marion, Alabama. Wife, Onea Keyser. Attended the public schools of Birmingham, Alabama, and Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tennessee; was graduated from Saint Albans School, Radford, Virginia, in 1899. Came to West Virginia in 1902. Was associated in business with his father in East Lynn until 1904; was superintendent of the Margaret Mining Company of War Eagle, West Virginia, 1904-7. Made general manager of the Naugatuck Coal Company at Blocton, West Virginia, in 1908 and continued in that position until 1916. Was president of the Grey Eagle Coal Company of Kermit, West Virginia, 1912-17. Organized the Hill Crest Coal Company at East Lynn in 1918; took over the operating of the Katona Coal Company at East Lynn in 1920; and is now president, manager, and part owner of this large coal company. Was active in Red Cross work and served as Four-Minute Man during World War. Republican. Episcopalian. Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio. Guyandot Club and Guyan Country Club, Huntington.

PERRY-NORVELL COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, manufacturers of men's dress shoes. One plant in State at Huntington, having 50,000 square feet of floor space; valued at $250,000; 350 employees. Upper leather, sole leather

cotton linings, and shoe findings are used as raw material. Value of annual production, $1,750,000. Daily production of the plant, 2500 pairs of shoes. One of five factories (other four in Pennsylvania) that manufacture shoes sold through approximately 400 retail stores of the G. R. Kinney Company, Incorporated, located in the eastern half of the United States. Products of the plant are sent direct to the stores as needed.

PETERKIN, WILLIAM GARDNER, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer and insurance man. Son of George William and Constance Gardner Lee Peterkin. Born in Culpeper, Virginia, October 21, 1870. Wife, Ora Moss Martin. Attended the public schools of Parkersburg and McGuire's School, Richmond, Virginia; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1894. Was admitted to the bar in 1894 and has practiced in Parkersburg. Has been interested in surety and insurance business. Was major in the West Virginia National Guard from 1898 to 1908; secretary, West Virginia State Bar Association from 1904 to 1907; member of the State Senate from 1910 to 1914; chairman of the selective service board for Wood County, 1917-18; delegate from his district to the Democratic National Convention in 1924; city solicitor of Parkersburg from 1926 to 1929. Is serving on the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Since 1896, has been treasurer of the Henry Logan Childrens' Home, and since 1906 treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd in Parkersburg. Democrat. Protestant Episcopalian. Elk; Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis. Sons of the Revolution.

PETERS, FRANCIS M., Bluefield, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Jacob L. and Virginia Vinson Peters. Born in Wayne County, West Virginia, July 3, 1875. Wife, Trixie McClaugherty. Attended public schools, Marshall College, and the United States Naval Academy; studied law in West Virginia University. Was for five years cashier of the State Bank of Bluefield; is trust officer of the First National Bank, Bluefield. Has served the city of Bluefield as attorney, treasurer, twice as mayor, and from 1919 to 1924 as postmaster. Member, West Virginia House of Delegates from Mercer County in the 1927 and 1929 sessions. Democrat. Religious preference: Christian Church. Mason; Elk. Bluefield Country Club.

A SECTION OF WEST VIRGINIA FOREST

PETERSBURG, county seat of Grant County, is situated on the South Branch of the Potomac River, sixty miles south of Cumberland, Maryland. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by State Routes 28 and 44. It has two banks with total capital of $100,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; a courthouse; and six churches.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 120, St. John's Academy, two elementary schools, and one colored school. Twenty-five teachers are employed in the public school system. One mile of paved streets is maintained. Electric power and the water supply are furnished by the Community Power Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Property valuation is placed at $1,156,685; tax rate, $2.73 on each $100.

Petersburg has a population of approximately 1600. It was chartered in 1910 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished by R. C. Day, County Superintendent of Grant County.)

PETERSBURG BOARD OF TRADE was organized November 6, 1925, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of its town and community. The organization is under the control of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee.

PETROLEUM IN WEST VIRGINIA. The petroleum industry in West Virginia has been one of the great sources of wealth in the State since the drilling of the artesian wells for petroleum was begun. Now with diminished reserves, after a depletion of more than seventy years, the industry ranks as one of the foremost in the State. The oil belt is confined to the western part, starting with the most northern county of the Northern Panhandle and ranging southward to the Kentucky border. Not all of the counties within this area have been found productive, but in each one paying wells have been drilled, and in the northwestern counties some of the best fields in the history of oil development have been exploited.

The history of petroleum in West Virginia does not date from the first well drilled exclusively for oil in 1859. The industry had its beginning many years prior to that date, when the oil from the surface springs was collected, used as a cure-all, and sold in city markets. The Seneca Indians knew of the oil springs very early and in some of their ritualistic dances used torches made by soaking the swamp cat-tails in the oil springs. They also used the oil for medicinal purposes. Hence, Seneca oil was the name applied to petroleum by the early settlers who learned of its source and of its use from these Indians. However, the settlers called the oil that came from wells, "rock oil" or "blackstrap."

The difficulties of the salt manufacturers in the Kanawha Valley in disposing of the oil and gas encountered in the wells drilled for brine really paved the way for the development of the oil industry. This drilling began in 1807 and the disposition or utilization of the oil and gas was not solved successfully for some years. The oil from the Kanawha salt wells was pumped out and permitted to flow down the river. Because of the oily waters, boatmen referred to the Kanawha as the "Old Greasy." At a much earlier period, gas had been confined and used for fuel in the salt furnaces.

The oil industry really had its start about 1810 in the Little Kanawha Valley, at the mouth of Hughes River, about thirty miles from Parkersburg. Bushrod Creel, who owned a farm on the left shore of Hughes River about six miles from its mouth, discovered oil exuding from the sands. It occurred to him that such a rare substance should have commercial value. He collected a small quantity and carried it to Marietta, Ohio, where he found a purchaser in Bosworth, Wells, and Company. This was not sold as Seneca oil, rock oil, or blackstrap, but as bank oil. It was supposed to cure all pains and aches to which mankind is heir. The demand soon outgrew the supply, and Creel set about to dig in the sand and gravel bank to increase the flow. At ten feet a gravel bed was encountered and in this gravel a black or dark-green, twenty-seven-degree gravity oil was found. This operation, known as the Sand Diggings, was carried on for about forty-five years, the oil being marketed at the place of production or at Marietta. The pay sand in the Diggings covered an area about one hundred feet wide and two hundred feet long, and at no place were the pits more than thirty feet deep.

The oil was recovered in the most primitive manner, though the yield was surprisingly great. From fifty to one hundred barrels a year was the average, according to Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth,

noted Marietta scientist and scholar, who visited the Diggings in 1836. Some years later the Diggings were visited by Richard C. Taylor, an English geologist, who, in his *Statistics on Coal*, estimates the annual production at from fifty to a hundred barrels annually. This was the oil industry as it existed in the State ninety years ago.

In 1855 George S. Lemmon drilled the first salt well on the right bank of Hughes River, opposite Bushrod Creel's Sand Diggings. The well was drilled by water power. At a depth of fifty feet, the striking of oil, gas, and fresh water ruined the well for the purpose of securing brine. The well was abandoned.

Now enters the first oil promoter or "scout." In 1858, Charles H. Shattuck, a salt-maker and bottler of "Spruce Oil" at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, heard the story of the Hughes River Sand Diggings related casually by a traveler. The man did not know just where the Diggings were located, but knew that they were not far from Parkersburg. Shattuck arrived in Parkersburg in 1859 and inquired for the location. No one could enlighten him. He scouted up the Little Kanawha and found the "oildorado." On his first trip, he purchased ten acres of the Bushrod Creel farm, adjoining the Diggings, and within a few weeks began drilling the first well exclusively for oil in what is now West Virginia. The well was drilled by the lever process to a depth of three hundred feet, and was completed just fifty-nine days after the famous Drake well at Titusville, Pennsylvania, the first paying well drilled for oil in the United States. The Shattuck well was a dry one. The Lemmon well on the opposite shore had been revived and was at that time pumping twenty gallons of oil a day.

The price of petroleum, by whatever name the producer chose to call it, was thirty-three cents a gallon in 1855, but it had risen to forty cents in 1857. The limited production filled the needs of a limited market, and the price of oil broke rapidly with the first production of any great extent, because there was no demand. A demand and a stable price were to come later when oil had been found to be indispensable to civilization.

The first oil field to be developed in West Virginia was that at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha River, sixteen miles from the Creel Sand Diggings on Hughes River. The first well in this section was drilled by Charles Reynolds, of Charleston, in 1842, for salt brine. The well was drilled on a five-acre tract leased from William P. Rathbone and was put down by the "kick-down" or spring-pole method. Ten months were consumed in sinking this well to a depth of 303 feet, where a strong brine was encountered. The well was abandoned because the great quantity of oil in the well spoiled the brine for salt. In the fall of 1859, when the Drake well was being drilled and Shattuck was preparing to put down his Hughes River well, General Samuel P. Karns, of Pittsburgh, leased one acre of ground from Rathbone with the Reynolds well as its center. In the spring of 1860 General Karns tubed the Reynolds well, known locally as "the old greasy water hole," which after a few days' pumping began to produce pure oil at the rate of seven barrels a day. The price of oil at that time was fifty cents a gallon.

The search for oil was on. J. T. Johnston and Company, of Pittsburgh, secured a leasehold on Hughes River and began drilling late in 1859 or early in 1860. Several wells were drilled by them, with varying success. Hazlet and Company, of Wheeling, drilled the first well in the Petroleum (Ritchie County) field early in 1860. The success of General Karns and his brother with the old abandoned well on the Rathbone property induced Rathbone and his sons to sink a well on their own account. This well was completed in December, 1860, and its initial production was from eight to ten thousand gallons of oil daily. Thus, by the close of 1860 three well-defined areas in West Virginia had been proved paying oil property.

The industry was new; men flocked to the fields expecting to pick up fortunes and retire after a few days' labor. The rush to the oil fields was as great as that ten years before to the gold fields of California. It was asserted, and believed, that Burning Springs was the center of the petroleum-producing region of the globe. Did not the great "Eternal Center" well justify this statement? In August of 1860 there were not more than a score of people at Burning Springs; eight months later, the morning that Fort Sumpter was fired upon, fully six thousand were living there in a makeshift city of shacks and tents.

The oil was shipped by barge or boat or floated down the Little Kanawha in barrels to Parkersburg.

The oil industry was greatly hampered by the outbreak of the Civil War, not only in the loss of labor but chiefly from the guerrilla raids. Statistics of oil production for the early years of the industry are not complete. Mr. Charles H. Shattuck reported to the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1863 that Burning Springs alone in the year 1861 produced 4,000,000 gallons of oil; in 1862, 3,200,000 gallons; and 1863, 2,000,000 gallons. This vast amount was produced in the one section in an area not over a mile square and under circumstances most unfavorable to production.

On May 9, 1863, General William E. Jones, commanding a Confederate army of about fifteen hundred men, raided the Burning Springs oil operations and almost completely destroyed the industry. The oil production had exceeded the cooperage, and the oil had been pumped in bulk into barges. A great fleet of these barges was lashed to the shore at the mouth of Burning Springs Run. General Jones destroyed the machinery at the wells and kindled the greatest fire West Virginia has ever had. According to a conservative estimate, the barges contained 100,000 barrels of oil. They were set on fire and cast loose to drift down the river. Evidences of damage done by this great oil fire were to be seen many years later. That night the light of the burning oil was plainly seen in Parkersburg, forty miles away.

After the Jones raid, little was done in the oil business until the close of the war. The one new field developed in 1863 was the Bull Creek field, on the Wood-Pleasants line, five miles from the Ohio River. The initial well, drilled by J. B. Blair and Company, was completed on March 16, 1863, and opened with a production of one thousand barrels of oil daily. The first development followed the Burning Springs anticline, then known as the "Oil Break," which extended along a northwest line through Wirt, Ritchie, Wood, and Pleasants counties to the Ohio River. Light oil was found at all the early places of development except at Volcano and Sand Hill, where heavy oils were obtained which, as lubricants, have gained world-wide fame.

The close of the war in 1865 witnessed a revival of development and a scramble for territory greater than that of five years before. Experimental, or wildcat, wells were drilled in counties surrounding the original fields, in the hope of tapping the "oil vein" or the "break." These were drilled by the spring-pole method and rarely exceeded a depth of three or four hundred feet.

The wells multiplied in number, with a corresponding increase in production, so that in April, 1876, former Governor William E. Stevenson, of Parkersburg, reported to the West Virginia Commissioners for the Centennial Exposition, that there were then 292 wells in the State with an average daily production of about three barrels each, or a total daily production of nearly nine hundred barrels. Parkersburg was then the chief oil market and the site of the principal refineries, the rectifying capacity of the plant being two hundred barrels a day. The first period of the oil development in West Virginia may be said to have ended with the beginning of 1876. During the first period it is estimated that 3,000,000 barrels of oil were produced and marketed.

The second period, from 1876 to 1890, was a period of decline. There was but little extension of the productive area, probably because the shallow sands had been drained and deep drilling had not yet become a practice with the operators. Oil companies spent fortunes in drilling and "wild-catting," but without much success; the wells were not deep enough to touch the oil-bearing sands. Consequently there was a steady decline in production for some years. From a production of 180,000 barrels in 1878, the industry had slumped fifty per cent by 1884, when the annual production was 90,000 barrels. From this low level the production rose by slow degrees to slightly over a half million barrels in 1889. The period of depression was ended with 1889, and from that date the production increased annually at a significant rate of progress. By 1891 the production had reached 2,406,218 barrels, and ten years later, in 1901, the peak of production was reached, when it stood at 14,177,126 barrels. From this high spot the production started on the downward path to the inevitable exhaustion of the great oil reservoirs and oil-bearing sands.

The great production of the third period, when the oil industry found itself, was opened by the development of the Mannington field, in Marion County; the Sistersville field, in Tyler County; and fields in Wetzel, Monongalia, Harrison, Doddridge, and surrounding counties. The Sand Fork field, in Lewis County, whose initial well was the greatest gusher ever completed in West Virginia, and the Yellow Creek field, in Calhoun County, were opened at the close of the century. These fields added much to the high point of production reached in 1901. The course of development took its way through the southwestern part of the State, and fields of great extent were developed in Roane, Kanawha, and Lincoln counties. Since then, small paying areas have been developed in a number of counties in the western and southern parts of the State.

In 1923 the yield was estimated at 7,010,000 barrels, with 18,200 wells in operation within the State, and with an estimated average annual production of 425.82 barrels a day. For the year 1928 the *Oil and Gas Journal* estimated the production in West Virginia to be 5,746,000 barrels. An estimate made by Ray C. Tucker, Assistant State Geologist, fixed the approximate number of wells at 20,000. Mr. Tucker estimates the oil reserve in West Virginia at about 120,000,000 barrels, dating from January 1, 1929. Based upon the natural increase in drilling wells and declining production, his opinion is that West Virginia's oil production by present methods will be definitely ended at the close of 1980 by reason of the depletion of the oil reserve. However, there is the possibility of rich sands resting deep in the earth that have not yet been touched by the drill.

The oil industry is one of the most important factors in our industrial life. Every year the oil and gas interests operating in West Virginia pay into the State treasury more than three millions of dollars in taxes for public use. The farmer and landowner is a great beneficiary; the greater part of the land in the counties where successful development has been made is held under lease by these companies at an annual rental

per acre. The drilling contracts provide for a one-eighth royalty to the landowner, and from this source the farmers and landowners receive an amount in excess of two millions of dollars annually. This return to the owner of the land does not take into account the great number of oil workers, skilled men in their trade, pipe-line men, and laborers who are regularly employed by and about the industry.

The quality of oil found in West Virginia is classed with the Pennsylvania grade, which is rated as the best oil produced in the world and which commands the highest market price.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. This association was formed in 1906 for the purpose of improving the science and art of pharmacy and to restrict the practice of it to persons who are properly qualified by education to exercise their art with safety to the public. It is affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists and has a state membership of three hundred. An annual meeting is held at a time and place selected by a council. A report of the meeting is made and sent to all members. The organization is governed by its officers and a council.

PHARMACY, STATE BOARD OF. The board is non-partisan and self-sustaining. It is composed of five licensed pharmacists, voters of West Virginia, appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is five years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The board is authorized to examine applicants and to license those qualified to practice pharmacy. It also has power to revoke the license of any pharmacist twice convicted for violating public health laws, and revocation is mandatory in certain instances specified in the statutes. The board elects its own officers.

PHARR, WALTER WELLINGTON, Mount Hope, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William W. and Ida Query Pharr. Born in Charlotte, North Carolina, March 12, 1888. Unmarried. A.B., Davidson College, North Carolina, 1908; B.D., Union Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, 1913; special student in the Sorbonne, Paris, 1919; D.D., Davis and Elkins College, 1929. Was assistant pastor at Old Stone Church, Lewisburg, from 1913 to 1917; pastor in Scarbro in 1917 and 1918; and since 1919, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Mount Hope. During the World War, was chaplain in the United States army in France. Chairman Home Service, American Red Cross, 1920 to 1924. Chairman Fayette County Chapter American Red Cross since 1924. Chairman Mount Hope Community Chest since 1923. Democrat Presbyterian. Mason (Shriner). Eastern Star. White Shrine. Mount Hope Business Men's Club. Reserve Officers Association. American Legion. White Oak Country Club.

PHILIPPI, county seat of Barbour County, is situated on the Tygarts Valley River, fourteen miles south of Grafton and thirty-three miles southeast of Clarksburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 56 and 69. It has three banks, with total capital stock and deposits of $3,140,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; a post office; a courthouse; five churches; and Broaddus College, a Baptist institution.

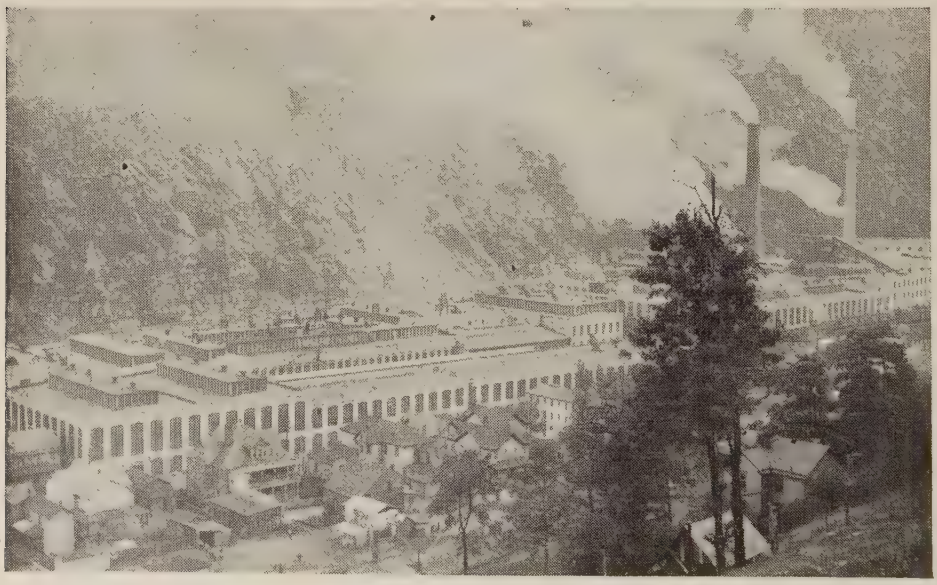
The town has one high school with an enrollment of 314 pupils and one elementary school with an enrollment of 350 pupils. Three miles of paved streets are maintained. Electricity is furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply by the Mountain State Utility Company. Government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually in March. Taxable property is valued at $2,311,340; tax rate, 30 cents on each $100. Bonded indebtedness, about $50,000.

Philippi is the center of a mining and farming district and has a population of approximately 2,100. It was chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1844. A new charter was granted by the Legislature of West Virginia in 1901. It was amended in 1915 and again in 1923.

(Data furnished by Herman J. Poling, Mayor.)

PHILIPPI, BATTLE OF. This was the opening battle of the Civil War in western Virginia. Colonel George A. Porterfield with one thousand poorly trained and badly armed men retreated from Grafton to Philippi upon the advance of Colonel B. F. Kelley with three thousand Federals. On the evening of July 2, the Federals left Grafton and marched by two roads to Philippi. Despite heavy storms during the night, they arrived before the Confederate camp shortly after daybreak. The Confederate pickets had taken shelter from the rain in the town so that Porterfield had no warning of the approach of the Federals until they began firing upon him. His forces were completely stampeded, abandoned their tents and baggage, and by only ten minutes escaped being completely surrounded. The Federals, worn out with the long march, were unable to make an effective pursuit. On account of the rapid advance of the Federals and the even more rapid retreat of the Confederates, this skirmish has frequently been referred to as the "Philippi races."

PHILLIPS, DANIEL EDWARD, 2245 South Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado. College professor. Son of Isaac Newton and Mary Lydia (Davis) Phillips. Born July 29, 1865, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Martha Croley. Graduated from Fairmont State Normal School, 1890, and from Peabody Normal College, 1892; B.A., University of Nashville, 1893, and M.A., 1894; Ph.D., Clark University, 1898. Professor of education and psychology, State Normal School, Athens, Georgia, 1895-97. Professor of philosophy and education,



—*E. E. Harris*

PAPER MILL NEAR PIEDMONT

West Virginia University, summer quarter, 1889; professor of psychology and education, 1898-1922; professor of psychology, 1923-. Director, City College of University of Denver, 1898-. Member of graduate faculty of University of Illinois Summer School. Member of board of education of the city and county of Denver, 1907-13. Lecturer in summer school of University of Washington six summers; University of Illinois, 1922; Brigham Young University, 1925. Author of *Elementary Psychology* and *The New Social Civics;* contributor to psychological and educational journals.

PIEDMONT, Mineral County, is situated at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, twenty-eight miles west of Cumberland, Maryland. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Western Maryland, and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroads, and is on State Route 46, the connecting link between the Northwestern Turnpike and the National Highway. It has two national banks, with deposits of over $2,000,000; one weekly newspaper; two theaters; and five churches.

The town has a high school with an enrollment of 100 and two elementary schools. Fifteen teachers are employed in the three schools. The town maintains about five miles of paved streets. Electric light and power are secured from Cumberland through a local company, and the water system is owned by the town. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $2,297,110, with a municipal tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $31,638, and the debt $2,000.

Piedmont has a population of nearly 3,000. It is closely connected with Westernport, Maryland, which has a population of 5,000 and with Luke, Maryland, which has a population of about 1,500. Piedmont serves as the business center for the three towns, which are referred to as the Tri-Towns of the Potomac.

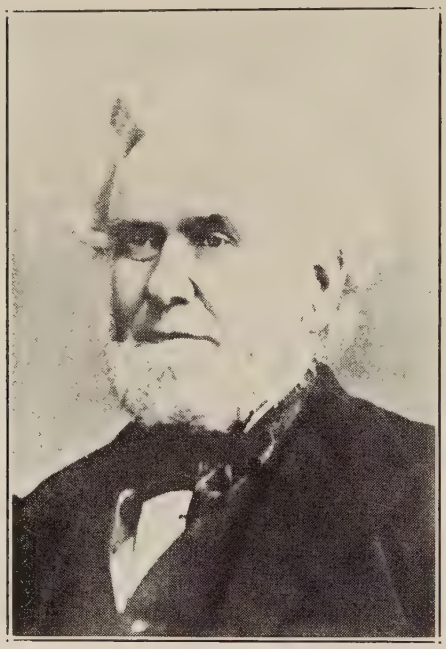
(Data furnished by John F. Rose.)

PIERCE, CARLETON CUSTER, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John F. and Amanda Elizabeth (Moore) Pierce. Born October 19, 1877, in Rowlesburg, West Virginia. Wife, Mary May Buckner. Attended Rowlesburg public schools and Franklin College; was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University. Began teaching at the age of seventeen; taught four years. Volunteered in the Spanish-American War. Taught one year after the war. Studied in West Virginia University. In 1902, located in Kingwood and began the practice of law in the office of W. G. Brown. After one year, opened an office of his own. Elected prosecuting attorney of Preston County in 1904; resigned to accept appointment as adjutant general of West Virginia National Guard in 1907; later returned to his practice in Kingwood. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1914. Again appointed adjutant general of National Guard in 1929. Organized the Little Capon Orchard Company, the Level Orchard Company, the Carleton Mining and Power Company, and other coal companies. Was owner and operator of the St. George Lumber Company. Rose from private to first lieutenant in the United States volunteers in the Spanish-American War and from captain to brigadier general in the West Virginia National Guard. Served as member and president of the board of education, Kingwood District, Preston County. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

PIERPONT, FRANCIS HARRISON, war-governor of Virginia under the Restored Government, was born in Monongalia County, January 25, 1814, and died in Pittsburgh, March 24, 1899. In 1814 his father moved to what is now Marion County, and in 1827 operated a tannery near Fairmont. Young Pierpont entered Allegheny College in 1835 and was graduated in 1839. For a time, he taught school in his native state and then spent some time in teaching in Mississippi. He returned to Virginia on account of the ill

health of his father in 1842. He later studied law and was attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1848-56. He also engaged in coal mining and in manufacturing.

He was active in politics as a Whig, being a presidential elector in 1848. With the development of the slavery controversy, he showed extreme tendencies toward the free-soil wing of the party,



FRANCIS HARRISON PIERPONT
WAR-GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA UNDER THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT

finally becoming a Republican. In 1860, he was a candidate for presidential elector and made an extended canvass with somewhat disappointing results. The party ticket received but one vote in Marion County.

When it became likely that Virginia would secede, he began generally and fearlessly to advocate full support of the Union. After the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession, he made a speaking tour throughout northwestern Virginia, in which he had gratifying success in arousing public sentiment against the state authorities. He was a member of the First Wheeling Convention and in that body opposed measures for the immediate formation of the new State, probably in the belief that the movement was premature and would have evil consequences for the cause of the Union. Largely through his efforts, the matter was postponed until it could be accomplished under the forms of the Constitution. It was probably his plan that was followed in first establishing the Restored Government of Virginia and then securing the permission of that government for the erection of the new State.

At the Second Wheeling Convention, he was unanimously elected governor of Virginia. In the administration of his office, he showed rare executive ability, adopting the policy that the first duty of the northwestern section was to give its utmost support to the National Government. He devoted his energies to organizing regiments for the Union army and notwithstanding the fact that Northern observers were doubtful concerning the possibility of enlisting men from West Virginia, Pierpont enlisted and equipped ten regiments within six weeks after he took the office of governor. At the end of the year, the number of West Virginia soldiers was fifty per cent in excess of the quota of the section. In addition, Pierpont secured the formation of home guards and reorganized the county governments, displacing many officials of Confederate sympathies. While doing his utmost to secure a vigorous prosecution of the war, he at the same time conducted his administration so as to win the approval of citizens of doubtful sentiments. This policy prepared the way for the later administration of affairs by the authorities of the new State of West Virginia.

When the new State was admitted, he moved the capital of the Restored Government from Wheeling to Alexandria where he exercised a nominal control over several counties. Later he moved the capital to Norfolk, and at the close of the

war he established the civil authorities in the capitol at Richmond.

In dealing with the people of eastern Virginia, he adopted a conciliatory attitude, which was contrary to the wishes of most of the people of the North, who seemed to desire the punishment of former rebels. He recommended the repeal of the disfranchisement article in the Constitution of 1864. He restored local civil government, putting into office some men who had formerly been identified in one way or another with the Confederate States. In general, his policy was approved by the vast majority of the people, but he met the determined opposition of the Virginia radicals and, of course, of all the radical members in Congress. He was in frequent conflict with the military authorities, especially General Butler, who treated his government in a high-handed manner. In 1867, he was removed from office by General Schofield and he then returned to West Virginia, spending the remainder of his life in retirement from public service.

His statue in Statuary Hall in Washington commemorates his great services to the people of West Virginia.

PIGGOTT, HAROLD WILLIAM, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William Harrison and Lillian Ione Stewart Piggott. Born September 11, 1892, in Parkersburg. Wife, Nelle Blanche Ruble. Attended elementary and high school in Parkersburg; A.B., West Virginia University; A.M., Columbia University, 1929. Taught in the Grafton public schools for one year; spent two years as assistant director of education in the Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C.; was for one year principal of the high school and one year superintendent of schools in Williamstown, West Virginia; was for three years principal of the high school in Grafton, West Virginia, and for one year principal of the junior high school in Parkersburg. Since 1923, has been principal of the high school in Parkersburg. Author of educational articles for the *West Virginia School Journal*. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary (past president). West Virginia State High School Athletic Association (secretary and president). West Virginia Association of Secondary School Principals (secretary-treasurer and president).

PINEVILLE, county seat of Wyoming County, is situated on the Guyandot River, twenty miles north of Welch and one hundred miles south of Charleston. It is served by the Virginian Railroad and State Routes 12 and 67. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $75,000; one weekly newspaper; three churches; a courthouse; and one school building containing both the high school and the elementary school and employing eight teachers. A statue of Reverend W. H. H. Cook, soldier, statesman, and minister, stands in front of the courthouse.

The town maintains a small park and bathing beach. Power and light are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water supply comes from local sources. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor, a recorder, and five members of a common council.

Pineville has a population of approximately 500. It was platted in 1893, incorporated in 1907, and chartered in 1917 under chapter 47 of the State code.

(Data furnished by Dan W. Cook, Mayor.)

PINNACLE ROCKS are located on State Route 8, northwest of Bluefield on the road to Welch. At this point erosion has cut away the soft stone of a spur of the Flat Top Mountains, leaving exposed a harder strata of stone about one-half mile long, forming a tip on the top of the mountain like a giant cockscomb. The highway passes through a cleft of this formation and, though not as large as the famous Needles of the Black Hills of South Dakota, compare favorably as one of the natural wonders of America.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA GAS COMPANY, principal offices at 435 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are the operators of 1084 wells and the employers of 353 persons in West Virginia. They provide natural gas service to the following West Virginia communities: Blueville, Boothsville, Burton, Colfax, Enterprise, Fetterman, Flemington, Grafton, Pruntytown, Shinnston, Thornton, Worthington, West Union, and Smithburg.

PLANT LIFE OF WEST VIRGINIA. The State of West Virginia is a meeting ground of species of plants from east, west, north, and south. This observation at once indicates something of the peculiar richness and varied composition of the flora of the State. In 1913 Dr. Charles Frederick Millspaugh, who was at that time Curator of Botany in the Field Museum of Natural History, published a complete revision of his *West Virginia Flora* (1896) as Part I of Volume V (A) of the publications of the West Virginia Geological Survey. This is the only check list of the flora of the State. It includes not only the results of Dr. Millspaugh's study but also much additional material contributed by Dr. John L. Sheldon of Morgantown, West Virginia, and the work of more than 150 other botanists who at various times had made botanical studies and collections within the State. Such a check list represents a prodigious amount of tedious work and it stands as a monument to the persistent and indefatigable labor of one of America's ablest systematists.

This check list includes 3,411 species, varieties, and forms of plants belonging to the four great groups of the plant kingdom. Of these, 176 species are lichens; 1,330 species are fungi; 78 species are liverworts; 171 species are mosses; 62 species are ferns and fern allies; and 1,586 species are seed plants. If to this last number we add 100 species collected during recent years, but not included in the check list, the total number of seed plants known to occur in West Virginia becomes 1,686, or approximately 1,700 species. This includes none of the species cultivated for food or ornament unless such species has escaped from cultivation and become locally established. There are, in all probability, a great many more species to be added to the list when a more intensive study can be made of all parts of the State.

The flora of a given region is continually undergoing changes in its composition. With the passing of the years some rare species may disappear entirely, and, on the other hand, some new species are almost certain to be introduced. Accordingly, if anything like accuracy in our records is to be approximated, it is imperative that the check list be revised from time to time to keep pace with these changes in floristic composition. Dr. Millspaugh reports the occurrence of the Narrow-leaved Sheep Laurel *(Kalmia angustifolia* L.) in Calhoun, Upshur, Nicholas, Randolph, and Hardy counties, but those who in recent years have been engaged in extensive and intensive collecting throughout the State, are of the opinion that this species does not now occur anywhere within the borders of West Virginia. Of the comparatively recent introductions two species are of special interest: Prickly Nightshade or Buffalo Bur *(Solanum rostratum* Dunal.) and the Large Bracted Vervain *(Verbena bracteosa* Michx.). Although their distribution is typically western and southwestern, these species have established themselves at Cass in Pocahontas County. Their introduction was brought about through the importation of Osage Orange *(Maclura pomifera* [Raf.] Schneider) wood from the southwest by a dye-manufacturing concern that extracted from this wood a pigment used in coloring khaki cloth. Enormous quantities of the wood were consumed and the yards in which it was stacked before being ground up are now the beds in which these new immigrant plants may be found growing. Beaked Lygodesmia *(Lygodesmia rostrata* Gray) is a western species that has been found growing

—*Fred E. Brooks*

PINK LADY'S SLIPPERS

on the Reymann Memorial Farms near Wardensville in Hardy County. Doubtless it has found its way thither through the medium of imported stock feed.

One of the most interesting plants is the Prostrate Mountain Clover *(Trifolium virginicum* Small) which was first discovered in 1892 by Dr. John K. Small of the New York Botanical Gardens, growing on Kate's Mountain near White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County. For several years it was thought to be an endemic species of the State, but later Dr. Hunnewell of Harvard University found the same species growing at Warm Springs, Virginia, just across the State line, not far from White Sulphur Springs. On Kate's Mountain, where this clover was first found, it is associated with the Erect Mountain Leatherflower *(Clematis ovata* Pursh), a southern species which here reaches the northern limit of its distribution. Recently two new stations for this clover were discovered, one near Burlington in Mineral County and the other on Slaty Mountain in Monroe County. The first of these stations is located more than one hundred miles north of Kate's Mountain, and therefore its discovery has revealed a considerable extension of the range of this species within the State. At Burlington the most interesting associate of the clover is the Bent Milk Vetch *(Astragalus distortus* T. & G.), a characteristically western species which has also been reported to occur near Moorefield in Hardy County, the only other known station for this species east of the Mississippi Valley. Wherever Prostrate Mountain Clover has been found, its habitat is invariably the same, consisting of a barren soil formed by the disintegration of shales. This clover is undoubtedly the most xerophytic of all the native species of the genus.

Box Huckleberry *(Gaylussacia brachycera* [Michx.] Gray) or Juniper Berry, as it is called by the natives, forms a dense evergreen mat covering the wooded hillside on the farm of Henderson Leach in Greenbrier County. This species is not mentioned in Millspaugh's check list, although it seems to have been known to Matthias Kin, a German nurseryman of Philadelphia, who collected plants in West Virginia about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is exceedingly difficult to determine the exact locality of his finds as his labels are "eccentrically written in Pennsylvania Dutch," and therefore not easily interpreted. Thus it happened that all knowledge of the occurrence of this species within the State was lost until a few years ago, when Reverend Fred W. Gray of Cass, West Virginia, and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of Washington, D. C., rediscovered the species. This is believed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, plant in existence. The Box Huckleberry rarely

—Fred E. Brooks
PROSTRATE MOUNTAIN CLOVER

reproduces by seed and whenever an occasional seedling appears, it is very different in character from all pre-existing plants. The plant propagates itself almost exclusively by vegetative shoots and spreads itself over a widely extending area covering several acres. By measuring the total extent of a given plant and dividing this by the average annual linear increment, a fairly accurate determination can be made of the age of the plant. It is from such data that the inference is derived that these plants are extremely ancient. The berries have a fine flavor and are pleasantly acid. "Juniper" pie made from this fruit is considered a delicacy scarcely to be excelled in the art of pastry-making.

Canby's Mountain Lover *(Pachistima Canbyi* Gray), a species merely mentioned by Millspaugh and not verified by him, grows on an elevation in Greenbrier County known locally as "Chocolate Drop." This is a rocky eminence overlooking Greenbrier River near the mouth of Second Creek. This little evergreen shrub, a sister species of our common

—*Fred E. Brooks*
JOE-PYE WEED

Wahoo or Burning Bush *(Evonymus atropurpureus* Jacq.) and Waxwork or Climbing Bitter Sweet *(Celastrus scandens* L.), is reported only from Virginia and West Virginia, and this is the only known station for the species within the confines of the latter State. The plants have evidently been growing here for a long period of time, yet at present the area occupied does not exceed one square rod.

Not far from the bed of Canby's Mountain Lover but a little farther down the river, stands a small grove of Arbor Vitae *(Thuja occidentalis* L.), another species that is not very well represented in the State flora. Many of the trees growing here are quite old and a few of them have reached the limits of size for this species. One specimen that attracts especial attention has attained a trunk diameter of five feet.

The Twin Flower *(Linnaea borealis* L.), the special favorite of the great Linnaeus and named for him, is represented in this country by a variety of the species *(L. borealis* L. var. *americana* [Forbes] Rehder). It is generally regarded as a strictly boreal species occurring only in the higher latitudes to the north. However, it grows luxuriantly at the foot of Ice Mountain in Hampshire County, and it has also been found near Osceola in Randolph County. This delicate, trailing evergreen bears a most exquisite little flower, and in nearly all the pictures of Linnaeus he may be seen holding in his hand some of the flowers of the European species. The presence of this plant in West Virginia flora is an excellent illustration of the fact that in the higher altitudes of the State one frequently encounters boreal plants typical of more northern latitudes.

The topography of West Virginia, with a range of elevation extending from 260 feet above sea level to 4,860 feet, is responsible for the fact that the flora consists of species characteristic of the Carolinian life zone (Upper Austral), the Alleghenian life zone (Transition), and the Canadian life zone. The Canadian species occupy the higher elevations, and the spruce forest is the most conspicuous development of this life zone within the State. On the floor of this forest, the Common Wood Sorrel *(Oxalis Acetosella* L.), Fraser's Sedge *(Carex Fraseri* Andrews), and Hobble Rod or Witch Hobble *(Viburnum alnifolium* Marsh.) are almost invariably present. Other species found only on the summits of the higher mountains are: Bristly Sarsaparilla or Wild Elder *(Aralia hispida* Vent.), Bunchberry *(Cornus canadensis* L.), Brownish Sedge *(Carex brunnescens*

Poir.), Fringed Black Bindweed *(Polygonum cilinode* Michx.), Skunk Current *(Ribes prostratum* L'Her.), and Northern Bedstraw *(Galium boreale* L.).

In the mountains there are certain species that apparently have a very restricted distribution and are so definitely associated with the higher elevations that they may be said to be strictly mountain species. Some of these species are: Mountain Maple *(Acer spicatum* Lam.), Wild Red Raspberry *(Rubus idaeus* L. var. *aculeatissimus* [C. A. May] Regel & Tiling.), Oblong-fruited Juneberry *(Amelanchier oligocarpa* [Michx.] Roem.), Water or Purple Avens *(Geum*

—*Fred E. Brooks*
WILD ROSE MALLOWS

rivale L.), Silvery Cinquefoil *(Potentilla argentea* L.), Large Flowered Evening Primrose *(Oenothera argillicola* Mackenzie), Allen's Eriogonum *(Eriogonum Alleni* Wats.), and Cat's-paw Ragwort *(Senecio antennariifolius* Britton), a species formerly reported only from Blue Ridge, Virginia.

Where the mountain summit is characterized by the presence of exposed rock cliffs the rare Whitlow-Wort *(Paronychia argyrocoma* [Michx.] Nutt.) sometimes occurs, as on Harmon's Rocks of North Fork Mountain near Franklin in Pendleton County. This is a silvery-colored, cespitose plant that resembles a moss much more closely than it does a seed plant. Where the forest has been removed and the rocky soil has been impoverished by frequent burning of the vegetational covering, the tops of the ridges tend to develop more or less extensive heath meadows consisting of Allegheny Menziesia *(Menziesia pilosa* [Michx.] Pers.), Southern Mountain Cranberry *(Vaccinium erythrocarpum* Michx.), Large Leaved Holly *(Ilex monticola* Gray), Bush Honeysuckle *(Diervilla Lonicera* Mill.), Pin Cherry *(Prunus pennsylvanica* L. f.), and American Mountain Ash *(Pyrus americana* [Marsh] D. C.). On burned-over slopes of lower elevations one frequently encounters dense thickets of Scrub Oak *(Quercus ilicifolia* Wang.), Black Locust *(Robinia Pseudo-Acacia* L.), and various species of brambles *(Rubus* spp.).

Perhaps the most puzzling case of anomalous distribution is encountered in the occurrence of the Prickly Pear *(Opuntia vulgaris* Mill.) within the confines of West Virginia. While the Cacti are exclusively natives of America, we are accustomed to think of them as the associates of Greasewood and Sagebrush in the semi-arid Southwest. It is rather surprising to find a species of this desert-inhabiting family in West Virginia with the heavy annual precipitation, but it occurs in Hardy and Mineral counties and perhaps elsewhere, thriving luxuriantly, but confined principally to the Devonian shales. However, the Cactus is not the only member of our flora that suggests a xerophytic environment. The False Aloe *(Agave virginica* L.), a sister species of the Century Plant *(Agave americana*

Linn.), has been collected in Cabell County, and doubtless it occurs elsewhere within the State. It grows on dry or rocky banks and bears thick, fleshy leaves that clearly express its relationship with the southwestern species of the same genus.

Just outside of the State but near enough to the boundary to warrant its inclusion with the flora of West Virginia, there grows a plant, a member of the Mallow family, the Maple-leaved Globe Mallow *(Sphaeralcea remota* [Greene] Fernald). The location is Peter's Mountain, which extends from Monroe County, West Virginia, southward into Giles County, Virginia, where it is cut across at the Narrows by the New River. Just above the Narrows on the southern slope of the mountain, at an elevation of about 2000 feet, a considerable number of these plants were found. As this species had long been known as an endemic occurring only on a gravelly island in the Kankakee River in Illinois, the report of its occurrence here on Peter's Mountain has naturally aroused considerable interest in this situation. Taxonomists are now convinced that this species can no longer be regarded as an endemic with such restricted distribution as it was formerly thought to have.

In the Eastern Panhandle the coastal flora is represented by the Long Smooth-fruited Poppy *(Papaver dubium* L.), an adventive from Europe, which occurs in Rhode Island and at places along the coast farther toward the south. The Crimson-eyed or White Hibiscus *(Hibiscus oculiroseus* Britton), growing near Burlington in Mineral County and perhaps elsewhere, is another member of this eastern contingent of flora. It is one of the common denizens of the coastal marshes extending from New Jersey southward.

Although the greatest assemblage of ferns occurs in the tropics, this group of plants is well represented in West Virginia flora. There are not less than sixty species of ferns, including named varieties and forms, growing in West Virginia. The Climbing Fern *(Lygodium palmatum* [Bernh.] Sw.) has been reported as occurring here, but all recent attempts to verify this report have resulted in failure. If it was at one time a part of the State flora, in all probability it has since been eliminated. In the cool, moist, mountain woods one frequently encounters extensive beds of ferns, in which are individuals of unusual size and beauty. Where subsequent burning follows the removal of the forest, especially at higher elevations, great meadows of the Hay-scented Fern *(Dicksonia punctilobula* [Michx.] Gray) occur, and in some places these ferns are cut, dried, and gathered for hay to be fed to horses and cattle during the winter months. Some of the fern species are very rare, some grow almost exclusively on rocks, and the diminutive Rue-Wall Spleenwort *(Asplenium Ruta-muraria* L.) is to be found only on limestone outcrops.

The fern allies form a very small and inconspicuous part of the flora. Four species of Horsetail *(Equisetum)* have been reported but only two of these species, Common Horsetail *(Equisetum arvense* L.) and Scouring Rush *(E. hyemale* L.), are at all common. There are two species of Selaginella, one *(Selaginella Apus* [L.] Spring.) growing on moist soil, and the other *(Selaginella rupestris* [L.] Spring.) on sandy soil or dry rocks. The Club Mosses *(Lycopodium)* are represented by five species: the Shining Club Moss *(Lycopodium lucidulum* Michx.), the Stiff Club Moss *(L. annotinum* L.), Ground Pine *(L. obscurum* L. var. *dendroideum* [Michx.] D. C. Eaton), the Common Club Moss *(L. clavatum* L.), and Trailing Christmas Green *(L. complanatum* L.). Another species *(L. tristachyum* Pursh) has been reported from the western slope of Spruce Mountain by Dr. J. M. Greenman of the Shaw Botanical Gardens of St. Louis, Missouri. Adder's Tongue *(Ophioglossum vulgatum* L.) has been known to occur near Glenville in Gilmer County and at French Creek in Upshur

—*Fred E. Brooks*

1. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. 2. VIRGINIA COWSLIP. 3. WILD AZALEA. 4. PURPLE-FRINGED ORCHIS. 5. YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER

County. However, this species has been entirely eliminated from the latter station and recent investigations indicate that if it still occurs within the State it has become a very rare species with an extremely limited distribution.

Although the State of West Virginia was originally forest-clad, the grasses and sedges are well represented in the present-day flora. Recent studies have added 31 new grasses to those cited in the check list of 1913, thus making a total of 167 species and varieties. These different species manifest adaptations to almost every conceivable kind of habitat to be found within the State. Some grow principally at higher elevations; some are characteristic of flood plains; others, like Indian Rice or Water Oats *(Zizania palustris* L.) and Pale Manna Grass *(Glyceria pallida* [Torr.] Trin.), are strictly aquatic forms. Eulalia *(Miscanthus sinensis* Anders.), a cultivated ornamental grass imported from Eastern Asia, has escaped from cultivation and is becoming locally established in a few places. The sedges, plants that are commonly confused with grasses, have re-

cently been studied more intensively and, as a result, seven new species have been added to the original list so that the total number of species and varieties now known to exist in West Virginia flora is 97. These are mainly aquatic and lowland plants, although a few species are commonly found at higher elevations.

No plants known to science have attracted more attention and no group has developed more ravishingly beautiful flowers than the Orchids. Unfortunately the home of these plants is in tropical climes and West Virginia species represent only a few of the outliers of this comparatively large family. Thirty-two species of Orchids are now known to occur in West Virginia, and most of these are confined to the more mountainous regions of the State. The Moccasin Flower, also known as the Pink Lady's Slipper *(Cypripedium acaule* Ait.), produces the largest flower of all the species, but the flower clusters of the Yellow-fringed Orchis *(Habenaria ciliaris* [L.] R. Br.), Large Purple-fringed Orchis *(Habenaria fimbriata* [Ait.] R. Br.), and the Fringeless Purple Orchis *(Habenaria paramoena* Gray) are large and very handsome. During late summer months, Rose Pogonia or Snake Mouth *(Pogonia ophioglossoides* [L.] Ker.) and the Grass Pink *(Calopogon pulchellus* [Sw.] R. Br.) add rich color spots to the monotonous expanse of Cranberry Glades in Pocahontas County. Recently Small's Twayblade *(Listera Smallii* Wiegand) was discovered in a mountain glade near Hillsboro in Pocahontas County, and another new find was that of the Crested Coral-Root *(Hexalectris aphylla* [Nutt.] Raf.), a leafless, parasitic orchid growing in the Smoke Hole section of Pendleton County. The latter species is typical of more southern regions and it has not been previously known to occur at any point so far north as this. The orchids are commonly thought to be the bearers of showy flowers, but several of our species, such as the Small Green Wood Orchis *(Habenaria clavellata* [Michx.] Spreng.), the Green Adder's Mouth *(Microstylis unifolia* [Michx.] BSP.), and the Small Pale-green Orchis *(Habenaria flava* [L.] Gray), produce small greenish flowers that have very little apparent resemblance to such splendid floral offerings as those of the Pink Lady's Slipper.

The flora of any extensive region is not homogeneous either in composition or in physiognomy. It is more like a mosaic, the pattern of which is determined by the localization and association of species in relation to the complex of environmental factors. Each marked change in topography or composition of the substratum is accompanied by a corresponding change in the character of the vegetational covering, giving rise to a plexus of plant societies and plant associations. The boundaries between these groupings are rarely well defined but are represented by tension zones where the competition for survival is more or less apparent.

The more one studies the vegetation of a given area, the more familiar one becomes with the map of plant distribution within that area. On the basis of ecological data now available, it is possible to give a fairly accurate account of the vegetation associated with the various physiographic situations that may be found in more than half of the counties of West Virginia, and these situations are representative of those that may be encountered elsewhere in the State, so that the following list includes practically every major situation represented in the distribution of West Virginia flora. The outstanding plant associations of the State are as follows: (1) The great xero-mesophytic forest association dominated by the various species of oak and hickory with a mixture of many other subordinate tree species. This association formerly covered the larger part of the State and it is still the dominant forest type of the State. (2) The climax beech-maple-hemlock association, found commonly in old ravines and on the more moist mountain slopes. (3) The spruce forests,

1. Mountain Laurel. 2. Box Huckleberry. *(Courtesy E. T. Wherry.)*
3. Rhododendron. *(Courtesy U. S. Forest Service.)* 4. Azaleas

capping the highest mountain crests and representing a boreal association that harks back to an era long past, when climatic conditions were very different from those that now obtain. These spruce forests stand out like evergreen islands in a sea of deciduous forest, which is the climatic plant formation of this entire region. (4) The flood plain association, represented by all stages from the young flood plain supporting a ruderal association consisting mainly of annual weeds, through the willow-sycamore-river maple association to the final climax development of sugar maple on the mature flood plain. (5) The narrow rock gorge with its dense shade and dripping conditions that afford an ideal habitat for liverworts, mosses, ferns, and shade-tolerant seed plants. (6) The exposed rock cliff with its characteristic assemblage of crevice and ledge plants. (7) The mountain glades, perhaps the most fascinating of all the plant associations of the State, present a situation suggestive of the great northern tundra. Here may be found a number of species of Bog Moss *(Sphagnum)* and Pigeon-Wheat Moss *(Polytrichum)*, forming a vast mat on which grow Reindeer lichens and other lichen species in great profusion, two species of Bog Cranberry, the Large or American Cranberry *(Vaccinium macrocarpon* Ait.) and the Small Cranberry *(V. Oxycoccos* L.), the Bog Rosemary *(Andromeda glaucophylla* Link.), the Buckbean *(Menyanthes trifoliata* L.), Chokeberry *(Pyrus arbutifolia* [L.] L.f.), and the diminutive Round-leaved Sundew *(Drosera rotundifolia* L.). In the midst of such surroundings, if one could temporarily forget his geography, it would be comparatively easy to imagine one's self suddenly transported to a far northern glacial bog—the home of such plants as have just been mentioned.

Then there are the minor associations of plants peculiar to more restricted habitats, such as shale banks, an exposed sand-rock face, a limestone outcrop, a gravel pocket, or a small, undrained swamp. Each of these and many others that might be mentioned, afford a splendid array of plant societies that tell a very interesting story of social life among the plants.

In West Virginia, as in practically all parts of the country, the hand of man has interfered greatly with the natural development of vegetation, and this interference has so disturbed the normal course of natural history that in many instances accurate interpretation of the vegetational map is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible. But in this respect West Virginia is far more fortunate than the more densely populated states where all vestiges of the natural vegetation have long since disappeared. Here, at least, some significant fragments are left, and these furnish the facts that enable us to construct a fairly accurate outline of the natural floristic features of the State.

RHODODENDRON
STATE FLOWER OF WEST VIRGINIA

(Written by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, Head of the Botany Department, West Virginia University. Read and approved by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park, Wheeling.)

PLEASANTS COUNTY. Population, 7,379 as determined by the United States Census Bureau at the official enumera-

tion taken in 1920; later estimates by the same authority do not show an increase. The land area is 142 square miles. Pleasants is one of the smaller counties, and its population is less than that of any other county in the State, Wirt County

—*Fred E. Brooks*

MAIDENHAIR FERNS

standing next above, with less than two hundred more. It is a northwestern border county. Bounded on the north by Tyler County; on the east by Tyler and Ritchie counties; on the south by Wood and Ritchie counties; and on the west by the Ohio River and Washington County, Ohio.

The surface of Pleasants County can be described as hilly. The descent is from numerous elevations of 1,100 feet, 1,200 feet, and a few 1,300 feet, along the eastern side, to an elevation of about 575 feet, the average low-water mark of this section of the Ohio River. The tops of the hills lie on a more or less level and uniform plane and the descent mentioned above is made chiefly along the river. In many places throughout the county the hillsides are steep and broken with narrow ravines. At several places the Ohio River Valley is very narrow, the hills descending almost to the water's edge. This is particularly true for a distance of two or three miles south of Saint Marys and for an equal distance at Ravenrock, five miles above. For the remaining distance the valley is from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width.

The county has a frontage on the Ohio River of about seventeen miles. The largest tributaries of this section of the river are Bull Creek, which forms the county's southern boundary line; Cow Creek, which empties three miles above; French Creek, which empties at Belmont; and Middle Island Creek, which empties at Saint Marys. The largest tributaries of Middle Island Creek in the county are McKim Creek and Sugar Creek. The general course of all the streams is westward and southwestward toward the Ohio.

The county is served by the Ohio River Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines follow the river valley the entire length. The river is also paralleled by State Route 2, the great north-to-south highway, which serves the entire western section. State Route 16 has its beginning at Saint Marys, where it branches off from Route 2 and crosses the county in a southeastern direction. This highway is a connecting road to tie the central part of the State in with the Ohio Valley. An improved county highway from Saint Marys to the Tyler County line serves the northeastern section.

Saint Marys, the county seat and chief town, is located on the Ohio River at the mouth of Middle Island Creek. The town was established by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 31, 1851, just two days after the bill providing for the formation of Pleasants County had been adopted. It was made

the county seat at the time of its establishment and has since held that position. It is the only incorporated town in the county. It has an elevation of 724 feet above sea level. By road, it is 257 miles from Bluefield, 124 miles from Charleston, 64 miles from Clarksburg, 245 miles from Martinsburg, 24 miles from Parkersburg, 66 miles from Wheeling, and 244 miles from White Sulphur Springs. A bridge across the Ohio River was completed and opened to the public in October, 1928, giving a shorter route to points in Ohio.

The valuation of property in Pleasants County as determined at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as

—*Fred E. Brooks*
BOULDER FERNS

follows: real estate, $3,535,445; personal property, $2,490,630; public utility property, $2,299,366; total, $8,325,441. The average rate of taxation for the county for the year 1928 was $2.39 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into six magisterial districts: Lafayette, Union, Washington, Grant, Jefferson, and McKim.

Pleasants is an agricultural county. Its greatest natural resources are oil and gas. In the development of these natural resources, good wells have been located in practically every section, but the most productive fields were located in the extreme northwestern section and in the south-central part. Drilling for oil and gas has been carried on for many years in this county. The industry has been the source of great wealth.

The county was divested of its timber very early, especially in the rich river and creek valleys, and this resource has been depleted almost to the point of exhaustion. The best timber remaining is found in the farm wood lots. The manufacturing plants of the county are located at Saint Marys, are limited in number, and are chiefly allied with the oil industry.

The Ohio Valley bottoms and contiguous territory are as rich here as elsewhere in the valley. The hill land is also fertile. The yields are abundant; grains and grasses on the higher ground and small fruit and garden products in the valleys are especially profitable. The county is afforded splendid market facilities for all surplus or commercial crops, and convenient markets are found at near-by centers of population.

The county has an area of 90,880 acres, of which 69,211 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This was divided into 858 farms, all under the management of white farmers. Of these farms, 689 were operated by owners, 5 by managers, and 164 by tenants.

Pleasants County was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 29, 1851. The territory for the new county was taken from Wood, Tyler, and Ritchie counties, and those counties hem it in on three sides. It was named in honor of James Pleasants, a governor of Virginia and member of Congress from that state.

The West Virginia Training School for the feeble-minded, for which appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1929, has been located near Saint Marys, and a farm of seven hundred acres to be used by this school was purchased by the State in September, 1929.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY. Population, 15,002 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken in 1920; later estimates made by the same authority do not show a marked increase. The land area is 904 square miles, the third largest in the State and the most sparsely populated in comparison with its area. It lies on the eastern border of the State wholly within the great Appalachian highlands. It is bounded on the north by Randolph County, West Virginia; on the east by Highland and Bath counties, Virginia; on the south by Greenbrier County; and on the west by Greenbrier, Webster, and Randolph counties.

The surface of the county is mountainous, and it has been claimed that Pocahontas has the highest average elevation of all the counties east of the Mississippi. The average elevation can not be less than 3,000 feet. The eastern border follows the crest of the Allegheny Mountains for a distance of more than fifty miles. Westward from this elevated border the surface descends by a succession of parallel ridges and stream channels to the valley of the Greenbrier River. In some places close to the western side of this river and at an elevation of 300 feet above it, are to be found almost level areas of upland. Little Levels, in the vicinity of Hillsboro, is the principal one of these. With its broad fields of grain and grass and its border of wooded mountain, it forms one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in West Virginia. The western side of the county is occupied by high mountains, which are less regular in their trend than those on the east. The names and elevations of a few of the higher mountain peaks of the county are: Bald Knob, 4,800 feet; Spruce Knob, 4,750; Mace Knob, 4,700; Big Spruce Knob, 4,652; Bear Mountain, 4,600; Elleber Ridge, 4,600; Briery Knob, 4,534; Locust Knob, 4,392; Blue Knob, 4,368; Little Spruce Knob, 4,360; Gibson Knob, 4,360; Buck Knob, 4,356; Colaw Knob, 4,214; Bayards Knob, 4,150.

Pocahontas County is the birthplace of rivers. The Tygarts Valley, Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Gauley, Williams, Cranberry, and Cherry rivers, all of which flow westward, have their rise in this county. A small area in the eastern section is drained by tributaries of the Potomac and the James. The water drains outward; not a drop from any surrounding county drains into Pocahontas.

Greenbrier River, the principal stream, rises in the high mountains in the north and flows southward, passing slightly east of the center of the county. Its drainage basin includes about three-fourths of the whole area. The larger eastern tributaries of the Greenbrier, named from south to north, are Joshua Creek, Beaver Creek, Knapps Creek, Thorny Creek, North Fork, and East Fork. These tributaries with their numerous branches drain all of the area east of the Greenbrier River. Its principal western tributaries are Locust Creek, Stamping Creek, Swago Creek, Stony Creek, Laurel Run, Clover Creek, and West Fork. The streams which drain the western side of the county, named from south to north, are North Fork of Cherry River, Cranberry River, Williams River (all tributaries of the Gauley); Old Field Fork, Slaty Fork, Big Springs Fork, and Dry Fork (all tributaries of the Elk River); Tygarts Valley River (tributary of the Monongahela); and Shavers Fork (tributary of the Cheat River). A small area on the west is drained by the heads of the North, Middle, and South forks of the Gauley River. It will thus be seen that no fewer than eight rivers have their sources in the mountains of Pocahontas, making it an area of great importance from the standpoint of water protection and distribution.

The county is served by the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from the main line at Ronceverte to Durbin, in the northern section. The lines of the Western Maryland Railroad operate from Durbin to Elkins and points north and east. The two lines, by their junction at Durbin, give to the county a continuous rail service from south to north, the lines traversing the center and dividing the county into two nearly equal parts. The county is also served by State Route 24, from Lewisburg to Marlinton and on to the north, entering Randolph County at Mace. This highway serves the southern and western section. A short line, State Route 43, has its beginning at Marlinton and runs southeast to the Virginia border. State Route 42 is also within the county; it has its beginning at Bartow, in the northern part, where it serves as a feeder for State Route 56, and passes south to Minnehaha Springs. State Route 56 crosses the northern end of the county by way of Durbin, Bartow, and Top of Allegheny, to the Virginia state line.

Marlinton, the county seat and chief town, is located on the Greenbrier River in the south central part and has an elevation of 2,131 feet above sea level. Marlinton is the site of the oldest settlement in Pocahontas County. The settlement was made by Stephen Sewall and Jacob Marlin in 1749, and was known as Marlin's Bottoms until 1887, when the present town was laid out. Marlinton became the county seat in 1891, supplanting Huntersville, where the seat of justice had been located for seventy years. By road, Marlinton is 152 miles from Charleston, 130 miles from Bluefield, 131 miles from Clarksburg, 231 miles from Martinsburg, 213 miles from Wheeling, and 52 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The valuation of property in Pocahontas County as returned at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $8,676,360; personal property, $4,019,000; public utility property, $3,028,060; total, $15,723,820. The average rate of taxes for the county in 1928 was $2.40 on each

—*U. S. Forest Service*

THE GREENBRIER RIVER NEAR DURBIN

$100 of assessed valuation. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, each taking a name peculiar to its location: Edray, Greenbank, Huntersville, and Little Levels.

Pocahontas is an agricultural county, but the development of its great forests and other natural resources brings its wealth up to that of the average county. The county has been and still remains one of the most important timber regions in the State, and its manufacturing interests are largely allied with the timber industry. Extensive operations are carried on at Cass, Frank, and Marlinton. Large tanneries are located at Frank and Marlinton.

The Allegheny limestone belt passes through the county from northeast to southwest, covering a considerable area. Again, in the eastern part, the same limestone appears in a long, narrow area. The New River-Pocahontas coal series touches the county in the northern and western parts. No development of any extent has been made of this resource. Geologists estimate that the two seams known to be present in the county have a recoverable reserve of 200,000,000 tons.

Pocahontas has the most valuable deposit of marble found in West Virginia. It is found in two grades and is of superior quality, one ranging from deep red to rich maroon in color and the other dove-colored, richly marked with white mottling and dark veins. Quarries have not been opened on a great scale. The county has another resource in its deposits of yellow ochre; some of the beds are as much as three feet in thickness. The deposits of ochre along the range of the Appalachian highlands have not been developed, though scientists have reported it to be of splendid quality and of great value.

The best farming land is found west of the Greenbrier River in the limestone area, where its fertility is seldom surpassed. The soil is good, and grains, fruits, and grasses grow well. Many of the mountain sides are not too steep to cultivate, and on these are grown good crops and fine pasture. The agricultural interests are extensive and are a source of much of the wealth of the county. The latest farm statistics available, 1924, give to Pocahontas a farm area of 227,880 acres of the total of 578,560 acres within the county. This area was divided into 1,383 farms, 1,361 operated by white farmers, and 22 by colored farmers; 1,269 were operated by owners, 10 by managers, and 104 by tenants.

The formation of Pocahontas County from parts of Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on December 21, 1821. In selecting a name for the new county, the members of the assembly turned to the very cradle days of English occupation of Virginia, and named it Pocahontas, in honor of the daughter of Powhatan. The story of Pocahontas, or Matoaka, is a familiar one, a classic of the early days. The name of Pocahontas is so linked with that of John Smith and the first settlement at Jamestown that to think of one is but to bring to mind the other.

Huntersville became the county seat and was laid out as a town in 1821. It was here, in the cabin of John Bradshaw, on whose land the town was located, that the gentlemen justices met on March 5, 1822, and organized the county government. The town, it is said, takes its name from the fact that the cabin of Bradshaw was the headquarters of John Harness, a trader, who there met the hunters from the surrounding country and traded merchandise for their pelts and other products of the forest. Huntersville lost the county seat to its neighbor, Marlinton, in 1891.

Denmar, in this county, is the site of the State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium, which, as its name implies, was established for the care and treatment of tubercular patients.

In this county, during the year 1928, the State of West Virginia acquired a tract of 125 acres near Spice post office, on which the battle of Droop Mountain

was fought, November 6, 1863. This battle was bitterly contested by the troops of the two Virginias, with one regiment each from Ohio and Pennsylvania participating. It resulted in a Federal victory and determined control of the western part of the new State. The land acquired will be made into a permanent memorial as a battlefield park.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY FAIR. The fair was founded in 1921. It is held for six days annually at Marlinton. It is managed by a board of directors. Twenty members belong to the organization. Approximately thirty thousand people attend annually, and the number of exhibitors represented is about five hundred. Prizes are awarded.

POCAHONTAS OPERATORS ASSOCIATION, headquarters in Bluefield, West Virginia, was organized to look after the production, labor, mechanical, legislative, economic, and trade interests of the forty coal companies which compose the organization. Annual meetings are held in Bluefield in May. It is affiliated with the National and the West Virginia coal associations.

POFFENBARGER, GEORGE, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Clinton and Sarah (Lewis) Poffenbarger. Born November 24, 1861, in Mason County, West Virginia. Wife, Livia Nye Simpson. Attended Rio Grande (Ohio) College, 1882. Taught in public schools of Mason County, 1880-87; principal of the West Columbia schools, 1883-85, and of the Clifton schools, 1885-87. Admitted to the bar in 1887; sheriff of Mason County, 1889-92. Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 1901-12 and 1913-22; resigned in 1922. Now associated with his sons in the law firm Poffenbarger and Poffenbarger. President of Point Pleasant Development Company; director of Marietta Manufacturing Company. Director of Mason County Red Cross Society. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Odd Fellow. Sons of the Revolution. Point Pleasant and Edgewood country clubs. Kiwanis.

POFFENBARGER, LIVIA NYE SIMPSON (Mrs. George), Charleston, West Virginia. Author and genealogist. Daughter of George Perry and Phebe Almeda (Kennedy) Simpson. Born March 1, 1862, at Pomeroy, Ohio. Wife, of Honorable George Poffenbarger. Studied in public schools and with private tutors in Point Pleasant, West Virginia; LL.D., West Virginia University, 1919; studied law two years in offices of Simpson and Howard, Point Pleasant. Owner and manager, *State Gazette*, Point Pleasant, 1888-1913. Largely instrumental in securing funds for erection of Battle Monument at Point Pleasant, 1909; for the purchase of grounds for Tu-endie-wei Park, Point Pleasant (delivered dedicatory address at park before 10,000 people); and for appropriation for Federal Building at Point Pleasant. Secretary, Point Pleasant Monument Commission; political adviser, Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1912; member, Governor's Congress, Washington, 1908; member, National Republican Advisory Council of One Hundred, 1920-24; member, National Republican Advisory Council of Forty (men and women) to National Republican Executive Committee, 1920-24; member, National Speakers Bureau; member, West Virginia Republican State Speakers Bureau; West Virginia Republican elector at large, 1924. Delivered dedicatory address at unveiling of monument to World War veterans, Charleston, 1925. Author: *Industrial and Biographical Point Pleasant*, 1905; *Fort Randolph*, 1907; *Battle of Point Pleasant, First Battle of the Revolution*, 1909; *Pioneer History of Mason County, West Virginia*, 1910; also many family histories. State chairman of woman's committee for third, fourth, and fifth Liberty Loans. Member Women's Auxiliary of American Legion; Phi Delta Theta Auxiliary;

Ohio Archaeological Historical Society; Women's National Press Association. Woman's Club, Charleston. Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims. Colonial Dames of West Virginia. Honorary life regent and founder Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Point Pleasant.

POINT PLEASANT, county seat of Mason County, is situated at the confluence of the Ohio and the Great Kanawha rivers, forty-three miles north of Huntington and fifty-four miles west of Charleston. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York Central railroads, and State Routes 62, 5, 17, and 19. It has two banks, with total capital stock and deposits of $1,856,000; two weekly newspapers; two theaters; Lakin Industrial Colored School; a hospital for colored insane; the Branch Agricultural Experiment Station; a county courthouse; and nine churches. A new traffic bridge across the Ohio River now connects Point Pleasant with Gallipolis, Ohio. A permanent State camp for the National Guard is located at York, four miles above Point Pleasant, on State Route 62.

The town has one high school and three elementary schools. Thirty-six teachers are employed in the school system. Five miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Point Pleasant Water and Light Company, and the water supply from deep water wells. Tu-ende-wei State monument and park, consisting of about two acres, is situated here; and Harman Field and City Playground, consisting of about seventeen acres, is supported by the town.

The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected biennially. Assessed property valuation is $3,877,606, with a tax rate of $3.15 in three wards and $2.10 in two wards, on each $100 valuation. The municipal debt is placed at $22,000.

The population is approximately 4,350, resultant mainly from river and agri-

TU-ENDE-WEI PARK, POINT PLEASANT

cultural interests. Point Pleasant is the oldest town on the Ohio River, having been permanently settled by English-speaking people since October 10, 1774, the day of the battle of Point Pleasant. The first recorded plat of the town was made in 1819 by Jonas Smith. The town was incorporated in 1833, and has been known as Point Pleasant since the expedition made by George Washington and his surveying party through that section of the country in 1770. The name Point Pleasant was suggested by Washington, and the present site of the town designated by him as a desirable location for the capital of an inland empire, which he visioned as Vandalia.

(Data furnished by Del Cottrill and Mrs. Holly Simmons.)

POINT PLEASANT, BATTLE OF. This was the only important engagement of Lord Dunmore's War. The Virginia armies marching to invade the Indian country went by different routes. One division consisting of a thousand men under General Andrew Lewis reached Point Pleasant on October 6, 1774, and encamped there. On October 11 a force of Indians about equal in number to General Lewis's army attacked the Virginia force in the peninsula between the Ohio and the Kanawha rivers. The Virginians had little time in which to prepare for the engagement. For the most part, the fighting was hand to hand over a line about a mile in length. Both armies sheltered themselves behind logs and brushwood. Contrary to the usual Indian tactics, the Indians failed to break their ranks and flee when their first rush proved unsuccessful. Their chief, Cornstalk, urged them on throughout the whole day of fighting. Finally late in the afternoon General Lewis sent, under cover of a creek bank, a small force which attacked the Indians in the flank. They gave ground and fled across the Ohio River, having left thirty-three of their number dead in the woods, besides suffering other casualties. The Virginians lost sixty killed and ninety-six wounded. The victory of the Virginians resulted in a treaty of peace on terms dictated by Governor Dunmore.

POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION. The commission is non-partisan and self-sustaining. It is composed of three commissioners appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The length of term is indefinite. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor. Location of offices is not fixed by statute. The commission is authorized to have general charge of and supervision over the lands belonging to the commission at Point Pleasant.

POLAND, JOHN ROBERT, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Guinn and Anna V. (Holt) Poland. Born March 25, 1871, on a farm on Black Oak Bottom, Allegany County, Maryland. Wife, May Supples. Attended country school in Allegany County and the public schools of Burlington, West Virginia. Was a clerk in a general store at Elk Garden, West Virginia, for ten years. Went to Richmond, Indiana, in 1899 to engage in mercantile business; remained there until 1902. Came to Martinsburg in 1902 and became a partner in the Perfection Garment Factory. This business has grown rapidly; now a second factory is in operation at Charles Town and a third at Shenandoah Junction. Has served as a member of the Martinsburg city council and school board and as president of the Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce. Independent Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary (past president).

POLING, ALDINE S., Philippi, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Isaac and Elfinzine (Corder) Poling. Born in Barbour County, West Virginia, January 14, 1867. Wife, Lizzie W. Grant. Attended public schools and summer terms in normal school. Started teaching at the age of sixteen. Prepared for college, alternating work as teacher and as pupil.

Was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University, in 1892. Became interested in newspaper work and in 1893 founded the *Barbour Democrat* in Philippi. Served for a term as secretary of the West Virginia Editorial Association and four terms as president of the West Virginia Publishers Association. Has been a trustee of Broaddus College several years. Democrat. Baptist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis (first president of Kiwanis Club of Philippi).

POLING, HERMAN J., Philippi, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William J. and Amanda Jane (Shaffer) Poling. Born April 26, 1885, in Glade District, Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary A. Poling. Attended rural school and West Virginia Wesleyan College; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1909. Began teaching school when seventeen years old; after finishing normal school, resumed that work; in all, taught six terms. Was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University, in 1912. Began practicing law in Durbin; soon went to Philippi, where he has since been engaged. In 1917, together with H. S. Haller, began the operation of a coal mine at Boulder, West Virginia, under the firm name of the Boulder Coal Company. Is a director and attorney for the Peoples Bank of Philippi. Was elected mayor of the city of Philippi in 1927 and re-elected in 1928. Elected in 1928 to the House of Delegates from Barbour County. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Maccabee. J. O. R. A. M.

POLITICS, see History of West Virginia, sections XVII, XXXV, XXXVII, XLI.

POND CREEK POCAHONTAS COMPANY, general offices in Huntington, West Virginia, was organized in 1923. Two mines are operated in the State at Bartley. Coal is mined from the Pocahontas No. 4 seam. Average annual production, 679,225 tons; 425 employees.

PORTERFIELD, ALLEN WILSON, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Alexander Robinson and Susan Virginia (Small) Porterfield. Born at Bedington, West Virginia, August 30, 1877. Wife, Elsie de Valois Chesley. Attended public school in his home community, and Shepherd College State Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1900, and A.M., 1901; Ph.D., Columbia University. Taught in West Virginia University from 1899 to 1905. Studied in Columbia University, Carl Schurz fellow in German, from 1905 to 1907. From 1907 to 1917, taught in Columbia University. During the World War, served as lieutenant and captain with the Sixth Division overseas, receiving a citation for "especially meritorious services in suppressing a stampede in a German prison camp." From 1919 to 1922, was on the editorial staff of the New York *Evening Post*. The two years following, was professor of German in Randolph-Macon Woman's College. Since 1924, has been head of the department of German in West Virginia University. Author: *Karl Lebrecht Immermann*, 1911; *Outline of German Romanticism*, 1914. Editor: *Modern German Stories*, 1928, and *Arthur Schnitzler: Stories and Plays*, 1929. Translator: *The Goose Man*, 1922; Oberlin's *Three Stages*, 1924; *Soul of the Motion Picture*, 1924; *Wolfgang Goethe* (2 volumes), 1924. Contributor to numerous magazines. Democrat. Methodist. Eichendorff Gesellschaft. Modern Language Association of America. Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Studies in America. Goethe Society (New York). Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Beta Kappa.

PORTLAND CEMENT, see Cement, Portland.

POST, MELVILLE DAVISSON, Lost Creek, West Virginia. Author. Son of Ira Carper and Florence May (Davis-

son) Post. Born April 19, 1871, in Harrison County, West Virginia. Married Ann Bloomfield Gamble (deceased). A.B., West Virginia University, 1891, and LL.B., 1892. Admitted to the bar, 1892. Presidential elector and secretary to Electoral College, 1892. Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee of West Virginia, 1898. Member of board of regents of State normal schools. Author of: *The Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason; The Man of Last Resort; Dwellers in the Hills; The Corrector of Destinies; The Gilded Chair; The Nameless Thing; Uncle Abner; The Mystery at the Blue Villa; The Sleuth of St. James's Square; The Mountain School Teacher; Monsieur Jouquelle; Walker of the Secret Service; The Man Hunters; The Revolt of the Birds;* frequent contributor to national magazines. Member of the advisory committee of National Economic League on question of efficiency in administration of justice, 1914-15.

POTATO GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains headquarters at 309 Union Bank Building, Clarksburg. It was organized in 1923 to promote "Mountain State Brand" potatoes, to assure a standard grade United States No. 1 potato, a fair price, and orderly marketing. The organization has approximately two hundred members divided into county sections. Annual meetings are held at Jackson's Mill during Farmers' Week in the month of August.

POTOMAC RIVER. The river has its head at Fairfax Stone, which is at the extreme southwestern corner of Maryland and which marks the point from which the western boundary of Maryland was surveyed. It flows in a northeasterly direction for a distance of about one hundred miles until it joins the South Branch. The South Branch rises in Highland County, Virginia, and flows northeastward for a distance of two hundred miles to its junction with the North Branch. At that point the Potomac flows eastward and then southeastward for a distance of about one hundred miles to Harpers Ferry. The Potomac drains the following counties: Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. The area of its drainage basin in West Virginia is about 3,500 square miles.

The Potomac has considerable possibilities for the development of water power. The elevation at the source of each of its main branches is approximately 3,000 feet. The elevation at Harpers Ferry is 260 feet. It has been estimated that a minimum of 20,000 horsepower can be developed, and with storage for twelve months it is possible to develop 75,000 horsepower. The principal tributaries of the North Branch are Stony River, Patterson's Creek, Savage River, and Wills Creek, the latter two of which flow in from the Maryland side. Of the South Branch the principal tributaries are North Fork and South Fork. After the junction of the two branches, the Potomac receives Little Cacapon and Great Cacapon rivers, Sleepy Creek, Black Creek, Opequon Creek, and Shenandoah River.

POTOMAC STATE SCHOOL, Keyser. This State school was founded as a preparatory branch of the West Virginia University, but the rapid growth of local high schools caused it to develop into an institution offering a wide range of subjects of collegiate grade and work in several special departments, namely, (1) junior college courses including work

POTOMAC RIVER AT SHEPHERDSTOWN

in arts and sciences for students preparing for the Bachelor's degree, and professional courses in law and engineering, (2) department of home economics, (3) department of vocational agriculture, (4) commercial department, (5) department of music, and (6) preparatory department to accommodate a few students without high school advantages in their home communities.

The school will discontinue ordinary high school work within a few years and give its attention entirely to enriched courses of the junior college type.

Faculty. The teaching staff is composed of twenty members, nine men and eleven women, most of whom hold the higher degrees from standard universities and colleges, the qualifications of the teachers being approved by State and national accrediting agencies.

Campus and Buildings. The institution is located on a beautiful site of twenty-six acres on Fort Hill, overlooking charming valleys and surrounded by lofty mountains. Near the campus, the school owns a farm of 129 acres, which will afford ample room for an athletic field and future buildings as well as a place to demonstrate scientific farming methods. Following is a list of the buildings:

Main building, containing classrooms, library, gymnasium, laboratories, and executive offices, is valued at	$100,000
The boys' dormitory, a large modern building with capacity for accommodating 100 students, is valued at	125,000
The new dormitory for girls is valued at	100,000
The president's home on a corner of the campus is valued at	24,000

The institution has a small temporary building for science laboratories, and has the usual farm buildings.

Equipment. The library has been accumulated with care and now contains 5,000 classified volumes. The equipment for science, home economics, and commercial work is of the usual type for secondary schools and junior colleges.

Enrollment. Potomac State School is well attended, as the following figures show.

	Men	Women	Total
October 1928	160	126	286
February 1929	161	129	290

The majority of students making up the enrollment belong to the college group.

Support. The Potomac State School, as the name implies, is an institution depending upon State support except for nominal fees charged to students. Amounts appropriated for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$62,000
Current General Expenses	20,000
Repairs and Improvements	12,000

History. The history of this institution may be outlined briefly as follows:

February 15, 1901. The West Virginia Legislature passed an act establishing the Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University (now Potomac State School).

October, 1902. The school opened with an enrollment of about fifty students in a new building costing approximately $40,000.

1917. The Legislature authorized the institution to offer and emphasize work in agriculture and industrial subjects, but this objective was never followed with much success.

The original main building was destroyed by fire and was replaced within two years by the present main building described above.

1921. The Legislature of West Virginia changed the name to Potomac State School, giving the State Board of Education authority to determine what courses should be offered in the institution. Since that time the work has developed into the main divisions already listed in this article.

Principals and Presidents. Those who have served as head of this institution

are listed below with the date of the term of office of each.

Lloyd L. Friend	1902-1905
Thomas W. Haught	1905-1909
Lorrain Fortney	1909-1910
J. D. Muldoon	1910-1912
Joseph W. Stayman	1912-

Service and Outlook. This institution was instrumental in its early years in offering to hundreds of young men and women of the Eastern Panhandle secondary education and inspiration for leadership, and is now relieving the State University of some of the burden of over-crowded classes in the first and second collegiate years, in addition to its general service as an educational center for its section. With its well-known reputation for thoroughness, it will attract increasing numbers of young men and women desiring to pursue special vocational courses and general work of the junior college grade.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Joseph W. Stayman, President, Potomac State School.)

POTTERY INDUSTRY is one of the oldest in West Virginia. Some time before the year 1785, a man known as "Master" Foulk, founded at Morgantown, the first pottery in the State. A few years later a young man named John Thompson was apprenticed to "Master" Foulk, and seems to have learned the trade and carried on the industry after his teacher died.

This pottery was probably the first established west of the mountains. It arose to meet the increasing needs of the settlements growing around the frontier forts, remote from the seacoast markets and almost without roads and transportation. Early in the nineteenth century, domestic pottery, which had been hauled from Baltimore, sold on the frontier at three levies a gallon, equivalent at this day to seventy-two cents. This was another inducement to supply the demand on the spot. Moreover, the extensive deposits of Quaternary clays on the terraces of the Monongahela furnished abundant and superior material for pottery making.

It is hard to realize the difficulties that beset the potter on the frontier in the early days. His materials for glazes were secured only by the greatest exertions, and their compounding taxed his patience. His colors were ground by hand on stones. Sheet lead secured from chests of tea and oxidized over the fire in an iron pan formed the basis of his lead glaze. Other materials had to be brought long distances over the mountains.

On every hand there was call for the inventive spirit in the potter and for skill in handling all sorts of tools and doing odd jobs. If a tool was needed, there was nothing to do but make it. Brushes of human hair served for decorating the ware; bits of stick were whittled into modeling tools, and objects of various kinds, if they had the proper form, were pressed into service. Clay was to be dug and worked in the rude mill of the potter's manufacture, the masonry kiln was to be laid up, and wood, with which to burn the ware, hauled and chopped. In the shop abounded evidence that the potter was a jack of all trades: the slip pump, carriers for removing the green ware, molds, stamps, and many other articles that he had made with his own hands.

The first pottery made in West Virginia was porous terra cotta covered with a transparent lead glaze. Teapots, cups and saucers, dishes, and other tableware were turned out. Unfortunately, no specimens of this ware remain, but fragments from the site of the old pottery show its character.

Following this, came "red ware" or terra cotta, covered with transparent lead glaze. At this period, about 1800, a number of glazes were used, such as dark brown lead, black iron or manganese, gray "china," greenish gray, and white. The surviving specimens are interesting and beautiful. They show decided artistic merit in the glaze and

a quaintness of form that is pleasing and well worth the study of modern ceramists.

Lead-glaze wares went into disuse on account of a belief that such glazes were not healthful. This was true. It was observed also that the preparation and firing of lead glazes had a bad effect on the health of the potter.

With the disappearance of the ware having a lustrous glaze, there ended a most interesting period of the pottery at Morgantown. The traditions and training that had given form and character to the art during more than fifty-five years and that had produced commendable results, could not survive the introduction of heavy, unresponsive material like stoneware, which was produced in the second period.

At the close of the first period of the Morgantown pottery and the death of the aged potter, John W. Thompson, a few years later, his son Greenland Thompson took charge of the work. The idea which he carried out was the application of natural forms in relief to the exterior of the vessels. The specimens of his work in the United States National Museum consist of a small cream pitcher with an ornamentation of rose buds, leaves, and stems, and a flower vase covered with impressions from the shell of the Brazil nut. Both are of heavy ware, soft gray in color and glazed with salt. This potter made more pretentious pieces, consisting of large garden flower vases, the holder decorated with rose and other floral designs, and the base representing rounded river pebbles or cylinders imitating tree trunks with vines clinging to them.

Vases of this kind were not made for sale, but may be considered as the pastime of the potter and were intended as presents to friends. A small trade was carried on in such small articles as children's banks, pipes, and fat-lamps. But the standard product of the pottery was crocks, jars, jugs, and other desiderata for the housewife. Only rude floral ornamentations in cobalt were applied to the salt-glaze ware.

PLANT OF THE HOMER LAUGHLIN CHINA COMPANY

Another early pottery was established nearly one hundred years ago at Newell in Hancock County. The clay was taken from neighboring hills and the product was a yellow ware. The process of manufacturing was crude; the clay was prepared by boiling in kilns and then wedged by tamping. Afterward enough water was added to make it workable, the pottery being formed by hand. The name "thrower" was given the man who produced the article. This pottery passed out of existence many years ago, but Newell today has the largest earthenware factory in the world, the Homer Laughlin China Company.

The first white ware made in West Virginia was made at Wheeling, nearly fifty years ago. The plant was known as the Wheeling Pottery Company. Since that time the production has increased until now West Virginia is the second largest pottery-producing state in the Union, being surpassed only by Ohio.

If one could visualize the first pottery at Newell and the first one at Morgantown and then visit the present plants, he would be able to form some conception of the great change in this industry. Instead of ware being made by hand he would see it made in plaster of Paris molds, either by jiggering or casting. A jiggered piece of ware is made by placing the mold on the upper side of the article on a wheel, and using a pull-down tool to press the clay to the mold and so adjust it that a uniform thickness is secured for each item. In casting, liquid clay or slip is used. The liquid is poured into plaster of Paris molds and allowed to stand. The mold, being porous, absorbs the water, causing the clay to adhere to the mold. When the desired thickness is reached, the surplus liquid is poured from the mold.

The 1924 West Virginia Blue Book lists twenty-four concerns in this State that manufacture pottery, porcelain, and chinaware. These employ more than six thousand persons and the annual value of their products is more than $11,000,000. However, this industry has been sadly neglected in the State, and its development offers a great opportunity to capitalists.

A small pottery using local clay can supply a demand near at home and possibly in a small way prove a profitable investment to local people. With more capital, larger plants, and experienced potters, there is no reason why a large, profitable stoneware industry should not exist in this State as in other states. The stoneware used in West Virginia should be made at home. The advantages of these valuable clays should be appreciated. Clays for the manufacture of high grade granite ware and china probably do not exist within the limits of this State, but on careful investigation, the quantity of good earthenware and stoneware clays will probably prove to be almost unlimited.

(Read and approved by W. E. Wells, Manager of the Homer Laughlin China Company, Newell, West Virginia.)

POULTRY. In the last few years the poultry industry in West Virginia has manifested a noticeable progressive and co-operative spirit. This is the only state east of the Mississippi River to market eggs under a Federal-State certificate. This means a standardization of eggs under United States grades and a method of marketing to meet public demands.

In 1926, as an incentive to create a permanent outlet for poultry products, the State, through legislative action, established at Parkersburg a poultry demonstration plant, which is under the supervision of the extension division of the West Virginia University Agricultural Department and the United States Department of Agriculture. Through the pooling of eggs of producers in the Ohio Valley, the West Virginia Co-operative Poultry Producers Association has furnished the eggs for this venture. The plant has been highly successful. A new addition has been completed, which includes the egg department, a department for the killing, dressing, and grading of chickens, and a refrigeration department.

The eggs are collected by truck and the products are shipped by truck to Pittsburgh markets. Heretofore, these markets have been closed to West Virginia producers because of the competition of the high-grade eggs from California. The Eastern Panhandle producers are marketing their products in Washington, New York, and Baltimore.

Local markets in West Virginia have offered but little competition. With better roads and better transportation facilities, other local markets have opened, but West Virginia producers still look to the distant markets to afford the best opportunity.

The increase of tourist trade in West Virginia has increased the number of roadside markets.

The average annual egg production in the State is well under 90, but with comparative ease can be increased to 140. Such a condition emphasizes the importance of breeding stock. A State egg-laying contest held in 1927 showed remarkable results and gave the producer an opportunity to locate his profit-makers and to see ways of improving his stock.

The first step taken toward the development of accredited breeding flocks was taken in 1927 when, by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, 12,000 hens were given the blood test for white diarrhea. After the blood test, the accredited flocks are culled, and only male birds from trap-nested stock are used. Such treatment produces a higher standard than is obtained in many states where "accredited" means merely flocks of culled birds.

There is a need in West Virginia for the development of commercial hatcheries. Each year many thousands of chicks are shipped into every section of the State.

The importance of developing fewer breeds is recognized in the State. California and New Jersey have built up their poultry business with White Leghorns and eggs; New England with brown eggs and broilers from Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Premiums are paid in many markets for certain breeds of chickens for broiling and white eggs; in other markets the brown egg is in demand.

It is necessary that West Virginia stress either the egg-laying type or the broiler type with eggs as a side line. The markets sought by the different districts of the State must therefore determine the type of product offered.

The poultry business is worth thirteen million dollars annually to West Virginia. It should continue to grow as a profitable line on every farm in the State and as a paying business on a commercial scale. Poultry is recognized as one of the most economical producers of human food. The industry will develop as the population becomes more concentrated, and it should become one of the most profitable lines of agriculture in West Virginia.

The figures of the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce show that, January 1, 1925, there were on farms in the State 4,349,000 chickens. In 1924, 5,305,000 chickens were raised in West Virginia. In the same year 22,125,000 dozens of eggs were produced.

POULTRY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains headquarters in Parkersburg. It was formed in March, 1928, with ninety-seven members; it now has over three hundred members. This co-operative marketing association operates under an agreement with the West Virginia State Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Extension Division. A State-Federal inspector is located permanently at the plant and all the products are marketed under his inspection.

This organization draws its members from poultry producers and farmers in Wood, Jackson, Roane, Ritchie, Wirt, Tyler, Calhoun, and Pleasants counties. A bimonthly news letter is distributed. This poultry-marketing project was

authorized under the acts of the Legislature in 1927. An appropriation of $25,000 from the Legislature to purchase land and buildings, makes the institution permanent.

POWELL, WILLIAM H., soldier, U. S. A., was born May 10, 1825, in Monmouthshire, South Wales, Great Britain. He emigrated to America in 1830, and engaged in various industrial pursuits in Tennessee and in Wheeling, which was then in Virginia.

In September, 1861, he was commissioned a captain in the army, recruited a company, and reported at Parkersburg. His company became a part of the Second West Virginia Cavalry. This regiment took part in the operations in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia. He was commissioned major in 1862, colonel May 18, 1863, brigadier general October 19, 1864, and brevet major general March 13, 1865, for gallant service during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia and particularly at the battle of Front Royal, Virginia. He was once wounded in action. On July 20, 1890, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service in a raid at Sinking Creek, West Virginia, November 26, 1862, where with twenty men he charged and captured five hundred Confederates, without the loss of a single man.

POWNALL, HETZEL S., Moorefield, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Thomas G. and Virginia (Gaines) Pownall. Born June 11, 1895, in Cumberland, Maryland. Wife, Blanche Price Woolf. Attended the public schools of Cumberland, Alleghany Academy, Cumberland, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and the Tri-State Business College in Cumberland. Came to West Virginia in 1919 and engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Moorefield, in which business he continued until 1928. In 1924, became a member of the Hardy Motor Company, in which he now holds an interest. At present, devotes most of his time to the interests of the Hardy Construction Company, of which he is president. Is a member of the board of directors of the Hardy County Bank. Served as a private in the infantry on the Mexican Border in 1916; was commissioned second lieutenant in the infantry in 1917, first lieutenant in 1918, in the same year captain. Served in France with the 320th Infantry, 80th Division, participating in the battles of Somme, Saint Mihiel, and all three phases of the Argonne. West Virginia representative to the dedication of the American Legion Memorial Building in Paris, and to Fidac Congress in Belgrade, August, 1929. Is commander of the Tenth District of the American Legion, Department of West Virginia. Republican. Episcopalian. Elk. American Legion.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. According to the history of the Presbyterian Church given by Ogilvie, "There are in America thirteen organizations of the Presbyterian and Reformed Order, holding to the Calvinistic system of doctrine. They may be divided into three general classes: (1) those which sprang into existence independently on American soil; (2) those that were planted as branches of the Reformed Church of the Continent, and continued for some time in organic connection with these churches; (3) those which were organized as branches of the Scottish churches, and were long in affiliation with their Scottish parent churches. Of these the first to enter the continent in order of time was the Dutch Reformed. Next came the Scotch and Scotch-Irish population, which, combining with the Presbyterian element within English Puritanism that had found its way into New England, sprang into the strictly so-called Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

The influence of the Presbyterian Church, as a permanent organization, early began to be felt in the land. At a meeting of the General Synod in 1758, a

resolution was adopted that the synods of New York and New Jersey, Philadelphia, Virginia, and the Carolinas be created out of the General Synod. In 1802 a resolution was adopted that the Presbyterians of Hanover, Lexington, and Winchester be constituted a synod to be known as the Synod of Virginia, that the presbyteries of Redstone, Ohio, and Erie be constituted a synod to be known as the Synod of Pittsburgh, and that the southern boundary of the Synod of Pittsburgh be from the mouth of the Scioto River up the Ohio River to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, thence in a line due east to the top of the Allegheny Mountains. These bounds were such as to build up the Presbyterian Church in the territory of West Virginia. The Synod of Virginia was to develop denominational interest in the southern part of western Virginia, and the Synod of Pittsburgh was to look after points where a church organization could be planted. Dr. Power, Dr. Fairchild, and Dr. Stoneroad were faithful in their care of Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, French Creek, and other points. With such careful attention on the southeast, southwest, and northern portions, many churches appeared in western Virginia. From these sections came the settlers of western Virginia. They built up the churches scattered here and there throughout the territory.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, almost the entire body of the Southern Presbyterian Church withdrew their connection from the old General Assembly, and united with the organization of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America. The organization was effected at Augusta, Georgia, December 4, 1861. The second assembly convened at Montgomery, Alabama, May 1, 1862. Since then the meetings have been held at the same time as the meetings of the Northern portion of the church. At the separation, the original body was called upon to make some arrangements with regard to the ministers and churches still retaining connection with the General Assembly.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the church in session at Peoria, Illinois, in 1863, the following resolution was adopted: "That it be recommended that all the ministers in West Virginia south of the southern line of Pennsylvania extended to the Ohio River be detached from their Presbyteries and formed into a new Presbytery to be called the Presbytery of West Virginia, to meet at Parkersburg on the first Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock a. m., to be opened with a sermon by Reverend H. W. Biggs, and the Presbytery be attached to the Synod of Wheeling." On that day the Presbytery of West Virginia was organized with a distinctive work with regard to the State of West Virginia. It was admitted that this seemed like a large work handed over to a very few men, but with the determination to follow out the direction of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of West Virginia was organized. The action of the General Assembly tended to draw lines between the Southern and Northern elements more distinctly in the bounds of the State. From that time the two parties have remained distinctly separate. To give the Presbyterian Church of the State its proper standing, both parties must be considered. The Southern church in West Virginia consists of Greenbrier and Kanawha presbyteries, with some churches in the Winchester Presbytery.

At the first meeting of the Presbytery of West Virginia the following statistics were reported: ministers, 5; members, 422; benevolence funds, $129 and congregational funds, $1,200. Eventually the Presbytery of West Virginia had grown sufficiently to be divided into two presbyteries.

By action of the General Assembly at Buffalo, New York, May 28, 1902, the following resolution was adopted, "We recommend that the Presbytery of Washington be and hereby is divided on the State line, and that those ministers and

—*E. N. Wriston*

WINTER ON BALD KNOB, POCAHONTAS COUNTY

churches which now belong to the Presbytery of Washington that are in the bounds of the State of West Virginia constitute the Presbytery of Wheeling; that the Synod of West Virginia be and hereby is created, to consist of the Presbyteries of Wheeling, Grafton and Parkersburg." According to the direction of the General Assembly, the Synod of West Virginia was organized October 18, 1904.

In the Synod of West Virginia the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has 110 churches and 75 ordained ministers. The membership of the church is placed at 17,756 and the enrollment in the Sunday school at 19,450.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has in the Synod of West Virginia 72 churches and 51 ordained ministers. There are in this synod 15,264 members and 12,855 enrolled in the Sunday school. There is an approximate annual expenditure of $420,067.

(From article by Reverend Dr. James H. Flanagan in *Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia* by J. M. Callahan.)

PRESTON, ALFRED D., Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Walter C. and Sidnie B. Davis Preston. Born at "The Cliffs" near Lewisburg, West Virginia, May 1, 1873. Wife, Blanche Preston Barger. A.B., University of Virginia. Began the practice of law in Fayetteville in 1896; moved to Beckley in 1900 and has practiced there since with the exception of the period from 1909 to 1914, spent in New Orleans, Louisiana. From 1922 to 1926, served as judge of the criminal court of Raleigh County. Received a commission in Battery B, Battalion Washington Artillery, while living in New Orleans. Author of *At the Surgeon's Mercy*. Vice president West Virginia Bar Association in 1904. Democrat. Mason.

PRESTON, BLANCHE PRESTON (Mrs. Alfred D.), Beckley, West Virginia. Artist. Daughter of Dr. Thomas Junius and Octavia Virginia Huddlestun Barger. Married Alfred D. Preston. Studied in the Museum of Art, Cincinnati, and with the Art Students League, New York City. Is a painter of miniatures, having painted many well-known persons in West Virginia and the East. A specimen of her work in miniatures is in the Delgado Museum of Art, New Orleans. Has also done much work in landscapes. Her "Hills of Home" may be seen in the West Virginia Department of Archives and History in Charleston. Was for a number of years author and designer of the annual pageant of the Comus Carnival Organization in New Orleans. Protestant Episcopalian.

PRESTON, D. G., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Physician. Son of S. B. and I. F. Preston. Born in Glade Hill, Virginia, in 1878. Wife, Elsie B. Green. Attended public schools and Roanoke College; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland. Admitted to the practice of medicine in 1907. Was located in McDowell County until 1910, in Kanawha County from 1910 to 1921, and in Stephenson, Virginia, in 1921 and 1922. Since 1923, has practiced in Lewisburg, West Virginia. Democrat. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Pi Kappa Alpha; Phi Beta Pi.

PRESTON COUNTY. Population, 27,996 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration of that year; the same authority estimated an increase to 28,932 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 653.88 square miles. Preston is one of the central northern counties. It is bounded on the north by Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Mason and Dixon's Line forming the boundary; on the east by Garrett County, Maryland; on the south by Tucker and Barbour counties, West Virginia; and on the west by Taylor and Monongalia counties, West Virginia.

Most of Preston County is high, and not a little of it may be classed as moun-

tainous. The principal mountain ridge enters on the extreme southwest from Barbour County, and passes about three miles west of Terra Alta. South of Cheat River this mountain is known as Laurel Ridge and north of it, as Briery Mountain. Over most of the county the ridges have no regularity of form or trend. In many localities, particularly in the region north of Terra Alta, the surface spreads out into high, rolling uplands; and in nearly all sections the tops of the hills and mountains are smooth and the slopes gentle. In some places, however, as in the lower course of Cheat, the streams flow through deep canyons with rugged and precipitous walls.

The Cheat River, which flows north and northwest, dividing the county into two almost equal parts, is the principal watercourse. Its chief tributaries from the east are Big Sandy Creek, Muddy Creek, Roaring Creek, Saltlick Creek, and Wolf Creek. Those from the west are Bull Run, Laurel Run, Greens Run, Morgan Run, Lick Run, Pringle Run, and Buffalo Creek. A large area in the southwest is drained by the headwaters of Deckers Creek, a tributary of the Monongahela emptying at Morgantown, and by Threefork and Sandy creeks, emptying into Tygarts Valley River, the former at Grafton, the latter about eight miles above. Rhine Creek, Snowy Creek, Muddy Creek, and Saltblock Run, all tributaries of the Youghiogheny River, drain a belt of land on the east.

Preston County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose main lines cross the southern part of the county by a winding route but in a general east-to-west direction, touching Terra Alta, Rowlesburg, Tunnelton, and Newburg. Another line of the same company, from Morgantown to a junction with the main line at Rowlesburg, enters from the northwest and serves Masontown, Reedsville, Kingwood, and other important centers. A short line, the Rowlesburg and Southern, is operated in the southern part of the county, from Rowlesburg to Saint George, Tucker County. Another short line is the West Virginia Northern, which operates between Tunnelton and Kingwood. The line of the Preston Railroad crosses the extreme southeastern corner of the county. The county is also served by State Route 7, from Morgantown through Preston to the Maryland line. This route takes a northwest-

—*G. R. Stemple*

ELEPHANT BACK MOUNTAIN NEAR AURORA, PRESTON COUNTY

to-southeast course through the county and touches Masontown, Reedsville, Kingwood, and Terra Alta. State Route 26 enters the county from Pennsylvania at the extreme northeastern corner and passes through the center of the county by way of Brandonville, Albright, Kingwood, and Tunnelton to Fellowsville, where it forms a junction with United States Route 50. United States Route 50 crosses the southern part of the county in a general east-to-west direction, from the Maryland line by way of Aurora, Fellowsville, and Evansville and on to Grafton, Taylor County. State Route 72, not completed, is planned to serve the southern central section of the county and to form a connecting line between United States Route 50, at Macomber, and State Route 58, at Parsons.

Kingwood, the county seat, is located in the central part of the county. It was established as a town by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 23, 1811, with John S. Roberts, Jacob Funk, William Price, James Brown, and Hugh Morgan as trustees. The town was then in Monongalia County, but was designated as the county seat when Preston was formed. It has an elevation of 1,862 feet above sea level, and is located in a section reputed to possess very pure water and a most healthful climate. It is surrounded by a territory noted for its mineral wealth and agricultural possibilities. By road, it is 273 miles from Bluefield, 200 miles from Charleston, 54 miles from Clarksburg, 33 miles from Grafton, 136 miles from Martinsburg, 22 miles from Morgantown, and 121 miles from Wheeling.

The total valuation of property in Preston County as shown by the assessment made during the year 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $16,593,250; personal property, $5,720,550; public utility property, $9,-201,356; total, $31,515,156. The county stands in seventeenth place in point of valuation of property. The average rate of taxation for the county for the year 1928 was $2.65 on each $100 assessed valuation. It is divided into eight magisterial districts: Kingwood, Valley, Lyon, Reno, Union, Portland, Pleasant, and Grant.

Preston was once an immense forest containing practically all the common hard woods on its lower land, and areas of spruce, white pine, and hemlock along its cold mountain streams and uplands. When the first settlers came into the county open glades scattered here and there in the wilderness attracted their attention. There were glades at Cranesville, at Reedsville, and in the vicinity of Terra Alta, as well as on Sandy Creek and in several other places. Washington speaks of the Sandy Creek glades as having "a pretty appearance, resembling cultivated fields and improved meadows at a distance."

Preston as a highland county is especially adapted to the growing of certain grains and cereals. Marked development of coal and other natural resources has added much to its wealth. The entire western half of the county and a small section on the eastern central border lie within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area. The county has ten seams of minable coal ranging from the Pittsburgh to the Quakerstown veins. Development has been carried on for many years, and a vast amount of coal has been mined and shipped. Geologists estimate that the recoverable coal underlying the county amounts to 3,192,332,424 tons, and its distribution is such that there are two acres of underlying coal for each surface acre. The total coal production for the county for the year ending December 31, 1928, was 1,921,522 tons. Throughout the central and southeastern parts of the county the coal measures disappear and are replaced by Appalachian limestone.

Iron ore in paying quantities and of excellent quality is found in many parts of the county, and numerous furnaces have been operated at different times. The ore yields from 35 to 50 per cent pure iron, and some of the ores are of limestone character so that other ores may be worked with them without the

addition of limestone. Conditions are almost ideal for the development of this natural resource; iron ore, coal, and limestone are found, and coke is made upon the furnace property. All materials necessary to make iron are found here. A sandstone suitable for glass sand is present in considerable quantity, but no great commercial development has been made. Fire clay is also present in the county in quantity and quality to justify commercial development.

Extensive lumber operations are carried on at Albright, Erwin, and Rowlesburg. Portland cement is manufactured at Manheim. Mill flannels are made at Albright. Other manufacturing enterprises are located at other points.

Only a small part of Preston County is unfit for farming purposes. Most of the mountain tops are level and many of them are not so steep as to prevent cultivation entirely to the tops. Although the agricultural interests are varied and the crops are those common to a highland region, much attention is given to the raising of buckwheat, and the yield of this grain is greater than in other parts of the State. Preston County buckwheat is sold throughout the country. Of the 418,483 acres comprising the county, 263,520 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This area was divided into 2,731 farms, all operated by white farmers; 2,516 were operated by owners, 14 by managers, and 201 by tenants. Fair market facilities for the sale of surplus and commercial crops are afforded.

The formation of Preston County was authorized by a bill passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on January 19, 1818. The territory comprising the county was taken from Monongalia, the great mother county of northern West Virginia. The county was named in honor of James Patton Preston, thirteenth governor of Virginia, distinguished soldier of the War of 1812, and one of the patrons of the University of Virginia at its establishment. The county government was organized at the house of William Price, in Kingwood, by the justices of the peace commissioned by the governor, in April, 1818. The justices comprising this court were John Fairfax, Frederick Harst, Hugh Evans, Nathan Matheny, Joseph Mathews, Nathan Ashby, William Sigler, Benjamin Shaw, and Felix Shaw.

The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located at Hopemont, near Terra Alta. This institution has been operated for many years with considerable success.

PRICE, ANDREW, Marlinton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Reverend William T. and Anna L. (Randolph) Price. Born January 28, 1871. Wife, Grace Leigh Clark. Attended public schools; LL.B., College of Law, West Virginia University, 1892. Attorney at law since 1892. Served as postmaster of Marlinton. Is a student of history. Author of *West Virginia Anthology*, *Western Waters*, and *Dreams*, a book of poems. Editor of the Pocahontas *Times*. Democrat. Presbyterian. Kiwanis. Sons of the Revolution. Academy of Science. President of West Virginia Historical Society. Has been president of West Virginia Game and Fish Association.

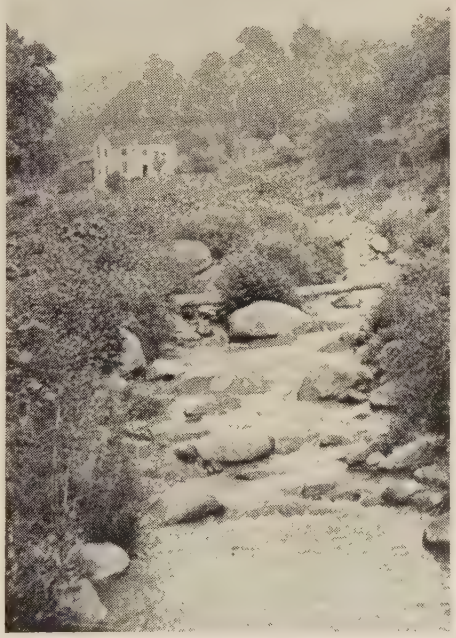
PRICE, CALVIN W., Marlinton, West Virginia. Journalist and publisher. Son of Reverend William T. and Anna L. (Randolph) Price. Born November 22, 1880, in Mount Clinton, Rockingham County, Virginia. Wife, Mabel Milligen. Attended public school in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. At the age of fifteen, began working as an apprentice for the Pocahontas *Times*. Four years later, became a partner in the company and in 1906 became the sole owner of the newspaper, which he now publishes. Democrat. Presbyterian. Odd Fellow; Woodman. Kiwanis. Sons of American Revolution.

PRICE, GEORGE EDMUND, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of George Richard Coale and Catherine (Cunningham) Price. Born November 9, 1848, in Moorefield, Virginia (now

West Virginia). Wife, Sallie Ann Dorsey. Attended private schools in Moorefield and Georgetown College, District of Columbia. Was admitted to the bar in 1871 and practiced for four years in Frederick, Maryland. Moved to Keyser, West Virginia, where he followed his profession until 1890. Has lived in Charleston since 1890 and at present is a member of the firm Price, Smith and Spilman. Member West Virginia Senate from 1883 to 1890; president of the Senate from 1885 to 1888. Counsel for the State in Maryland against West Virginia in United States Supreme Court for settlement of state boundary lines. One of the organizers of the Kanawha National Bank and the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company. President of West Virginia Children's Home Society and the Davis Child Shelter. Democrat. Presbyterian. Edgewood Country Club.

PRICE, NORMAN R., Marlinton, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of William T. and Anna L. (Randolph) Price. Born December 5, 1875, in Harrisonburg, Virginia. Married Jean H. Kinsey (deceased). Attended private and public schools, Baltimore Medical College, and Maryland Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland; received the M.D. degree in 1903. Before attending medical school, conducted a weekly newspaper and worked as a printer in Pocahontas County for eight years. Was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1903 and has practiced continuously since. During the World War, served with the rank of major in the medical corps and was for eighteen months regimental surgeon with the Tenth United States Infantry. For twelve years, was president and member of the Pocahontas County court; for six years was on the council and for four terms was mayor of Marlinton. Independent Democrat. Presbyterian.

PRICE, SAMUEL, lawyer and politician, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 28, 1805, and died January 31, 1877. In early manhood he moved to Preston County and later to Nicholas County, where he was admitted to the bar in 1832. He served as prosecuting attorney of Nicholas and Braxton counties and throughout most of the period from 1837 to 1852 was a delegate to the General Assembly. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions in 1850-51 and 1861, and was president of the second Constitutional Convention of West Virginia. In 1863 he was elected lieutenant governor of Virginia. In 1876 he was appointed United States Senator from West Virginia to complete the unexpired term of Allen T. Caperton.



—*D. M. Steele*
ELZIE CREEK, PRESTON COUNTY

PRICE, WILLIAM E., Hinton, West Virginia. Editor. Son of R. A. and Ruth Boone Price. Born July 11, 1874,

at Organ Cave, West Virginia. Wife, Erma Blackburn. Attended public schools, which training he has supplemented by home study. For thirty years, has been in newspaper work; is now editor and manager of the *Independent-Herald* of Hinton. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Rotary.

PRICE HILL COLLIERY COMPANY, Price Hill, West Virginia, was organized in 1899. Two mines operating in West Virginia at Price Hill. Coal is taken from the Sewell seam. Average annual production from 350,000 to 400,000 tons; 475 employees. The coal is screened and chemically treated. The coal is marketed in the inland East and West and in New England.

PRICHARD, BELVARD JONES, Wayne, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of Dr. William Allen and Samantha (Jones) Prichard. Born June 19, 1856, in Boyd County, Kentucky. Married, first, Catherine Finley (deceased); second, Etta R. Rucker. Attended public schools, the academy in Ashland, Kentucky, National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and Centre College, Danville, Kentucky; awarded degree in law from University of Louisville. Admitted to the bar in 1879. Began practice of law in Greencastle, Indiana. Later practiced in Wayne. Has also devoted time to banking, oil, and gas interests. Organized the Wayne County Bank in 1904, and since has been its president. Is the president of the Southern West Virginia Oil and Gas Corporation, formed by a merger of three companies which he had organized. Organizer of the Big Sandy, East Lynn and Guyan Railroad. Was mayor of Wayne two terms. Elected to the State Senate in 1888. Elected to the Wayne County court in 1916. Has been a member of the House of Delegates. Is Deputy Grand Master of the State Lodge of Odd Fellows and has filled all district offices in the Knights of Pythias.

PRICHARD, MAHADA DORCAS, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of Alfred Sedwick and Eleanor (Cunningham) Prichard. Born in 1881, in Hoodsville, Marion County, West Virginia. Attended public school in Marion County and Fairmont State Normal School; A.B. at West Virginia University; M.A. with diploma Dean of Women, Columbia University. Taught in the graded schools of Fairmont and Rivesville three years; since 1910, has been instructor in history in Fairmont State Normal School; since 1914, has been dean of women. Author of *A Suggested Course in Social Relations for Prospective Teachers,* which has been adopted at the State Normal College. Was one of the founders of the Y. W. C. A. in Fairmont. Republican. Methodist. American Association of University Women. Business and Professional Women's Club. National and State education associations. National and State associations of deans of women. Kappa Kappa Gamma.

PRICKETTS FORT STATE PARK COMMISSION. The commission is nonpartisan. It is sustained by legislative appropriation. It is composed of three members appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. Length of term is four years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The commission is authorized, when funds will be available, to procure by purchase a plot not exceeding ten acres to include the site of Prickett's Fort, Marion County.

PRINCETON, county seat of Mercer County, is situated on the East River, eleven miles north of Bluefield and 118 miles south of Charleston. It is served by the main trunk line of the Virginian Railway, and by five State and two Federal highways. It has three banks, with capital stock and deposits of $6,281,000; two weekly newspapers; two hospitals; a public library; a county

soldiers' and sailors' memorial building; a courthouse; and twelve churches.

The town has one high school and five elementary schools, with separate schools provided for the colored children. A total of eighty teachers are employed for an enrollment of 2,500 students. Three parks consisting of approximately thirty acres are rapidly being developed. Fifteen miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and the water supply is distributed over the entire city by the West Virginia Water Service Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Property within the city is valued at $8,000,000, with a tax rate of 85 cents on the $100 for both real and personal property. The total budget is $68,000, and the total bonded indebtedness $174,000.

Princeton has a population of approximately 11,440. The town was settled in 1826, organized as a village in 1837 and incorporated as a town in 1862. It was named in memory of the battle of Princeton, in which General Hugh Mercer was killed.

(Data furnished by Kiwanis Club. Read and approved by Frank R. Wilson, Mayor of Princeton.)

PRINCETON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This association became an organized body in August, 1927. A board of directors consisting of twelve members directs the activities of the organization. It has a membership of approximately three hundred. Its work is outlined to promote the social, civic, commercial, and industrial welfare of the community.

PRITCHARD, ROBERT H., Weston, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of William L. and Catherine (Devaney) Pritchard. Born April 14, 1892, in Weston, West Virginia. Wife, Pauline Brewster. Attended the public schools of Weston and for three years West Virginia University. Was an instructor in the Weston High School two years. Since 1921 has been editor and publisher of the Weston *Democrat*. Was president of the West Virginia Council of Journalism, 1926-27. During the World War, served as a first lieutenant in the United States infantry, seeing one year's service in France. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. American Legion. Rotary.

PROHIBITION. The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as it now exists in West Virginia is the outgrowth of a movement to that end extending back over a period of fifty years. At first, efforts in this direction resulted only in the organization of various local and national societies to this purpose. By 1883 sufficient interest was aroused to cause the submission of a proposition to the House of Delegates of the Legislature of West Virginia to submit a prohibition amendment to the people. It passed the House by a vote of 59 to 14, but was rejected by the Senate by a vote of 15 to 11. In 1885 a similar proposition passed in the Senate but failed in the House by two votes. Finally, in the election of 1888, an amendment was submitted to popular vote, but was defeated by a majority of approximately 50,000 votes. In spite of continued effort by leaders and various organizations after that time for many years, the only results were to be seen in the power of county courts to refuse licenses and such special city or town charters as gave the right to local option. In 1911, however, the Legislature approved for submission to the people the present prohibition amendment, which was ratified in the general election of 1912 by a majority of 92,342. The law, with such regulations as had then been developed for its execution in a department headed by a State prohibition commissioner, went into effect at midnight June 30, 1914.

PROHIBITION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF. At the general election in 1912, Section 46, of Article VI, of the

Constitution of West Virginia was amended, forbidding the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of malt, vinous, or spirituous liquors, and such. The amendment became effective on July 1, 1914. This was the basis for the organization of what is now known as the State Department of Prohibition.

By a legislative enactment of 1913, known as the "Yost Law", provision was made for the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of this State. This law is now generally known as Chapter 32-A of the Code of West Virginia. By an act of the Legislature of 1921, the present State Department of Prohibition was provided for. Previous to that time the work of the Prohibition Department was carried on by the State tax commissioner, as ex officio State commissioner of prohibition.

The powers and duties of the State commissioner of prohibition and his agents are set forth in Section 15 and 16 of Chapter 32-A of the State code, and other sections contained therein. The duties of the commissioner are: to superintend the enforcement of the provisions of the law relating to and affecting the manufacture, sale, keeping, storing, or offering for sale of liquors, and of the laws connected in any way with the liquor traffic; diligently to inform himself and his agents of all violations of such laws, and either to make report thereof to the prosecuting attorney of the county, or to make complaint of any violations of such laws before the proper court; etc.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AT BUNKER HILL, THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE STATE

The assistants of the department are a number of deputy prohibition commissioners, having charge of certain areas or counties of the State, consisting at present of eight deputy commissioners; a special drug inspector; and numerous enforcement agents scattered throughout the State, who are appointed

by the State commissioner of prohibition. The general work of the department is carried on by the commissioner, a secretary, and one stenographer. The Permit Department has charge of the issuing of permits under Section 4, of Chapter 32-A of the State code, relating to the distribution of alcoholic preparations, such as extracts, including the registration of stills, druggist's permits, and permits issued to physicians, veterinarians, and such.

By section 15, of Chapter 32-A of the State code, the salary of the State commissioner of prohibition is fixed at $5,000. This is provided for in the general appropriation made by the Legislature for salaries. The appropriation for this department made at the 1929 session of the Legislature was $60,700 a year, not including the commissioner's salary. The total amount received and reported to this department from fines, costs, and so forth, imposed by the circuit and criminal courts, and by justices of the peace, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was $94,145.52. This does not include the amount received after the reports had been filed by the justices and circuit clerks on costs and fines which had been assessed, nor does it include the amount received on account of forfeited bonds and that received from the sale of automobiles forfeited to the State and seized while engaged in the transportation of liquor.

All of the offices held under this department are appointive. The commissioners who have held office since the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment and its going into effect on July 1, 1914, are as follows: Fred O. Blue, Walter S. Hallanan, W. G. Brown, Ross Wells, and W. G. Brown (second term).

(Read and approved by Ross Wells, Former State Prohibition Commissioner.)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in West Virginia is the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia from May, 1607, when Reverend Robert Hunt of the Church of England held his first service at Jamestown, until October, 1877, at which time West Virginia was formally set aside as a separate diocese. Little pertaining strictly to the western district is recorded. How soon this church began to acquire a hold upon that mostly uninhabited and, at the best, sparsely settled territory is not known, but there has been preserved a list of nine clergymen who labored in what is now West Virginia from 1700 to 1785.

In the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of 1775, in Richmond, Virginia, we have the first notice of any delegate from West Virginia, when, for the last time, the original undivided Diocese of Virginia met in Staunton. During that time Bishops Madison, Moore, Meade, Johns, and Whittle lived and labored.

The membership of churches and the number of ministers increased very slowly. In 1842, there were 6 ministers in what is now West Virginia; in 1853 there were 13 and 636 communicants; in 1877 there were 15 and 1033 communicants.

The Episcopal Church of Virginia began with the settlement of the first colony in Jamestown, Virginia, 1607. She had to labor under great disadvantages during the whole period of her early existence, on account of her connection with the Government and the Church of England. In early days, America was largely settled by those who, for various reasons, had left, or were leaving, the Church of England. In asserting the cause of popular rights and liberties against the crown, in the time of Elizabeth (1558-1603), of James I (1603-1625), and of Charles I (1625-1649), because of the connection of church and state, many persons came to look upon the church as their enemy, and to make it, as well as the state, the object of their assaults. This is not strange, for the great principles of religious liberty were not at the time understood, either by those who remained in the Church of

England or by those who left. The Bishop of London was in charge of the church in Virginia, but his superintendence was, of necessity, only nominal. Therefore, for about 180 years, the Episcopal Church in Virginia, as elsewhere in the country, followed a system of which the constitution required such a head as a bishop, but which was actually without it. The church everywhere suffered for lack of this office, which is indispensable to the most important parts of her ecclesiastical administration and discipline.

The clergy necessarily came from England, for there was no bishop here to confirm and ordain. As the Revolution approached, dissatisfaction with the mother country grew, and with it, naturally, dissatisfaction with the mother church. Since the clergy came from England, many of them showed attachment for the King, and this subjected the church to suspicion, notwithstanding the fact that prominent laity in the state—the Washingtons, the Lees, the Henrys, the Pendletons, the Masons, the Nelsons, the Meades, the Mercers, the Harrisons, and the Randolphs—were ardent patriots. Of the fifty-five signers of the Declaration of Independence, thirty-five were Episcopalians. This state of things was common throughout the country.

When the Revolutionary War began, Virginia in sixty-one counties contained 95 parishes, 164 churches and chapels, and 91 clergymen. The church came out of the war with a large number of churches destroyed, with 23 of her parishes extinct, with 34 destitute of all service, with only 28 out of 91 clergy remaining and with them subject to suspicion.

In 1790 Dr. Madison was consecrated in England as Bishop of Virginia, and the church began at length to spread through that part of the old state now known as West Virginia. Because of the great extent of the territory and the imperfect means of communication, time and again, in the interest of better supervision, a proposal was made to divide the diocese. Finally, in 1877, this was accomplished.

The following figures show the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in West Virginia in forty years.

	1878	1928
Clergy	14	55
Churches and Chapels	22	95
Rectories	10	43
Parish Houses	0	29
Communicants	1112	8334
Sunday School Enrollment	878	3947
Total Contributions	$10,000	$355,203.45

(From article by the late George W. Peterkin, Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia. Statistics by the Rt. Rev. W. L. Gravatt, Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL. The council is non-partisan, non-political, and self-sustaining. It is composed of the commissioner of health, ex officio, and six physicians, graduates of regular medical schools and appointed by the governor. The length of term is four years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Offices are located at the State capitol with the commissioner of health as secretary. The council is authorized to make rules and regulations, approve appointments of qualified local health authorities; examine all applicants; and license those qualified to practice medicine and surgery. It is authorized also to refuse or to revoke certificates for cause. Two chiropractors are associated with the council for the examination of applicants to practice chiropractic. The board elects its own officers except the secretary.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF. The Department of Public Safety (State Police), established March 31, 1919, by an act of the Legislature, is under the direction of a superintendent appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The salary is $5,000 a year. The organization consists of 165 employees which compose four companies of State police located as follows: Co. A—

Shinnston; Co. B—Williamson; Co. C—Beckley; and Co. D—Parkersburg. Department headquarters are in Charleston. The department has no earnings other than from fines imposed, costs assessed, property confiscated, and property recovered and returned to its owners, which earnings amounted to $743,167.76 for the year ending December 31, 1927. Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, amounted to $412,500.

The superintendent of the department appoints a deputy, a chief clerk who is a competent bookkeeper, and two clerks, one of whom is a stenographer. He appoints and equips a Department of Public Safety, which consists of four companies or platoons, each platoon to be composed of one captain, one lieutenant, one first sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, and a number of privates, not less than thirty or more than fifty-five at any time. Each member of the department except the superintendent, bookkeeper, and clerks gives bond for faithful performance of duty.

The governor may at his discretion muster out or discharge any platoon. In such case, the officers and members of the company deliver to the superintendent all property and equipment belonging to the State and are given an honorable discharge signed by the superintendent.

Wherever possible, preference in appointments is given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States army and navy. Members of companies must be not less than twenty-one years of age or more than forty-five, must be able to ride horseback, must be of sound constitution and of good moral character, and must pass the required mental and physical examinations. All members of the department are appointed for two years.

Suitable arms and weapons, suitably equipped horses or other conveyances when needed, and proper uniforms are provided for all members of companies.

Local headquarters are established and maintained at such places in West Virginia as the superintendent deems suitable to render the department most efficient for preserving the peace, protecting property, preventing crime, apprehending criminals, and carrying into effect all other duties of the department.

The superintendent, the deputy, and each member of the Department of Public Safety are authorized and empowered to make arrests, anywhere within the State, of persons charged with the violation of any law of the State or of the United States and, when a witness to the offense or crime, to arrest without warrant; to arrest and detain all persons suspected of the commission of felony or misdemeanor when complaint is made and warrant is issued for arrest, all such persons to be brought forthwith before the proper tribunal for examination and tried in the county where the offense was committed; to serve criminal process issued by any court or justice of the peace, but not to serve civil process; to co-operate with local authorities in detecting and in apprehending persons engaged in or suspected of crime or misdemeanor.

Members of the department are created forest patrolmen, game and fish wardens, and deputy prohibition officers, to perform all duties and exercise all powers of such officers, and to apprehend and bring before the proper court or justice of the peace any one violating the law. The Department of Public Safety is subject to the call of the commissioner of prohibition to aid the Department of Prohibition in apprehending any person violating the prohibition laws. Members of the department may serve and execute properly issued warrants for the arrest of persons and the search of premises. They have all powers conferred by law upon a sheriff, a constable, or any other peace officer of the State, except in civil matters.

Members of the department having reason to suspect a violation of the law, make complaint in writing before any

court or officer having jurisdiction, procure a warrant for the offender, execute the warrant, and bring the offender before the proper tribunal.

Members of the department may not interfere with rights or property except for the prevention of crime; must not take part in any political caucus, committee, primary, assembly, or convention, or in any general or special election, except to cast his vote. No member may be ordered to duty at or near a voting precinct during an election or remain near the precinct except to cast his vote. For violation of this provision, he is dismissed from the force.

A board of two commissioners, who are appointed by the governor and who may not hold any other elective or appointive office in the State, reviews all cases of appeal from the findings of the superintendent in charges filed against any member of the department and in all cases of dismissal or suspension. If one of the commissioners considers the charges and the proof supporting the charges as proper grounds for suspension, the accused member is suspended until fair trial is held.

Any officer or member of the department, upon presentation of evidence of his official character to any transportation officer or manager, may demand transportation free of charge anywhere within the State. Likewise, all prisoners in charge of members of the department may be so transported. Claims for such transportation are presented to and examined, audited, and allowed by the superintendent, and are paid as all claims against the State are paid.

The superintendent collects statistics and distributes information throughout the State, and co-operates with the State superintendent of schools and other educational agencies in the State. He secures the naturalization and Americanization of all foreign-born inhabitants. He attempts to maintain harmony between the employers of labor and their employees, and, to this end, may call upon public speakers from any State institution. He is authorized to hold public meetings at any place in the State where he deems such meetings advisable to carry out the spirit of this duty.

The following men have held the office of superintendent in the Department of Public Safety:

Jackson Arnold	1919-1925
R. E. O'Connor	1925-1929
H. L. Brooks	1929-

(Data furnished by R. E. O'Connor, Former Superintendent of the Department of Safety.)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. This commission, established by an act of the Legislature in 1913, amended in part in 1915, 1921, and 1925, is composed of three commissioners appointed by the governor for a term of six years, so arranged that the term of one member expires every two years. The salary is $6,000 a year. Twenty persons are employed by the commission.

The general powers and duties of the commission are concisely stated in a provision of the law creating it, which gives it power to investigate the methods and practices of all public service corporations subject to regulation by it and to require them to conform to the laws of the State and to such lawful rules, regulations, and orders as are made by the commission. The following businesses, when carried on wholly within the State, are subject to regulation by the commission: common carriers, railroads, street railroads, express companies, sleeping car companies, freight lines, car companies; toll bridges, wharves, ferries, and steam and other boats engaged in the transportation of freights or passengers, (except motor vehicles); telegraph and telephone companies and pipe line companies for the transportation of oil, gas, or water; gas companies, electric lighting companies and municipalities furnishing gas or electricity for lighting, heating, or power purposes; hydro-electric companies for the generation and transmission of light,

heat, or power; and water companies and municipalities furnishing water.

The chief duties of public service corporations, to which the commission is empowered to require them to conform, are (1) the establishment and maintenance of adequate and suitable facilities for rendering safe, sufficient, convenient, and continuous service to the public, without preference or discrimination; (2) the establishment and maintenance of just and reasonable charges, tolls, fares, and rates for the service rendered, to be charged and collected uniformly from all persons for like services rendered, and the keeping open for public inspection of schedules stating such charges, these charges not to be changed except after notice to the public and the commission, and then only if the proposed changes are justified by the facts and circumstances surrounding the service being rendered.

In order that it may require public service corporations, including municipalities furnishing public utility service, to discharge their legal duties and refrain from acts forbidden by law, the commission is specially authorized to investigate all complaints for which there appear to be reasonable grounds, and, after a hearing of all the facts, to change or prohibit any practice or method of service found to be unjust and unreasonable; also to investigate without complaint the propriety of any proposed change in rates, fares, or charges, or regulation of practice affecting them, and, pending such investigation, to defer the use of the proposed rates; to prescribe classifications of accounts for public service corporations, and to require reports of their operations, including financial transactions. The commission is authorized to compel obedience to its lawful orders by mandamus or injunction proceedings in any circuit court having jurisdiction or in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

A PIONEER HOME IN PLEASANTS COUNTY

The Water Power Act of 1915 empowers the commission to issue permits to hydro-electric companies to supervise the building of dams for hydro-electric purposes and to regulate the issuance of securities for financing such enterprises.

The work of the commission has been developed by the establishment of (1) rules and regulations prescribing standards of service for water, gas, and electric companies; (2) classifications of accounts for railway, telephone, water, gas, electric, and other utilities, and forms of reports, to enable the commission and the public to be informed concerning their actual operation; (3) uniform rules for the filing and posting of

schedules of rates, rules, and regulations for all public utility service, and (4) rules of practice and procedure to simplify and make uniform the methods of hearing complaints, investigating rates and charges, and the making of remedial orders. The magnitude of the work is indicated by the fact that within West Virginia the gross earnings of public service corporations under the commission's jurisdiction are over $250,000,000 a year.

The organization of the commission is as follows: (1) Secretary's office in charge of the secretary and necessary clerical assistants, including a staff of shorthand reporters to enable the commission to keep a complete record of each case heard by it. This department is the chief administrative arm of the commission. It handles all correspondence, maintains complete files of tariffs or rates, records all orders and judgments of the commission, and is the custodian of all official records. There are distributed from the secretary's office copies of all formal decisions made by the commission and an annual report made to the governor containing the acts and proceedings of the commission and tabulations, in statistical form, of reports and statements made to it by public service corporations subject to its jurisdiction.

(2) Engineering department in charge of expert engineers, whose services are available to the commission and to the public for the investigation of matters involving technical questions of utility operation and the application of rates for various forms of utility service, and for the making and checking of valuation reports of public utility property. The engineering department inspects and tests the meters used by utilities for measuring utility service, and is authorized to require the removal of devices found to be inaccurate.

(3) Statistical department in charge of expert accountants, whose services are likewise available to the commission and the public for the investigation of the financial affairs of public service corporations, the auditing of their books, and the making of detailed reports of the condition thereof. This department supervises the keeping of accounts by utility companies in accordance with the uniform classifications of accounts prescribed by the commission.

(4) Railway department, which includes an expert railway rate clerk familiar with freight tariffs, whose duties include the investigation of all matters involving intrastate freight rates and the preparation of data for use before the Interstate Commerce Commission in freight rate cases in which the State is interested; also an inspector and special railway examiner for the investigation of complaints against common carriers regarding facilities or service.

(5) Legal department in charge of an attorney appointed by the governor. The attorney, together with the attorney-general, acts as adviser to the commission and performs such other legal services as the governor directs, in representing the people in matters under the jurisdiction of the commission.

(Read and approved by I. Wade Coffman, Chairman, Public Service Commission.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES ASSOCIATION OF WEST VIRGINIA maintains headquarters at 514 Charleston National Bank Building, Charleston. It was founded in 1915. It includes electric, water, telephone, electric railway, and artificial gas companies and now has a membership of about 75. One convention is held annually. It publishes the *West Virginia Utilities Clip Sheet* and various bulletins and pamphlets.

PUBLISHERS AND EMPLOYING PRINTERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains headquarters in Elkins. It was established in 1921 for the advancement of the printing industry, better business methods, and closer co-operation among the printers of the State. About 150

members belong to the organization. Contact is maintained by field work, and an annual meeting is held at the call of the executive committee.

PUGH, AMOS L., Capon Bridge, West Virginia. Banker and legislator. Son of Lemuel and Elizabeth A. Pugh. Born January 23, 1853, in Park's Hollow, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Alma E. Garvin. Attended subscription schools three months in a year from 1860 to 1868, and public schools three months in a year from 1868 to 1873; also attended Eastman Business School at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1874. Was deputy sheriff of Hampshire County, 1873-88, and sheriff four terms between 1893 and 1920. Member of the West Virginia Legislature, 1887-90; member of the board of regents of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, 1888-92. Has been president of the First National Bank of Romney since its organization in 1910. Democrat. Methodist.

PURE OIL COMPANY, principal offices in Chicago, Illinois, and State offices in Dawes, West Virginia, are the producers and manufacturers of Purol gasoline, Tiolene motor oil, and a complete line of petroleum products. It has one refinery in State, at Cabin Creek, Kanawha County, established in 1917, which has an annual capacity of 1,100,000 barrels of crude oil. The oil produced is supplied from two extensive oil fields in the State, one at Dawes, Kanawha County, and the other about eighteen miles east of Parkersburg. It markets its products throughout the State, both retail and wholesale. There are 554 employees in the State. It also produces oil in most of the oil-producing states east of the Rocky Mountains and operates refineries in Ohio, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma, with complete marketing and transportation facilities. Its products are marketed in every state east of the Rocky Mountains.

PURINTON, DANIEL BOARDMAN, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Reverend Jesse M. Purinton, D.D., and Nancy (Lyon) Purinton. Born February 15, 1850, in Etam, Preston County, West Virginia. Wife, Florence A. Lyon. Attended Georges Creek Academy; A.B. and A.M., West Virginia University; Ph.D., University of Nashville; LL.D., Denison University. Was instructor in the preparatory department at West Virginia University from 1873 to 1878; professor of logic in West Virginia University from 1878 to 1880; professor of mathematics from 1880 to 1884; professor of metaphysics from 1885 to 1889; vice president and acting president of West Virginia University from 1881 to 1882; president of Denison University from 1890 to 1901; president of West Virginia University from 1901 to 1912; president emeritus since 1912. Author of *Christian Theism*, 1889 and 1899, and a booklet of college songs; was assistant editor of *Gospel Light*, a book of sacred songs; has contributed about forty songs to hymnals. Served as councilman and acting mayor of Morgantown; as president of the Baptist Convention of West Virginia; as chairman of the Educational Committee of the International Sunday School Association, as president of the West Virginia Sunday School Association, as conference director of the World's Sunday School Association, and for many years as member of the Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association, and as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Broaddus College. Republican. Baptist. Phi Beta Kappa.

PURINTON, EDWARD EARLE, Morgantown, West Virginia. Author. Son of Dr. Daniel Boardman and Florence (Lyon) Purinton. Born April 24, 1878, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Unmarried. Was graduated from Doane Academy, Granville, Ohio, in 1895; A.B., Denison University, Granville, 1899; degree of Doctor of Natural Philosophy conferred upon him by the American

School of Naturopathy, New York City. Is known as educator, hygienist, psychologist, efficiency analyst and organizer, director of national research in many different fields, lecturer to various organizations, counselor on personal problems, and author. Began his career as instructor in Doane Academy in 1900. Since that time has held many positions: as editorial councilor to O. J. Gude Company; manager, Long Island Health Home; editor, *Center Magazine;* consulting and contributing editor, *Independent Magazine;* special contributor, *Office Economist, Herald of Health, Hoggson Bank Magazine, Psychology Magazine,* and *Nature's Path;* producer of efficiency analyses and reports on United States Steel Corporation, National City Bank, National Cash Register Company, Western Electric Company, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Du Pont Chemical Works, Wanamaker Stores, and Statler Hotels. Author of: *Efficient Living; How to Be Happy; The Triumph of the Man Who Acts; Mail Efficiency Course;* and many other books, pamphlets, and services. Republican. Baptist and Theosophist. National Institute of Social Sciences. American Academy of Political and Social Science. Sigma Chi.

—*J. S. Lakin*

MOUNTAIN LAUREL

PURSGLOVE COAL MINING COMPANY, principal offices at 1508 Union Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio, was organized in 1920. The mine office is at Pursglove, West Virginia. Four mines in State. Coal is mined from the Sewickley and Pittsburgh seams. Annual production covering the last five years, 1,100,000 tons; 600 men employed. Coal is marketed in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and the Northwest. Latest modern improved equipment is used in the preparation of the coal. Company owns a dock at Superior, Wisconsin, where 200,000 tons of coal shipped from these mines, are handled annually.

PUTNAM COUNTY. Population, 17,531 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enrollment taken in 1920; later surveys and estimates made by the same authority do not indicate a great increase. The land area of the county is 355.30 square

miles. Putnam is located in the southwestern part of the State, one of the second tier of counties from the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by Mason and Jackson counties; on the east by Kanawha and Lincoln counties; on the south by Lincoln County; and on the west by Lincoln, Cabell, and Mason counties.

The county is hilly throughout, except in the broad bottoms of the Great Kanawha River and in the narrow bottoms of some of its tributaries and the tributaries of Mud River. A peculiar depression in the surface, known as Teays Valley, extends westward across the southern end of the county from the Great Kanawha River to the Mud River in Cabell County. This almost level belt of land, which contains from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of land, was doubtless once the channel of the Great Kanawha. Before the ice age, scientists believe, the Great Kanawha and the Big Sandy formed a river which flowed northward through the Scioto Valley and discharged its waters into the Great Lakes.

The Kanawha River flows northwestward, passing not far from the center of the county. Its principal tributaries from the north are Eighteenmile Creek, emptying at the Mason County line; Buffalo Creek, four miles below Winfield; Guano Creek, four miles above Winfield; and Pocatalico River, emptying about four miles below the Kanawha County line. The southern tributaries of the Kanawha River are Little Hurricane Creek and Hurricane Creek, emptying about one and one-half miles and three miles, respectively, below Winfield; and Twentymile Creek, emptying about two miles above Buffalo. A comparatively small area on the south is drained by Trace Fork and other tributaries of Mud River, and a small area on the west is drained by Eighteenmile Creek, a direct tributary of the Ohio.

The county is served by the main east-to-west line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which crosses the southern end. Hurricane is the chief town in Putnam served by this system. The lines of the New York Central system follow the Great Kanawha Valley through the county, serving Buffalo, Red House (opposite Winfield), and Nitro. The county is served, in its southern part, by United States Route 60 (Midland Trail, the great east-to-west highway across southern West Virginia). State Route 19 parallels the left bank of the Kanawha through the county, from Point Pleasant to Charleston. State Route 17 will eventually parallel the right bank, but has been completed only from Winfield to its junction with United States Route 60 near Saint Albans. State Route 34, partially complete, will serve the northeastern section and will also connect Route 19, from Red House, and Route 2 at Kenna, Jackson County. The southern extension of this highway, also uncompleted, will connect Route 17 at Winfield with United States Route 60 at Hurricane.

Winfield, the county seat, is located on the Great Kanawha River in the central part of the county. It was laid out as a town in 1848, the site having been designated as the seat of justice upon the organization of the county. It takes its name from General Winfield Scott, then winning fame as the commanding general of the American Forces in the war with Mexico. The magisterial district in which the town is located perpetuates the surname of this distinguished soldier. The town has an altitude of approximately 570 feet above sea level. By road, it is 26 miles from Charleston, 159 miles from Bluefield, 353 miles from Martinsburg, 32 miles from Point Pleasant, and 207 miles from Wheeling.

The total value of property in Putnam County as returned at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation was as follows: real estate, $7,092,510; personal property, $2,588,839; public utility property, $5,495,100; total, $15,176,449. The average rate of taxation for the county in 1928 was $2.46 on each $100 assessed valuation. The six magisterial districts of the county are Buffalo,

Curry, Poca, Scott, Teays Valley, and Union.

Development of coal has taken place in the eastern part and of oil and gas in the western and extreme southern parts. Pittsburgh coal is present in a considerable area north of the Great Kanawha and commercial development has been carried on for many years. It is estimated that the coal reserve of this county amounts to 433,090,336 tons. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 433,767 tons. Though confined principally to the southern section as an extension of the noted Griffithsville field in Lincoln County, the oil and gas development is of considerable extent.

Farming is the principal reliance of the people of Putnam. The broad river bottoms make splendid farms and produce magnificent crops. The rich rolling hill lands are cultivated without great difficulty. Putnam is noted for its tobacco crops and the quality of tobacco produced. This industry is of such proportions that a great warehouse is maintained at Hurricane for the sale of leaf tobacco, and that point is one of the centers of the tobacco market.

The total land area of Putnam County is approximately 214,040 acres. Of this area 178,956 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. The farm area was divided into 2,053 farms, all operated by white farmers; 1,606 were operated by owners, 3 by managers, and 444 by tenants. Easy and accessible markets are available for all surplus or commercial farm crops.

The formation of Putnam County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 1, 1848, and the territory comprising it was taken from the counties of Kanawha, Cabell, and Mason. It takes its name from General Israel Putnam, of Connecticut, a distinguished soldier of the American Revolution.

The formal organization of the county government was effected on May 22, 1848, at the residence of Talleyrand P. Brown, on the site of present Winfield, with the following justices composing the court: Matthew D. Brown, Alexander W. Handley, John C. Thomas, Sr., Mahlon S. Morris, Lawrence A. Washington, Lewis S. Boling, John Morgan, John Ruffner, William A. Alexander, and James Smith.

PYLE, S. G., Middlebourne, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Benjamin L. and Mary Pyle. Born March 13, 1863, in Alma, Tyler County, West Virginia. Married, first, Ida E. Haymond; second, Mrs. V. C. Leyenberger. Attended the public schools in Tyler County, Fairmont State Normal School, and West Virginia University. Served as county superintendent of schools in Tyler County and as deputy sheriff and sheriff of Tyler County. Was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in the 1893 and 1895 sessions. Was cashier of the Tyler County State Bank, Sistersville, for eight years. Is president of First National Bank, Middlebourne, and of the Inland Telephone and Telegraph Company; director in the First Tyler Bank and Trust Company, in the Tyler Traction Company, and in the Tyler Land Company, all of Sistersville, and in the Standard Sand and Gravel Company of Wheeling. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Elk.

—*T. J. Haymond*

Reynolds Gap near Moorefield

R

RADENBAUGH, FRANCES I., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Daughter of Jacob and Philippina (Miller) Radenbaugh. Born on a farm near Williamstown, Wood County, West Virginia. Attended rural school in Wood County; received some private instruction; studied law in the law offices of Van Winkle and Ambler in Parkersburg. For a number of years, was law stenographer in the offices of this same firm. Was admitted to the bar in 1923 and immediately began practice in Parkersburg. Has been commissioner of school lands for Wood County since 1925. Elected to the House of Delegates from Wood County in 1928. Republican. Order of Eastern Star. Business and Professional Women's Club. Y. W. C. A. Wood County and West Virginia bar associations.

RAILROADS. Fifty-four steam railway companies, interstate and intrastate, operate in West Virginia. The total value of their properties, as fixed by the Board of Public Works for purposes of taxation for the year 1928, was $274,286,000. The assessed valuation of the interstate railroads amounted to $267,275,000 of this sum, and that of the intrastate railroads amounted to $7,011,000. Their total mileage is 7,023.21 miles.

Six of these fifty-four companies, all in interstate operation, are assessed for approximately 93 per cent of the entire steam railroad assessment in West Virginia, these six being the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the New York Central, the Norfolk and Western, the Virginian, and the Western Maryland. Their total valuation for assessment is $255,450,000. Practically all the intrastate roads are lateral lines that serve as feeders to the trunk lines.

The railroads, interstate and intrastate, have been primarily responsible for the internal industrial development of the State, and, by paying annually millions of dollars to thousands of employees in their service in West Virginia, are themselves, great contributors to the State's growth and prosperity.

The development of the vast natural resources in this State was for a long time retarded because of inadequate transportation. That defect has been overcome, however, and now a great network of modern rail highways covers every part of West Virginia, and makes available to the world the timber and agricultural products and the coal and ore of the State.

The Baltimore and Ohio is West Virginia's oldest railroad line. The corner stone of this railroad was laid in Baltimore, July 4, 1828, by Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The track was closed and the last spike driven at Rosby's Rock, eighteen miles east of Wheeling, December 24, 1852. On the evening of January 1, 1853, the president of the road, with invited guests from Maryland and Virginia, arrived in Wheeling, having been carried there by the first through train from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River. The construction of the branch from Grafton to Parkersburg was commenced in December, 1852, was taken over by the Baltimore and Ohio in December, 1856, and was completed for operation in July, 1857.

The building of this railroad almost at once started a marked development in

the western section of Virginia. Wheeling in 1820 had a population of 1,567 and in 1860, of 13,986. The Baltimore and Ohio was for many years the only through route from east to west. It brought in new people. The small settlements along the line grew into cities. Factories which sprang up grew eventually into large industries, and the products of mine, forest, and farm found an outlet that resulted in rapid expansion.

This early railroad enabled a mountain and valley people scattered over a large area, to be brought together with an intermingling of interests. The consequent community spirit resulted in a unity of the population and in a greater prosperity in the region destined to form a state.

The Ohio River Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio was incorporated as the Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Charleston Railway Company in 1881. It was completed to Parkersburg in 1884, was opened to Point Pleasant in January, 1887, and to Guyandotte in 1888, where connection was made with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The line between Clarksburg and Weston was first built as a narrow gauge line and was opened in 1877. The line from Weston to Buckhannon was completed in 1882, and the one from Weston to Richwood, in 1901; the West Virginia Short Line from Clarksburg to New Martinsville in 1901; the branch between Fairmont and Clarksburg, July 15, 1890; the line from Grafton to Philippi in 1883 and extended to Belington in 1887. That part of the Fairmont, Morgantown, and Pittsburgh Railroad in West Virginia, built in 1884-1886, was opened for operation by the Baltimore and Ohio in 1886. The first fifteen miles of the Romney-Moorefield-Petersburg Branch from Green Spring to Romney was completed to Romney in 1884, and from Romney to Petersburg in 1909-1910. The Coal and Coke Railroad, from Elkins to Charleston, was opened in 1906. The total main track mileage of the Baltimore and Ohio in this State is 1,413.53 miles or 35.4 per cent of the total main track mileage of the system. Including all tracks, the company has in this State a total of 2,359.6 miles of track.

A second trunk line across the State, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, was completed January 29, 1873. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, C. R. Mason drove the last spike on the east end of the bridge over New River at Hawk's Nest in Fayette County. W. C. Wickham, president of the road, with invited guests was present, waiting to proceed to the west. Reverend J. William Jones, who had been chaplain on the staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson, delivered the address. The train then proceeded to Huntington, where that night a great city-wide demonstration was held to celebrate the event. One of the features of the celebration was the pouring into the Ohio River of a barrel of James River water, brought from Richmond, Virginia.

The Chesapeake and Ohio had its origin in the charter of a company granted by the General Assembly of Virginia on February 18, 1836, for the purpose of building a branch road called the Louisa Railroad, from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad through Louisa County, Virginia. It was completed from Hanover Junction, now Doswell, to Louisa Courthouse, a distance of thirty-six miles. Subsequently at different times, as the company secured the means under several acts of the Legislature this railroad was extended, in short sections, to the eastern base of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west, and to the city of Richmond on the east. On February 2, 1850, its name was changed to the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

The idea of uniting the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with those of the Ohio River, originally conceived by George Washington when he was surveying on the banks of the Great Kanawha River, then took definite form in an effort to secure a rail connection. The state of

Virginia, on its own account, constructed a road through the Blue Ridge Mountains from the eastern to the western base, and authorized an extension to Covington, Virginia. In the spring of 1861 the Virginia Central Railway was operating a line from Richmond, Virginia, to Jackson River, ten miles east of Covington. In the meantime, the state of Virginia, through its Board of Public Works, undertook the construction of a road from Covington to the Ohio River, to be known as the Covington and Ohio Railroad. This work was interrupted by the Civil War. With the formation of West Virginia, in 1863, the ownership of that portion of the Covington and Ohio, then partially constructed, lying within the territorial limits of West Virginia, was considered to have passed to this State. When the war was over, Virginia and West Virginia united in efforts which resulted in combining the Virginia Central and the Covington and Ohio, in 1868, under the name of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the completion of the road westward to Huntington. There was a receivership in 1876. Following reorganization, the road emerged in 1878 as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. In 1880 the road was extended to Newport News, Virginia, and in 1882, to Phoebus, Virginia. Another receivership followed in 1888, but reorganization was effected within a few months, and in that same year the company acquired control of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, extending from Richmond to Clifton Forge, along the James River.

In the meantime, it had been extended westward from Huntington to the Big Sandy River, and there it established connection for service to Cincinnati and the West and South. In later years the company has acquired control of lines that

give it direct entrance into Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and, through the completion in 1926 of a new road from Gregg to Valley Crossing, Ohio, into Columbus and Toledo.

The Chesapeake and Ohio has built or purchased a number of subsidiary lines and branches that penetrate into the richest coal and timber regions of West Virginia. A considerable portion of its traffic is made up of coal from West Virginia, destined for shipment to tidewater at Hampton Roads through Newport News, Virginia, or for the Great Lakes through Toledo.

The present line of the Chesapeake and Ohio extends from the termini at Washington, D. C., Old Point Comfort, Newport News, and Norfolk, Virginia, on the east, through the tidewater, agricultural, and Piedmont regions of Virginia, over the Blue Ridge Mountains, through the Shenandoah Valley and across the Alleghenies to West Virginia. It winds along the banks of the Greenbrier, the New, and the Great Kanawha rivers until it comes to the Ohio and then parallels that stream until it reaches the Kentucky state line. Then it goes on through the blue-grass region of that state and over its fertile lands to Louisville. Another line branches at Limeville into Ohio and pierces the rich agricultural and industrial sections of that state. One line runs north through the state, by Columbus and Toledo, and another goes on by way of Cincinnati, over a northwestern route that cuts straight across Indiana to Chicago.

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company operates 1,199.44 miles of track across the southern, southwestern, and northeastern edges of West Virginia. Its main line, which runs from Norfolk and Lambert Point, Virginia, the eastern terminus on the port of Hampton Roads, enters the State several miles east of Oakvale in Mercer County, runs west to Bluefield, and thence through the vast coal fields of the south and southwest. It leaves the State at Kenova and extends beyond into Ohio to Cincinnati and Columbus, the western termini. The line running from Roanoke, Virginia, to Hagerstown, Maryland, crosses the northeastern edge of West Virginia, from Rippon to Shepherdstown.

The railroad first entered the State May 21, 1883, with the completion of its New River division, which ran from New River Depot (now New River) through the southwestern part of Mercer County and into the coal fields at Pocahontas, Virginia. Between 1884 and 1887, the company built the Bluestone Extension, the extension from Mill Creek (now Maybeury) to Elkhorn, and started construction in 1890 on its Ohio Extension, from Elkhorn to Ironton, Ohio, approximately 195 miles, which was opened in November, 1892. With the coming of the railroad, this section of West Virginia was changed from a veritable wilderness to a rich and prosperous country.

The first car of coal produced on the Norfolk and Western was loaded at Pocahontas on March 12, 1893. Coal production on the railroad in West Virginia has grown from 70,000 tons in 1883 to 34,788,114 tons in 1926. The company now employs in the State 6,000 persons and in 1927 had a payroll of approximately $8,200,000.

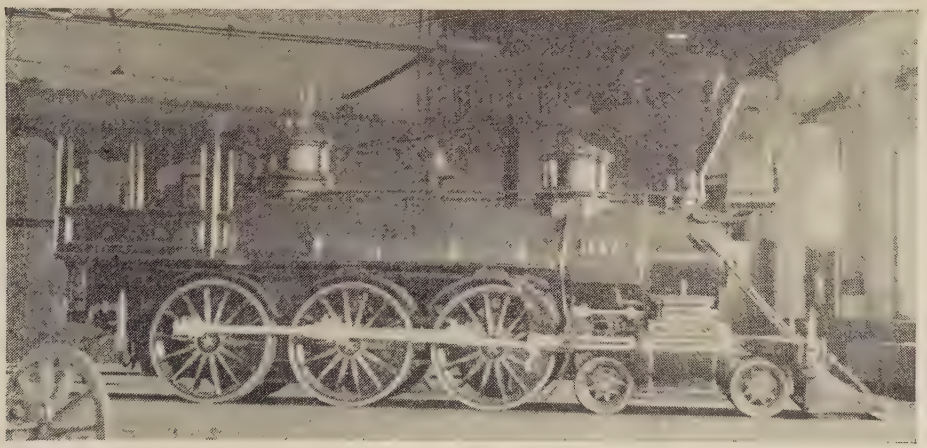
One of the first railroads in the country to employ electric traction, the Norfolk and Western has greatly increased its operating efficiency by electrifying 210 miles of its track on mountain grades in the State. It now operates sixteen powerful electric locomotives.

The Norfolk and Western now has connections in the South, North, and West, and large tidewater facilities at Norfolk and Lambert Point. With a total investment of $425,614,646.55 on December 31, 1927, the railroad employs 30,000 persons and operates a total of 4,477 miles of track in six states: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Ohio, and Kentucky. During 1927 it carried 64,420,575 net tons of freight, approximately 43,000,000 tons of which was coal. The taxes paid by the carrier amounted to $10,300,000.

With the construction of many branches, double-tracking, and the complete modernization of all of its facilities, the Norfolk and Western has made steady progress as a transportation agency and contributed much to the development and prosperity of the territory it serves in West Virginia.

The New York Central Railroad enters West Virginia by way of a bridge across the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, and follows the north bank of the Great Kanawha River its entire length to Gauley Bridge. From this point the line turns up Gauley River, terminating at Swiss, ten miles above. Branch lines are operated from Charleston to Hitop and from Smithers to Marting. The original bridge across the Ohio River at Point Pleasant was replaced between 1907 and 1909 by a heavier and more substantial steel bridge. From this point to Charleston, a distance of 56.6 miles, the line was constructed between 1880 and 1883 by the Ohio Central Railroad Company.

This company was succeeded by the Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company shortly after the line was ready for operation. From Charleston to Malden, a distance of seven miles, the Charleston and Gauley Railroad constructed a line in 1889. This company also became a part of the Kanawha and Michigan system, which started operations on the line in 1890. Between 1892 and 1893 the Kanawha and Michigan extended its line a distance of 30.3 miles, from Malden to Gauley Bridge, where it established connections with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. A branch line from Smithers to Marting, a distance of 4.4 miles, was constructed in 1901. In 1916 the Kanawha and Michigan acquired the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad, which consisted of a line from Charleston to Blakeley, a distance of 20.3 miles, running along the north banks of Elk River and Blue Creek. In 1906-7 the Kanawha and West Virginia also constructed a four-mile line between Belva and Swiss, on Gauley River, and in 1917 a line was extended from Blakeley to Hitop, a distance of one mile.



BALTIMORE AND OHIO LOCOMOTIVE, "THE OLD ABE," CAPTURED IN 1863 BY CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND PULLED OVER DIRT ROADS FROM MARTINSBURG TO WINCHESTER

After the acquisition of the Kanawha and West Virginia Company, a connection of 5.5 miles was constructed from Gauley Bridge to Belva, along the north bank of Gauley River. This amounted to an extension of the Kanawha and Michigan main track to Swiss, making it the southern terminus of the road. The line from Gauley Bridge to Swiss was opened to traffic in 1919

In 1921 the New York Central Railroad leased the Toledo and Ohio Central

Railway together with its connecting roads, the Kanawha and Michigan and the Kanawha and West Virginia, for a period of ninety-nine years. These lines now form the southern division of the New York Central Railroad.

These railroads have aided materially in the development and advancement of that part of the State which they serve. They furnish a direct route to all of the principal cities of the North and East and direct connections to the West. The traffic over these lines in West Virginia has been principally the transportation of coal. However, other classes of freight are continually increasing with the industrial expansion of the State.

The Virginian Railway may properly be called a unique coal-carrying railroad. It was planned, built, and owned by the late Henry H. Rogers, whose purpose was to spare no expense to obtain the best possible grades and alignment and the shortest distance for the transportation of coal in maximum-tonnage trains from the famous coal fields of southern West Virginia to Tidewater, Virginia, the coal fields now served by the Virginian being at the time of its conception largely without railroad service. The main line of the Virginian extends from Sewalls Point on Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Virginia, to Deepwater, Fayette County, West Virginia, at the head of navigation of the Kanawha River, a distance of 443 miles.

A predecessor of the Virginian, the Deepwater Railway Company, incorporated under the general laws of West Virginia on January 25, 1898, had constructed four miles of railroad between Deepwater and Robson, West Virginia. The stock of the Deepwater Company was acquired by Mr. Rogers and associates in 1902, and an extension of the line through the coal fields was begun.

Of the remaining 107 miles between Robson and the West Virginia-Virginia state line, part was completed and part was under construction on April 22, 1907, when the Deepwater Railway property and franchises were sold to the Virginian. The latter had been incorporated by Mr. Rogers and his associates on February 20, 1904, under the general laws of Virginia as the Tidewater Railway Company and shortly thereafter had begun the location and construction of the line across the state to Tidewater. By charter amendment on March 8, 1907, its corporate title was changed to the present one. The operation of the road for through business from the coal fields to Tidewater was begun July 1, 1909.

The coal territory served includes all the Winding Gulf district and parts of the Pocahontas, New River, and Kanawha districts. Prior to 1909 there were only four coal operations on the Virginian. Today it serves more than 110 mines, of which 54 mines are served jointly with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. These mines have a combined potential annual capacity of about 22,000,000 net tons. The territory tributary to the Virginian Railway is estimated to contain more than three billion tons of minable coal.

Recent improvements include electrification of the main line between Mullens, West Virginia, and Roanoke, Virginia, a distance of 134 miles, at a cost of about $16,000,000. Electrification is designed for the handling of 12,500,000 net tons of coal a year, with about 60 per cent increase for maximum-day performance, with present equipment. The capacity can be substantially increased with comparatively slight expenditure. The trainload is 6,000 tons over Clarks Gap Hill using two locomotives of three units each, and 9,000 tons from Clarks Gap to Roanoke using one locomotive of three units east of Clarks Gap.

The Virginian has two coal piers at Sewalls Point designed for the loading of any type of vessel, and each will accommodate four large, or six small, vessels at a time. Each pier has two car dumpers, and their total mechanical capacity is 12,600 tons an hour. The second pier, recently constructed, is equipped with mechanical trimmers.

The Virginian's freight-carrying equipment consists of 11 electric locomotives

of three units each with tractive power for each locomotive of 162,000 pounds, 3 electric locomotives of one unit each, 140 freight locomotives with tractive power up to 147,200 pounds, and 9,739 coal cars, varying from 105,000 pounds to 218,000 pounds capacity each.

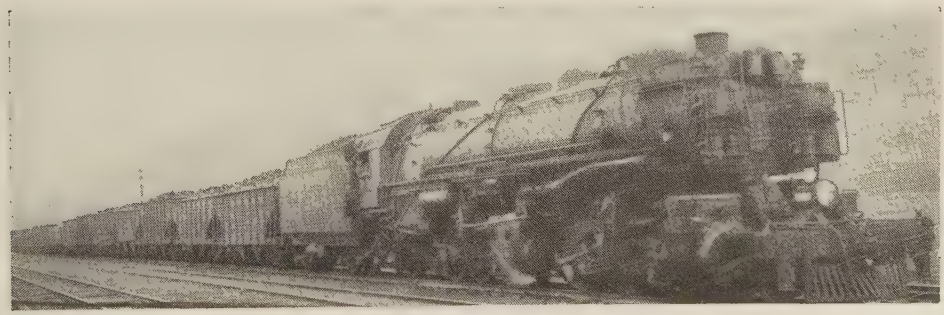
During the calendar year 1927, the Virginian handled 11,786,953 net tons of bituminous coal, all originating on its main line, branches, and connections in West Virginia.

The Virginian and Western Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Virginian Railway Company, has recently been granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the Interstate Commerce Commission, authorizing the construction of a line in West Virginia from a connection with the Virginian Railway at Itmann, West Virginia, to Gilbert, West Virginia, a distance of 40.6 miles, where it will connect with the Logan Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a new line to be built by the Norfolk and Western Railway from Wharncliffe on its main line. Over the new Itmann-Gilbert line will move all the Virginian westbound coal for delivery to the other carriers mentioned at Gilbert.

The Western Maryland Railway Company now owns and operates in the State of West Virginia 292.68 miles of main line trackage. The Western Maryland system, which has its eastern terminus and general offices in the city of Baltimore, extends westward through Maryland to Cumberland and thence to Connellsville, Pennsylvania, where it connects with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The West Virginia division extends from Cumberland along the North Branch of the Potomac River to Elkins, from which branch lines run to Belington, Huttonsville, Durbin, and Bergoo.

The Potomac and Piedmont Coal and Railway Company was chartered by the Legislature of West Virginia February 26, 1866, by the late Henry Gassaway Davis and associates, largely for the purpose of developing rich coal and timber lands lying along the North Branch of the Potomac River. The name was changed in 1881 to West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway Company. In 1905 ownership of this company passed to the Western Maryland Railroad Company, which was originally incorporated under the laws of Maryland in 1852. The present Western Maryland Railway Company was incorporated in 1909. Its lines in West Virginia now comprise properties originally owned by the Piedmont and Cumberland Railway Company; the Coal and Iron Railway Company, which constructed forty-seven miles from Elkins to Durbin; Belington and Beaver Creek Railroad Company; Greenbrier, Cheat, and Elk Railroad Company; and several smaller properties in addition to the original line of the West Virginia, Central and Pittsburgh.

When the present West Virginia lines of the Western Maryland were built the



A CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO COAL TRAIN

principal traffic was lumber, for the lines penetrated one of the finest bodies of timber lands to be found in the United States. In the last thirty years the main tonnage from West Virginia has been coal. The Western Maryland not only developed the territory along the North Branch of the Potomac but was responsible for the building of the present thriving city of Elkins. It has extended into a rich and comparatively undeveloped section of the State south and west of Elkins. It connects at Durbin with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and at Elkins, Belington, and other points with the Baltimore and Ohio system. It has short branches in the Fairmont coal fields in Harrison and

RAINELLE COMMUNITY CHURCH

Marion counties with track rights over the Baltimore and Ohio in Connellsville.

The company maintains shops and terminal facilities at Ridgeley in Mineral County and at Elkins.

The Western Maryland Railway and its predecessor companies have played an important part in the development of the rich deposits of coal in the Elk Garden and Upper Potomac coal fields in Tucker, Mineral, Grant, Randolph, and other counties in the northeastern part of West Virginia and in the region north and west from Hutchinson, West Virginia.

Over 81,400,000 tons of bituminous coal and 5,300,000 tons of coke have been produced along the lines of this company besides large quantities of lumber, paper, and other products.

The total mileage of the Western Maryland system is now 762.05 miles. Largely because of the strategic position of its Connellsville-Baltimore line, it has been mentioned as a part of a new eastern trunk line system.

(For additional information on Railroads, see History of West Virginia, sections XI, XXXIII.)

RAINE, JOHN, Rainelle, West Virginia. Lumberman, manufacturer, and banker. Son of Joseph and Ruth (Willan) Raine. Born April 5, 1863, in Ironton, Ohio. Married, first, Elma Davis (deceased); second, Mrs. O. B. Davis. Attended the public schools of Ironton, Ohio. In 1893, became associated with T. W. Raine in the lumber business at Empire, Pennsylvania, under the firm of Raine and Raine. In 1898, was made secretary of the Raine-Andrews Lumber Company at Evenwood, West Virginia. Is now president of the Meadow River Lumber Company, the Meadow River Coal and Land Company, and the Bank of Rainelle, all of Rainelle. For a time, served as mayor of Rainelle. Member of House of Delegates, 1929. Republican. Methodist. Lions (president).

RAINE, T. W., Fairview, Pennsylvania. Lumberman. Son of Joseph and Ruth (Willan) Raine. Born January 13, 1851, on Paddy's Creek, Lawrence County, Ohio. Wife, Kate Z. Montgomery. Attended public school in Lawrence County, Ohio. For a time, engaged in civil engineering with a number of railroads. Became interested in lumber and opened several different logging camps. In 1900, with his brother and the Andrews brothers, formed the Raine-Andrews Lumber Company at Evenwood, West Virginia. Began developing the Meadow River territory, and in 1907 established the town of Rainelle, began building it up along with the Meadow River Lumber Company, the Loop and Lookout Railroad and Sewell Valley Railroad. Was president of these companies until 1912, when he returned to Evenwood. Later he and his two sons

gained control of the railroads again and sold and leased them to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Republican. Presbyterian.

RAINELLE, Greenbrier County, is situated in a hilly section of the State, eighty miles southeast of Charleston and thirty miles northwest of Lewisburg. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the Midland Trail. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $70,000; one weekly newspaper; two theaters; one hospital; and three churches. "Lee's Tree," the site of one of the famous general's camps, is situated near the town.

Rainelle has 675 pupils enrolled in elementary schools and 330 enrolled in the high school. Thirty teachers are employed in the system. The town has electric light and power and a sewerage system. Taxable property is valued at $1,500,000, with a tax rate of 75 cents on each $100 valuation. The population is approximately 3,500, due to lumber and coal operations. The town was founded in 1909 by the Meadow River Lumber Company, and named for John and T. W. Raine, both interested in establishing the lumber company.

(Data furnished by B. D. Raine.)

RAIRDEN, GEORGE A., Leon, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of Harvey C. and Rachel A. (McDanniel) Rairden. Born January 2, 1892, in Leon, Mason County. Wife, Wretha Parsons. Attended the public schools in Leon. Served as justice of the peace two terms. Was elected to the House of Delegates from Mason County in 1926 and in 1928. During the World War, was active in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and served as a private in the United States infantry. Republican. Religious preference: Baptist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

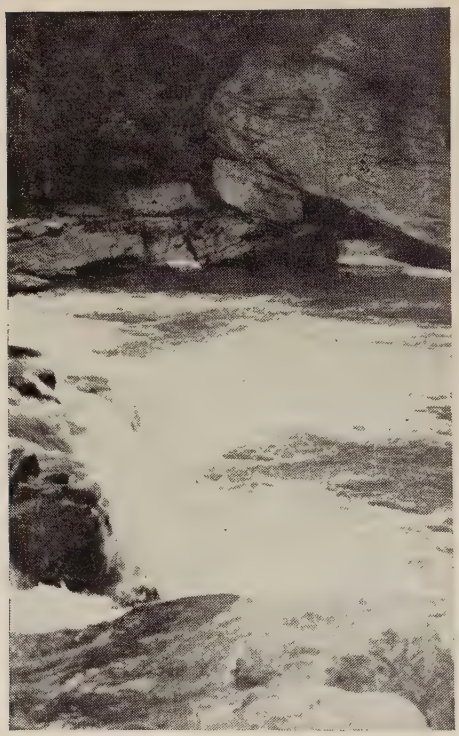
RALEIGH COAL AND COKE COMPANY, Raleigh, West Virginia, was organized in 1898. Four mines operated in State at Raleigh, where coal is mined from the Beckley seam. Average annual production, 807,771 tons; 850 employees. Coal is marketed throughout the Middle West, Canada, and foreign countries.

RALEIGH COUNTY. Population, 42-482 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enrollment of 1920; the same authority estimates that the population had increased to 52,027 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 600.89 square miles. Raleigh is a southern central county and is in the second tier from the Virginia border. It is bounded on the north by Fayette and Kanawha counties; on the east by Summers and Mercer counties; on the south by Mercer and Wyoming counties; and on the west by Boone County.

The land now included in the boundaries of Raleigh was once a part of a great inland plateau which has been modified, in many places beyond recognition, by the action of streams and other natural agencies. New River, which forms the northeast boundary of the county, has cut a winding channel through this plateau to a depth of more than one thousand feet, and numerous tributaries of the Big Coal, the New, and the Guyandot rivers have furrowed it deeply in all directions. An area of not less than 100,000 acres lying in the interior of the county still bears some resemblance to its original form. But even here the slow-flowing streams have left their marks, changing the once smooth and lofty plateau into a rolling upland.

The greatest elevations in the county are to be found along the mountains which border it on the south and west. Ivy Knob, on the southwest rises to 3,693 feet, and in several places an elevation of 3,500 feet is reached along the Great Flat Top and White Oak mountains. Big Coal River, on the west, leaves the county at 900 feet, the lowest point; New River, in the north, leaves it at 1,150 feet; and Guyandot River, in the south, at 1,600 feet.

New River, with Glade Creek, Piney River, and other smaller tributaries, drains the eastern third of the county. A smaller area in the north is drained by the headwaters of Paint and Dunloup creeks, tributaries also of New River. Clear and Marsh forks of Big Coal River drain the western side of the county, and Winding Gulf Creek, Slab Fork, and



—*Ruth Wells*
OLD FLATS, RALEIGH COUNTY

Tommy Creek, tributaries of the Guyandot, drain a large area in the south. In the interior uplands, are to be found the fountain heads of numerous small streams which wind sluggishly through glades and meadows and open woodlands. These finally unite their waters to form the creeks and rivers which descend through narrow, rocky gorges to the lower levels of the larger streams.

The county is served by the Virginian Railway, whose main line from Deepwater, Fayette County, to Norfolk, enters at Cirtsville and takes a general north-to-south course through the county. Numerous feeder lines are maintained to the extensive coal operations, especially in the southwestern section. The Chesapeake and Ohio lines serve the eastern, the central, and the extreme western parts. Main lines have feeder lines to the mines. The county is also served by United States Routes 19 and 21, which use the same highway through this county, entering at Price Hill and taking a north-to-southeast course through the county. State Route 12, from Beckley to Pineville, serves the southwestern section, while State Route 21, branching off from United States Routes 19 and 21 at Shady Springs, serves the eastern part. State Route 65, from Racine, Boone County, to Beckley, serves the western section. Under the maintenance of the county court, the county has a splendid system of highways, reaching practically every point.

Beckley, the county seat and chief town, is located near the central part. It has an elevation of approximately 2,400 feet. The town takes its name from General Alfred Beckley, an early settler in that section, who was a son of John Beckley, clerk of the National House of Representatives during the administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson and first librarian of Congress. The act creating the county, passed in 1850, made Beckley the county seat, and it was incorporated the same year. By road, it is 56 miles from Bluefield, 77 miles from Charleston, 338 miles from Martinsburg, 176 miles from Clarksburg, 267 miles from Wheeling, and 94 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The assessed valuation of property in Raleigh County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $30,817,148; personal property, $7,396,-965; public utility property, $10,117,471; total, $48,331,584. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year

was $3.44 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county stands in twelfth place in point of assessed valuation in the State; the rate of taxes, however, was the highest in the State in 1928. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Shady Springs, Richmond, Clear Fork, Trap Hill, Slab Fork, Marsh Fork, and Town District.

Raleigh County has for many years been one of the foremost coal-producing counties of the State. The whole area lies within the coal section, the eastern three-fourths in the New River-Pocahontas area and the western one-fourth in the Allegheny-Kanawha area. The county has nineteen seams of minable coal, ranging from the Lower Kittanning to Pocahontas No. 2, and the deposits are so distributed that the county has two acres of underlying coal for each surface acre. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1929, the coal production for the county was 15,544,335 tons, an increase of more than a half million tons over the previous year. In 1928 Raleigh was surpassed as a coal-producing county by only McDowell and Logan. The estimated coal reserve of the county amounts to 4,283,368,282 tons, or a sufficient amount to maintain the 1928 rate of production for 225 years.

This county, with its greatly diversified surface, has been and is still the natural home of many species of valuable timber trees. White pine once grew in abundance on about 50,000 acres lying at an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 feet on Glade Creek and Piney River. This area, with its extension into Mercer County, formed one of the three principal bodies of white pine to be found within the State. Outside of the white-pine belt, hemlock is the only soft wood growing in large quantities. Yellow poplar and the oaks, principally white oak, are the most abundant of the valuable hard woods. Extensive timber and lumber operations are carried on at Blue Jay, Fitzpatrick, Glen Hedrick, Hamlet, and Long Bottom.

The high, level sections of the county, which compose the greater part of it, are good farming and grazing lands. The agricultural products of the county are of no inconsiderable value and have added much to the wealth and opportunity of the people, but more attention has been given to the development of natural resources than to the development of the agricultural possibilities. Raleigh has an approximate land area of 384,569 acres, of which 122,142 was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm acreage was divided into 1,708 farms, 1,687 of which were operated by white farmers and 21 by colored farmers. Of these farms, 1,358 were operated by owners, 1 by a manager, and 349 by tenants. Local markets at the coal operations furnish a profitable means of disposal for all surplus or commercial crops produced.

The formation of Raleigh County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 23, 1850. The territory was taken from the older county of Fayette, and the county takes its name from Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, sailor, author, and adventurer, who planted the first English colony on American shores. The county government was organized by the gentlemen justices at a meeting held in the village schoolhouse at Beckley in March, 1850. The court was composed as follows: James Goodall, Robert Scott, Samuel L. Richmond, Robert Warden, Cyrus Snuffer, Lucien B. Davis, John T. Sarrett, Benjamin Linkous, and John Stover.

The Legislature of 1927 provided for the establishment and maintenance of a new State tuberculosis sanitarium to be located at Beckley. This institution will be known as the Rutherford State Hospital, in honor of Dr. A. G. Rutherford, who has served as superintendent of the State hospital at Welch for many years.

RALEIGH COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION. The fair association holds a fair annually for six days at Beckley. It was organized in 1925. It is under the direction of a manager and a secretary-treasurer, subject to approval of directors

picked from an organization of 160 members. Approximately 40,000 people attend and 250 exhibits are shown. Prizes are given.

RALEIGH WYOMING MINING COMPANY, principal offices at 1845 Illinois Merchants Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois, was organized in 1926. Four mines operating in the State, three in Raleigh County and one in Wyoming County. The Beckley, Eagle, and Dorothy seams are mined. Average annual production, 1,250,000 tons; 750 employees. Beckley coal is blasted with Cardox, a process which leaves the coal very firm. The company has a wide distribution for its products.

RAMAGE, CHESNEY MACAULAY, Fairmont, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Benjamin F. and Allie Lavinia (Hefner) Ramage. Born March 28, 1884, in Milford, West Virginia. Wife, Blake Lemley. Attended public schools in Marion County, Fairmont High School, and Fairmont State Normal College; A.B., West Virginia University, 1907; M.D., Johns Hopkins University. Served as assistant surgeon of Fairmont Hospital No. 3, 1910-14; was city health officer of Fairmont, 1914-17; chief surgeon and superintendent of Fairmont Hospital No. 3, 1917-21; since 1921, on the surgical staff of Cook Hospital, Fairmont. Frequent contributor to the *New York Masonic Journal, Outers Recreation, Field and Stream*, and the Chicago *Weekly Ledger*. During the World War, appointed to the medical reserve corps and retained in Fairmont hospital; was also on the draft board in Fairmont. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Elk. Delta Tau Delta.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. Population, 26,804 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau; later estimates made by the same authority show a slight increase. The land area is 1,036 square miles, the largest of all the counties of the State. Randolph is located in the eastern central part. It is bounded on the north by Barbour and Tucker counties; on the east by Pendleton and Pocahontas counties; on the south by Pocahontas and Webster counties; and on the west by Webster, Upshur, and Barbour counties.

The eastern line of the county follows the crest of the Allegheny Mountains. Westward, the surface is ridged with several long parallel ridges, the chief of which are Middle Mountain, Shavers Mountain, Cheat Mountain, Rich Mountain, and Laurel Ridge. The region west of Rich Mountain is high and uneven, and throughout the whole area of the county mountain peaks rise to great heights. Some of the knobs and peaks rising above 4,000 feet are: Snyder Knob, Crouch Knob, Barton Knob, Green Knob, Sharp Knob, Tony Camp Mountain, Cunningham Knob, Brier Patch Mountain, Roaring Plain, Ward Knob, Yoakum Knob, Bradshaw Hill, Gregg Knob, Elk Mountain, Huttons Knob, Bayards Knob, Haines Knob, Mingo Knob, Bickel Knob, and High Knob.

The level land of the county is found chiefly along Leading Creek and in the broad bottoms of Tygarts Valley River from Valley Head to a point about two miles below Elkins. The bottoms of most of the creeks and rivers are very narrow. There are level or undulating uplands in several localities, as Mingo Flats, near the head of Tygarts Valley River; Whitman Flats and Cranberry Flats east of Rich Mountain; and Roaring Plains on the Allegheny Mountains.

The largest streams in the county flow northeastward between the high mountain ridges. These, named in their order from east to west, are Gandy Creek, Dry Fork of Cheat, Laurel Fork of Cheat, Glady Fork of Cheat, Shavers Fork of Cheat, Tygarts Valley, Middle Fork of Tygarts Valley, and the Left and Right forks of Buckhannon River. An area of considerable extent in the southern end of the county is drained by the headwaters of the Elk and Holly rivers. The several large forks of Cheat, as well as

the Elk, the Middle Fork, the Buckhannon, and the Holly, are clear, rapid-flowing streams, and all the rivers and their numerous tributaries have their sources in the forests of the high mountains. The Shavers Fork of Cheat enters Randolph at an altitude of 3,700 feet and leaves at 1,765 feet, making a fall in its course through the county of 1,935 feet. It is pointed out in Maxwell's *History of Randolph County* that the fall of the waters of this stream in Randolph County is 170 feet more than in its course from the Randolph line to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of about 3,000 miles through the Monongahela, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers. The potential water power of these undeveloped streams is almost beyond computation.

Randolph County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose main line from Charleston, formerly the Coal and Coke, has its terminus at Elkins. The Baltimore and Ohio also operates a short line in the southern end of the county from Buckhannon to Pickens. The Western Maryland system operates lines from Valley Head by way of Elkins and on to the north through Tucker County. The same system operates a feeder line to the eastern part. The Central West Virginia and Southern Railroad operates a short line in the eastern part of Randolph with its terminus at Hendricks, Tucker County. Randolph County is served, from north to south, by State Route 58, from Parsons to Elkins. At Elkins Route 58 merges with State Route 56, which enters from Barbour County, on the west, and continues south to Huttonsville. Here Route 56 turns to the southeast to Durbin and the direct north-and-south route is continued as State Route 24 on to Marlinton. State Route 15, from Webster Springs, intersects Route 24 at Valley Head. State Route 5, from Buckhannon to an intersection with Route 56 at Harding, will serve the northwestern section when completed.

Elkins, the county seat and chief city, is located on the Tygarts Valley River in the northern part of the county. It has an elevation of 1,903 feet above sea level. The city was laid off into lots in 1889, and was named in honor of Stephen Benton Elkins, a resident of the place and long a United States senator from West Virginia. It became the county seat in 1898, wresting the seat of justice from the older town of Beverly, where justice had been dispensed since the formation of the county. By road, it is 170 miles from Charleston, 196 miles from Bluefield, 65 miles from Clarksburg, 165 miles from Martinsburg, 147 miles from Wheeling, and 118 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The property valuation of Randolph County, as returned at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate $12,975,450; personal property, $5,010,850; public utility property, $4,342,506; total, $22,328,806. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.57 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into nine magisterial districts: Beverly, Dry Fork, Huttonsville, Leadsville, Middlefork, Mingo, New Interest, Roaring Creek, and Valley Bend. The city of Elkins maintains an independent district for school purposes.

With a territory larger than that of several of the states of the Union and with almost every variety of soil, climate, and natural production, Randolph County offers a most inviting field. In the earlier days the territory was noted as a hunter's paradise. Here game of all kinds was found—deer, bear, and the smaller animals—and trout were caught by the hundreds. There is still game, and the brown bear has its home in the mountain fastnesses.

The earliest development of natural resources of the county was in marketing the splendid stand of virgin timber. This operation will continue for many years. Extensive timber operations maintained at Ellamore, Horton, Mill Creek, Pickens, and Suncrest furnish employment for a great number of people. As a kindred

industry, a large tannery with more than one hundred and fifty employees is operated at Elkins.

The western part of the county lies within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area. This area is joined by a long, narrow belt of coal of the New River-Pocahontas series. The New River-Pocahontas coal appears in a belt extending north and south through the central part. The county has, in all, twelve seams of minable coal ranging from the Upper Kittanning to the Sewell vein. It is estimated by geologists that the county has 714,227 acres of coal land with a reserve amounting to 3,122,848,963 tons. The total production of the county for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 448,229 tons.

In a great part of the county the coal measures disappear, and the Allegheny limestone takes its place, adding to the fertility and productivity of the soil. In this county will be found some of the finest upland farming land to be found in any part of the State. In many places the hills are not so steep as to make cultivation difficult, and such crops as require a high elevation and cool climate grow well. At the head of the Tygarts Valley River, are Mingo Flats, a particularly fine portion of the county. The land in this vicinity is very fertile, the surroundings and climate pleasant.

The county has a land area of approximately 663,040 acres. Of this, 282,427 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. The total number of farms was 1,717, of which 1,714 were operated by white farmers and 3 by colored farmers; 1,534 were operated by owners, 29 by managers, and 154 by tenants.

The formation of Randolph County was authorized by an act of the general Assembly of Virginia passed on November 29, 1786. The territory for the new county was taken from a part of Harrison, and it was named in honor of Edmund Jennings Randolph, a Virginian soldier, statesman, jurist, aide-de-camp to General Washington, and Secretary of State of the United States.

The gentlemen justices commissioned by the governor met at the home of Benjamin Wilson at what is now Beverly on May 28, 1787, and organized the county government. The site of the meeting to organize was designated as the seat of government; a town was laid out and called Beverly, in honor of Beverly Randolph, and legal establishment of the town was made by act of the General Assembly passed December 16, 1790. Beverly retained the county seat until 1898.

The first settlements in Randolph County were made about the year 1753, when Robert Files (or Foyles) settled on the site of present Beverly, and David Tygart a short distance farther up the valley. After living here for some months, the settlers were swooped down upon by a prowling band of Indians late in December, 1753, or early in January, 1754, and the settlement was wiped out. The Indians first appeared at the Files cabin and killed the settler, his wife, and five children. One son escaped and carried the news to Tygart, who, by this warning, escaped destruction. Files Creek takes its name from the unfortunate Robert, and Tygarts Valley River from David Tygart.

At Elkins is located Davis and Elkins College, named in honor of its two great patrons, Henry Gassaway Davis and Stephen B. Elkins. The college is one of high grade among the educational institutions of West Virginia. The West Virginia Children's Home, a State institution for the care of neglected and dependent children, is also located at Elkins. It is a clearing house for the neglected children gathered by the State Board of Children's Guardians, and children are kept at the institutional home only until a desirable foster home can be secured. Another institution at Elkins is the West Virginia Odd Fellows Home. This institution, maintained by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is designed to care for the aged members of the order, their wives or widows and dependent children.

—*C. W. Maxwell*

Tygarts Valley River near Elkins, Randolph County

RAVENSWOOD, Jackson County, situated on the Ohio River thirty-five miles south of Parkersburg, is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Federal Route 2, and State Route 33. There are two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,135,000; two building and loan associations with combined resources of $7,000,000; one porcelain plant; one wholesale grocery; one wholesale drug company; one weekly newspaper; and seven churches.

The school system employs the six-six plan. The senior department, housed in a separate building, has an enrollment of 212. Eighteen teachers are employed in the schools. The town maintains three miles of paved streets and a municipal light and water works. The government is in the hands of a mayor, a recorder, and five councilmen. Property valuation is $1,270,000, with a tax rate of 60 cents on the $100 valuation.

The population of Ravenswood is approximately 1600. It is a residential town, populated for the most part by retired farmers and business men. The town was settled in 1808, and incorporated March 10, 1852, by the legislature of Virginia.

(Data furnished by W. C. Clark. Read and approved by Warren Wood.)

RAVENSWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was organized March 15, 1922, for the purpose of advancing the commercial, industrial, and civic interests of the town of Ravenswood. It is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members.

RAY, DR. JOSEPH, educator, was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, November 25, 1807, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17, 1865. He was self-educated. He began to teach school at sixteen. He studied at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and at Ohio University; M.D., Ohio Medical College. Was for a time surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital. He held the chair of mathematics in Woodward College, 1834-1851, and became principal of the institution when it was made a high school. From about 1849, he was also president of the board of directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He published a series of arithmetical and algebraic schoolbooks. Ray's arithmetics were for many years standard textbooks in the public schools.

RAYON. Down through the ages, silk, wool, cotton, and linen have clothed and decorated civilized man. The story of the discovery of cotton has been lost in time, but we know that the cotton pod, the flower of the genus *Gossypium*, was manufactured into cloth in India over 3500 years ago. Wool is even older than cotton. It was spun and woven in ancient Egypt. Linen, too, was the traditional choice of the ancient Egyptians. Silk, the queen of the fabrics for 5000 years, we know came from China. Centuries passed without the introduction of a single new fiber, until artificial silk came into the textile world about a half century ago. And now, in a comparatively short time, rayon (artificial silk) has established for itself among these age-old fibers, as one of the five important textiles of the world—a monument to the genius of man.

Persistent research and long-continued efforts to duplicate synthetically the product of the silkworm resulted in the birth of an entirely new fabric, one that has been deemed worthy of association and combination with silk.

Count de Chardonnet, who is generally considered the father of rayon, in his careful study of the silkworm's process of creating a silk thread, observed that the worm fed on cellulose in mulberry and oak leaves. Cellulose forms the living matter of plant life. In duplicating the work of the silkworm, he employed cellulose derived from cotton fiber and converted it into thread form by means of chemical and mechanical processes. Artificial silk by Chardonnet's process, technically known as the nitro cellulose process, became, accordingly, a vegetable

fiber, instead of an animal fiber, as silk. This is one of the basic differences between the two. Chardonnet was granted a patent for his process in 1884.

This nameless product, which has its very existence from the protoplasm, or living matter, of plant life, nursed by the ingenuity and patience of man, has within the space of a lifetime developed into an industry which now supplies nearly 300,000,000 pounds of fiber annually to textile manufacturers. It is known the world over as artificial silk or synthetic fiber and often as "art silk," "fiber silk," and "fiber." It was not until 1924, after it had proved its worth, that it was given a name by which it might be identified by the public. Upon the recommendation of a committee of manufacturers and artificial silk producers the name "rayon" was the one adopted. Rayon is a yarn used in the manufacture of woven or knitted fabric, just as wool, silk, linen, or cotton yarns. Rayon is frequently more practical to employ in many types of fabrics than one of these older textile threads.

After Chardonnet's invention and first use of his product commercially, many scientists experimented in the development of improved threads made from cellulose, converted from spruce and cotton pulp. But it was not until 1900, fully sixteen years after the nitro cellulose process came into use, that the cuprammonium process was introduced. The credit for this method is given to Bronnert, who secured the first patent. Many others were at this time seeking a solution of the cellulose problem and a long series of patents were obtained. A year later, in 1901, two English chemists, Cross and Bevan, brought about the recognition of the cellulose acetate proc-

WOODED HILLS NEAR RAINELLE

ess. They had in 1892 taken out the first patent on the viscose process. No particular stress was laid on this method until, in 1902, an inventor named Topham perfected a particular mechanical spinning apparatus that brought the viscose process into practical use.

The first rayon plant in the United States was erected at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, in 1910, by a company known as the Viscose Company.

There are four major processes used in the manufacture of rayon yarn: nitro, cuprammonium, viscose, and acetate. Fundamentally, manufacture by the first three processes consists of two main steps: first, bringing the cellulose (cotton and wood pulp) into solution and, second, regeneration of the cellulose into filaments. In the cellulose acetate process, the thread is an acetate of cellulose.

Rayon is manufactured in West Virginia by the viscose process. The cotton and wood pulp cellulose is brought into solution by mercerizing it with caustic soda. All excess caustic is then pressed out, and the alkali cellulose is ground into small particles. The alkali cellulose is then treated with carbon bisulphide to form a cellulose xanthate, which in turn dissolves in water to form viscose. Here again the cellulose is regenerated into the form of filaments and threads by forcing the alkaline viscose through spinnerettes into an acid, which in turn neutralizes the caustic and converts the cellulose xanthate into the cellulose or rayon yarn.

The production of rayon in the United States in 1911 was 350,000 pounds, but at that time its acceptance and use was limited. By continual improvement, greater knowledge of handling by manufacturers, and elimination of earlier defects, the product gained constantly in volume, usefulness, and appreciation. Fabric manufacturers have acquired the ability to prepare, weave or knit, and diversify its uses. The improvement from 1911 to 1924 was so great that the demand for the product was far in excess of the supply.

Production and demand steadily increased from 1924 to 1928. New companies entered the field and importation from other countries steadily grew. In 1927 organized efforts aimed to educate trade groups, retailers, and consumers, to the beauty and serviceability of the new textile whose production in tonnage had surpassed the production of silk by 400 per cent. In 1928, the Rayon Institute of America, Inc., was organized to conduct a national campaign of education. Also in this year, rayon received the wide-spread commendation of the most famous Parisian couturiers, as well as the foremost American stylists and designers.

A study of the statistics regarding the consumption of rayon in the United States gives a clear picture of the rise of popularity this new textile has enjoyed.

Year	Consumption in United States Pounds	Production in United States Pounds
1912	2,700,000	1,100,000
1916	7,800,000	5,750,000
1920	12,100,000	10,250,000
1924	40,221,000	35,221,000
1928	110,000,000	98,000,000

The possible uses of rayon yarn can hardly be outlined. The following list suggests a few of its many versatile uses: dresses, gowns, linings, underwear, hosiery, draperies, upholsteries, and rugs. It is also employed in the making of gas mantles, electric wire coverings, elastic webbing, bandages, and braid.

REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA, maintains headquarters in Wheeling. The organization was formed in 1911 to promote general business understandings, safety, honesty, and fairness in the handling of and operation in real estate in West Virginia, and generally to boost the State and the cities therein in striving to compete with other states and cities. The association now has five local organizations in the State with a membership of 125. One meeting of the board of governors, one

convention meeting, and various special meetings are held during the year. It is not a branch of, but is subordinate to, the laws of the National Association of Realtors.

REARDON, N. H., Jacksonburg, West Virginia. Oil producer. Son of A. B. and Deliah (Amsler) Reardon. Born November 28, 1873, in Hendersonville, Pennsylvania. Wife, Maude Lemmons. Came to West Virginia in 1892. Has since been engaged in oil and gas business. Served as superintendent of the Kanawha Oil Company, of the Jennings Oil Company, and of the Delmar Oil Company. Republican. Protestant. Mason; Elk.

RED CROSS, see American Red Cross.

RED MEN, IMPROVED ORDER OF. The order is a fraternal organization and benevolent society, organized October 14, 1833. It is based upon the manners, traditions, and customs of all the North American Indians. Subordinate bodies are known as tribes, and the supreme body as the great council of the United States. The ritual work of a tribe is divided into three sections or degrees—those of the adoption, the warrior, and the chief. The first West Virginia organization was instituted in 1870. There are one hundred tribes in the State with a total membership of over ten thousand. Annual meetings are held the third Tuesday in May at different places in the State. The purpose of the organization is to teach Americanism and to maintain charity. *News from Headquarters*, a national publication, is issued monthly to the various tribes.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS are in the southern portion of Monroe County, forty-two miles south from White Sulphur and twelve miles from Lowell, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The water has a temperature of 54 degrees and is best adapted to the cure of pulmonary diseases. The distinctive feature of the water is its mildness and its content of phosphorus and a peculiar sulphur compound.

REED, GILBERT, Burnsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of George P. and Rue Lina (Pickerel) Reed. Born June 6, 1899, at Glenville, West Virginia. Wife, Gladys Shock. Attended the rural schools of Gilmer County, Glenville State Normal School, Davis and Elkins College, and West Virginia University. Taught in the rural schools of Gilmer County, 1919-20. Organized and was the principal of Rosedale Consolidated and Junior High School. Superintendent of the Burnsville schools since 1925. Was a student in the S. A. T. C. at West Virginia University during the World War. Was a member of the Gilmer County Council of Education three years. Democrat. Baptist. Religious preference: Baptist. Central West Virginia Round Table; Superintendents Association; High School Principals Association.

REED, LEVI J., Procious, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Levi and Jane (Conley) Reed. Born February 22, 1863, in Calhoun County, West Virginia. Married, first, Martha E. Walker Reed; second, Adora V. Steorts. Attended public schools. For a time, taught in the schools of Clay County. Was a merchant for thirty-five years. Spent eighteen years in lumber business. Elected justice in 1890; was commissioner in the Clay County Court for twelve years; and served as county clerk of Clay County for six years. For the past thirty-two years, has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

REED, PERLEY ISAAC, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Benjamin and Nellie Hall Reed. Born September 28, 1887, in Lowell, Ohio. Wife, Elizabeth Frost. Attended public schools and Waterford Township (Ohio) High School; Ph.B., National Normal Uni-

versity; A.B. and A.M., Marietta College; Ph.D., Ohio State University; special student in Columbia University. Teacher and supervisor in Ohio public schools for four years; professor of English and German, Ogden College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1912 to 1914; head of the Department of English, secretary of the School of Liberal Arts, and journalistic supervisor, University of Maryland, 1916 to 1920; professor of journalism, West Virginia University, 1920 to 1927; and since 1927, head of the Department of Journalism, West Virginia University. During the summer of 1918, served as special examiner for the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Author of *Native American Characters in American Plays; Applied Writing;* and numerous magazine and newspaper articles. Presbyterian. American Association of Teachers of Journalism. American Association of University Professors. National Editorial Association. West Virginia State Newspaper Council. XX Club of Morgantown. Phi Beta Kappa.

REED, ROBERT, JR., Wheeling, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of John and Jane (Burns) Reed. Born in Burnsville, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Louise Butler. Attended public school in Burnsville and West Alexander Academy, Pennsylvania; A.B., Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, 1881, and M.A., 1890; M.D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1884; honorary D.Sc., Washington and Jefferson College, 1925. Served interneship in the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburgh, 1884-85. Came to West Virginia in 1885; began practice of medicine in Wheeling. Has been on the surgical staff of Ohio Valley General Hospital at Wheeling over twenty years; now dean of the staff. Is consulting surgeon of the Wheeling Hospital. Served as president of medical advisory board of Wheeling district and secretary of medical section, West Virginia State Executive Council of Defense during World War. Was a member of the Wheeling board of education for eighteen years and was president part of the time. Republican. Presbyterian. Ohio County Medical Society (formerly president). West Virginia State Medical Association (formerly president). American Medical Association. Fellow of American College of Surgeons (member of board of governors). Twilight Club. Fort Henry Club.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS

REESE, ALBERT MOORE, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Henry and Mary Anna Miller Reese. Born April 1, 1872, at Lake Roland, Maryland. Wife, Nelle Summers Reese. Attended the Friends Elementary and High School in Baltimore; A.B. and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University. Has been high school instructor, professor of biology and geology in Allegheny College, lecturer in chemistry at the Southern Homeopathic Medical College, associate professor of history and embryology in Syracuse University, and at present, head of Department of Zoology in West Virginia University. Author of: *Intro-*

duction to Vertebrate Embryology (American and Chinese editions), *The Alligator and Its Allies, Introduction to Economic Zoology,* and *Wanderings in the Orient.* Researches have been published in various American and foreign scientific journals. Has received grants for travel or research from the Elizabeth Thompson Scientific Fund, the Carnegie Institution, and the Smithsonian Institution. Society Friends. Phi Beta Kappa. Beta Theta Pi. Sigma Xi. Theta Kappa Psi.

REGURGITARY SPRING. One of the natural curiosities of West Virginia is a regurgitary spring, or spring with regular periods of ebb and flow, located on the summit of a mountain a few miles from Petersburg, Grant County. This is in a region of freaks of nature, of Ice Mountain, Lost River, Devil's Garden, Pinnacle Rocks, and other formations that attract the curious and the scientist. The Regurgitary Spring was described by Howe, in 1845, as follows: "It is on the summit of a high mountain, a few miles from Petersburg. It flows and ebbs every two hours. When rising it emits a noise similar to the gurgling of liquor from the bunghole of a barrel, which continues two hours and sends out sand and pebbles. It then ebbs two hours, at the end of which time the water entirely disappears."

REID, EDGAR A., Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of A. L. and Henrietta Powell Reid. Born April 1, 1864, in Greenup County, Kentucky. Wife, Kate Skees Ward. Attended public schools in Kentucky. Became cashier of the Charleston National Bank in 1886, serving in that position for five years. From 1892 until 1920, was cashier of the Kanawha National Bank and since 1920 has been president. Served fourteen years as treasurer of the city of Charleston. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite). Kanawha Country Club.

REITZ, WALTER R., Sistersville, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Fred and Annie Reitz. Born December 8, 1885, in Barnesville, Ohio. Wife, Annie Elder. Attended Marion (Indiana) High School, Sistersville High School, and West Virginia University. Is president of the Union National Bank; secretary and treasurer of the Reno Oil Company; secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Valley Refining Company and of the Sterling Oil Company; treasurer of the Dental Oil Company; secretary of the Appaline Oil Company; director of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company and the Scohy Glass Company. Elected to the West Virginia State Senate in 1926. During the World War, served as a first lieutenant in the ordnance department of the United States army. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk. Sistersville Country Club. Delta Tau Delta.

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT, see History of West Virginia, section, XIV.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF, see Council of Religious Education, West Virginia.

REMLEY, MILTON, Iowa City, Iowa. Lawyer. Son of Reverend James and Jane C. (Alderson) Remley. Born October 12, 1844, in Lewisburg, West Virginia. Married, first, Josephine Dennis (deceased); second, Mrs. Mary Doyle. Practiced law in Anamosa, Iowa, 1868-74; in Iowa City since 1874. Delegate to Republican National Convention, 1888; Republican presidential elector at large, 1892; attorney-general of Iowa three terms, 1895-1901. Lecturer on medical jurisprudence, University of Iowa, 1903-06. Trustee of Des Moines College many years. President of Iowa Baptist State Convention, 1893-97. Member Iowa State Bar Association and American Bar Association. Beta Theta Pi.

RENO, JESSE LEE, soldier, U. S. A., was born in Wheeling, June 30, 1823.

He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the class of 1846; accompanied the American army to Mexico; took part in all operations from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; and was breveted captain for gallantry at Chapultepec. Returning to the United States he became a teacher at West Point, served on the Coast Survey, and took part in the Utah expedition in 1857-59. In November, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general, and served under General Burnside and General Pope in Virginia. On July 18, 1862, he was promoted to major general, commanding the Ninth Army Corps, and was killed September 14, 1862, while leading his men at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland. He was the highest ranking and most distinguished son of West Virginia in the Federal army.

RENO OIL COMPANY, principal offices in Sistersville, West Virginia, are the producers of petroleum, gas, and natural gasoline. Have producing property in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas. Employ 175 persons. Became incorporated in 1908, with first property holdings at Sistersville. Production is sold through pipe lines to various refiners.

REPRESENTATIVES IN STATUARY HALL IN WASHINGTON. By an act of Congress approved by President Lincoln on July 2, 1864, the old chamber formerly used by the House of Representatives was officially designated as a national statuary hall to be used for the preservation of the statues of historic Americans. An invitation was extended to all the states to contribute statues to be set therein. About forty-seven statues have been contributed by the different states of the Union, and among them are the statues of two West Virginians, Francis Harrison Pierpont and John Edward Kenna.

Each state is allowed two representatives in statuary hall. The representatives are chosen by the states for distinguished civic or military services.

Francis Harrison Pierpont, the father of West Virginia, was born January 25, 1814, in what is now Marion County, West Virginia. He served one part-term and one full term as the loyal war governor of Virginia, before that state was divided. He was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1869, and later was appointed collector of internal revenue for this State by President Garfield. Governor Pierpont has been characterized as patriot, statesman, Christian. He died in Pittsburgh, at the home of his daughter, March 24, 1899, and was buried at Fairmont.

His statue was unveiled in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., April 30, 1910, at ten o'clock in the morning, with Honorable Harry C. Woodyard presiding.

John Edward Kenna, lawyer, statesman, and patriot, is one of West Virginia's most distinguished sons. He was born April 10, 1848, at Valcoulon in what is now Kanawha County. He served three terms as a member of the House of Representatives, and while in that body became a prominent and forceful leader. In 1882 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Henry G. Davis. Although Senator Kenna died before he had completed his forty-fifth year, he had indelibly impressed himself upon the State and the Nation as a courageous, gifted, and able leader. His statue has not as yet been formally accepted.

(Read and approved by C. R. Myers, State Archivist and Historian.)

REPTILIA AND AMPHIBIA. Among the more common of the Amphibia found in West Virginia may be mentioned the Bull Frog, the Leopard or Meadow Frog, the Pickerel Frog, and other members of the genus *Rana;* the toads of the genus *Bufo;* two genera of Tree Frogs, *Hyla* and *Acris;* the Giant Salamander or Hell-bender *(Cryptobranchus);* the Water Dog or Mud Puppy *(Necturus);*

the blunt-nosed salamanders of the genus *Amblystoma;* and several species of the genus *Plethodon.* There are no poisonous Amphibia in the State if the secretion from the skins of the salamanders, which causes a local irritation, is not considered.

Of the Reptilia in this State, the following are representative.

Snakes—Pit Vipers, which are poisonous: the Timber Rattlesnakes *(Crotalus horridus);* the Copperhead, and Cottonmouth Moccasin of the genus *Agkistrodon.* The non-poisonous species are the Milk-Snake and the Common King Snake of the genus *Lampropeltis;* the Garter Snakes *(Thamnophis);* the Water-Snakes *(Natrix);* the Black Racer *(Coluber);* the Pilot, or Mountain, Black Snake *(Elaphe);* the Puff Adder or Blowing Viper *(Heterodon);* and numerous smaller species including the Ring-necked Snake and the Grass Snake.

Turtles—the Snapping Turtle *(Chelydra);* Box Tortoise *(Cistudo);* the Soft-shelled Turtle *(Trionyx);* and many others.

Lizards—Skinks—Fence Lizard *(Sceloporus);* several skinks of the genus *Eumeces,* none being poisonous.

(Prepared by Dr. A. M. Reese, Head, Department of Zoology, West Virginia University. Read by W. Kenneth Cuyler, of Cleveland, Ohio, Museum of Natural History, and Dr. B. R. Weimer, Head, Department of Biology, Bethany College.)

RESSEGGER, L. E., New Martinsville, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Jacob and Samantha A. (McCollough) Ressegger. Born July 9, 1866, in Wetzel County, West Virginia. Wife, Irene Floyd. Attended public schools in West Virginia, Red River Valley University, North Dakota, and West Virginia Wes-

—U. S. Forest Service

THE CONFLUENCE OF BLACKFORK AND SHAVER'S FORK

leyan Seminary. Was ordained into the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888. Served seven and one-half years as pastor in the North Dakota Conference. Was presiding elder and district superintendent of the West Virginia Conference nineteen years. Served as a member of two general conferences, 1908 and 1916. For eight years, was a member of the publishing committee of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*. Has filled important pastorates in churches of the West Virginia Conference. Independent Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar); Odd Fellow.

RESTORED GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA, see History of West Virginia, section XXIII.

REVOLUTION, WEST VIRGINIA IN THE, see History of West Virginia, section VI.

REXROAD, JOSEPH L., Petersburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Leonard and Mary Rexroad. Born December 3, 1861, in Hardy County, Virginia (now Grant County, West Virginia). Wife, Alice C. Lahman. Attended rural school; prepared for teaching in Fairmont State Normal School; studied in West Virginia University. Has been in school work for forty years, sixteen of which he served as superintendent of Grant County schools. Member of the board of education of Grant District for one year and member of the county board of review and equalization two terms. Has owned and operated a farm for many years. Represented his county in the House of Delegates, sessions 1923, 1925, 1927, and 1929. Republican. United Brethren. Odd Fellow.

REYMANN MEMORIAL FARMS are situated two miles north of Wardensville, in the Cacapon Valley, in Hardy County. They were donated to the State for the use of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, by the heirs of the late Lawrence Reymann of Wheeling. They were accepted by West Virginia by the State Board of Control, March 1, 1917. These farms, two in number, total 931 acres, about one-half of which is farm land and the remainder timber. They are about one and one-half miles apart.

Mr. Reymann was a prominent attorney and business man of Ohio County. For many years prior to his death, he and his father, mother, brother, and sisters spent several weeks annually in the Cacapon Valley. Here he acquired several thousand acres of timber and farm land. Following his death, the heirs to his estate felt it fitting that they should set aside these two farms as a permanent memorial to Mr. Reymann.

The Reymann Memorial Farms as a branch of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station are primarily for West Virginians, but they also serve many sections of the United States. Breeding stock from these farms has been sold to people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas and to Honduras, Central America. The main object of the farms is to find the best way to develop a dairy herd. The wide distribution of pure-bred Ayrshires from these farms throughout the State and the nation has won for them an enviable reputation.

During the first few years the farms were operated, there was no railroad within twenty miles. For this reason the manufacture of cheese seemed to be the only practical means of disposing of the milk. The cheese was shipped by parcel post to merchants and to private individuals from Massachusetts to Texas. With the building of the railroad, which passes through one of the farms, a better market was secured for the milk produced. Sweet cream is being shipped to the Washington markets. Today the returns from the milk are more than double those received when cheese was the principal product.

During 1927 the Reymann Memorial Farms' herd of Ayrshires established

three new State records for production and won the French prize cup, which is awarded the senior two-year-old producing the most milk and fat in the United States. Besides doing well in production, the Cacapon Ayrshires ("Cacapon" is the trade name for Ayrshires bred at the Reymann Memorial Farms) made good records in the show ring.

Cacapon Lass, a cow sold to David G. Page of Topeka, Kansas, has for three years been Grand Champion at the National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, besides being placed for three years among the three high cows at the National Dairy Show and winning the Grand Championship in 1928.

Daughters of Leto were placed first in the class known as "get of proven sire" at the National Dairy Show in 1927. His get also stood second, fifth, and seventh in the aged-cow class, and fourth in get-of-sire class. At the Canadian Royal Winter Fair a daughter was placed second in the aged-cow class.

In addition to work in developing the dairy herd, experiments are being carried on in orchard work, pasture problems, and farm crops.

The work on the Reymann Memorial Farms is organized under the direction of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. A superintendent is in charge. He has developed the work on the farms under three separate heads: the dairy work, under a trained herdsman; the farm work, under a foreman; and the office work, handled by a secretary. In addition, there are ten or fourteen other men who help with the farm and dairy work.

In 1927-28 appropriations for the support of the farms amounted to $9,100 annually. The earnings of the farms are approximately $19,000 annually. This is derived largely from the sale of cream and cattle, and is increased to some extent by the sale of hogs, poultry products, and other small items.

(Read and approved by Luther F. Sutton, Superintendent, Reymann Memorial Farms.)

REYNOLDS, E. BUNKER, Keyser, West Virginia. Lawyer and legislator. Son of Francis Marion and Belle Hennen Reynolds. Born in Keyser, July 18, 1873. Wife, Mary Warden Russell. Attended the Keyser public schools and Dickinson Preparatory School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; LL.B., West Virginia University; postgraduate study in the University of Boston. Since his admission to the bar, has practiced continuously in Keyser. Is now serving his second term in the State Senate, representing the fourteenth district. Appointed on subcommittee to review the work of the Code Commission and to revise and insert into proper place the acts of the 1927 and 1929 Legislature. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary.

REYNOLDS, POWELL BENTON, philosopher and university professor, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, January 9, 1841, and died December 29, 1914. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861 and served in Company D, Fifth Kentucky Infantry and later in Company K, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry. At the close of the war he was a prisoner at Point Lookout and was paroled April 9, 1865.

At the close of the war he entered Richmond College where he was a student until 1870, when he received the A.B. degree. He received the A.M. degree from West Virginia University in 1887, and the D.D. degree from Richmond College in 1890.

He served as president of Shelton College at Saint Albans, West Virginia, 1872 to 1884; president of Buckner College, 1884 to 1885; and acting president of West Virginia University, 1893 to 1895. From 1885 until his death Dr. Reynolds was intimately connected with the life of West Virginia University. He taught metaphysics, political science, and, from 1901 until his death, economics, sociology, and philosophy. He also served as chaplain of the University for a number of years.

Doctor George Burman Foster of Chicago University dedicated his famous book *The Finality of the Christian Religion* to "Powell Benton Reynolds, my first great teacher." This expressed the sentiment of hundreds of university students who sat at the feet of this great philosopher and teacher. The atmosphere of his classroom was in the highest sense intellectual.

RHAWN, HEISTER GUIE, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Editor. Son of William Howe and Anetta May (Partridge) Rhawn. Born August 10, 1892, in Catawissa, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mary Cordelia Franklin. Attended public school in Pennsylvania and Franklin and Marshall Academy; A.B., Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1915; studied in Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Since 1924, has been editor of the Clarksburg *Exponent*. Served as a private during the World War. After the armistice, was a member of the staff of the *Right About*, published in New York City, by the office of the surgeon general of the United States army. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason. Rotary. Phi Kappa Sigma.

RHOADS-DORMAN MILLS, Philippi, West Virginia, manufacturers of "Tuxin" blankets. One plant in State at Philippi; 20 looms; 60 employees. Wool and china cotton are used as raw materials. Specialize in half-wool and all-wool blankets and institution blankets.

RICE, HAROLD ALSTON, Grafton, West Virginia. Educator. Son of F. E. and Bertha (Fisher) Rice. Born October 29, 1894, at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Wife, Beatrice Wilt. Attended the Berkeley Springs public schools and Shepherd College State Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1920, and A.M., 1926; graduate work in Harvard and Columbia universities. Taught in the rural schools of Morgan County, 1912-13; principal of Beverly, West Virginia, graded schools, 1914-15; principal of First Ward School, Elkins, 1915-16; principal of Richwood High School, 1920-21; superintendent of Richwood schools, 1921-23; has been superintendent of the Grafton public schools since 1923. In 1917, enlisted in the United States army as a private; was promoted to the rank of sergeant; attended officers training camp and was commissioned a second lieutenant; was graduated from the Advance Field Artillery Firing School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; was stationed as an instructor in artillery firing at Camp Knox, Kentucky; had been recommended for promotion to a first lieutenant in the Seventy-first Field Artillery when the World War ended. Republican. Lutheran. Mason (Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner). American Legion. Rotary. Beta Theta Pi.

RICE, J. M., Sistersville, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of John T. and Mary J. (Brookover) Rice. Born August 5, 1863, in Morgantown, West Virginia. Wife, Sarah L. Haught. Attended public and private schools. Was a clerk in a general store at Anthem, West Virginia, for seven years, going from there into the ministry. Has been a minister in the Church of Christ at Daybrook, Hundred, Fairmont, and Sistersville, West Virginia. Has also held evangelistic services in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Republican. Church of Christ. Woodman.

RICE, LACY I., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of E. L. and Ida B. Rice. Born November 1, 1901, at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. Attended the public schools of Berkeley Springs; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1925. Was admitted to the bar in Berkeley County in 1925, and began the practice of law in Martinsburg. Has been admitted to the United States district and circuit courts and West Virginia Supreme Court. Is a member of the law firm Emmert and Rice. Elected

to the West Virginia State Legislature in 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Mountain. Theta Chi; Phi Delta Phi.

RICHARDS, DELL ROY, Morgantown, West Virginia. Banker. Son of William and Catherine (Compher) Richards. Born March 7, 1881, near Freeport, Ohio. Wife, Elizabeth B. Davis. Attended elementary and high school in the New Cumberland, West Virginia, public schools, and West Virginia University. From 1904 to 1911, served as clerk in the Bank of the Monongahela Valley, Morgantown. Is now vice president and cashier of the Bank of Morgantown. Vice president, West Virginia Bankers Association, 1929-30. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree). Kappa Alpha.

RICH MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF. After the battle of Philippi, General Robert S. Garnett was sent by the Confederates to stop the invasion of Virginia by McClellan's army. With about six thousand troops at his command, in the Upper Tygarts Valley he fortified two positions, one at Rich Mountain and the other at Laurel Hill. General McClellan determined to attack the more southern position at Rich Mountain. On July 11, 1861, the Federals routed the Confederate army at that place, less than four hundred of the force escaping. Garnett withdrew from his position at Laurel Hill and retreated eastward into Tucker County. The result was to open the country to the Federals as far as the crest of the Alleghenies.

RICHWOOD, Nicholas County, is situated 120 miles south of Clarksburg and 94 miles east of Charleston, in a rich timber-producing section of the State. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and by State Route 39. It has three banks, with capital stock and deposits of $2,000,000; one weekly newspaper; two theaters; two hospitals; and five churches.

The town has a high school and an elementary school housed in one central building. Seventeen hundred pupils are enrolled and fifty teachers are employed in the system. A parochial school is also maintained. The main streets are paved with brick, and many of the alleys are of concrete. There is an abundance of pure water, a good sewerage system, and a well-equipped and effective fire department. The town is lighted by electricity. A large, three-story brick building houses the city government, which is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected biennially.

The chief industries of the town include a large lumber mill, a paper mill, a broom-handle and chair-round factory, and the largest sole-leather tannery and the largest clothespin factory in the world. The annual output of these mills and factories is 4,000 carloads or 60,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock lumber; 1,000 carloads or 30,000 tons of bleached and unbleached specialty papers; 300 carloads or 7,500,000 pounds of finished sole leather; 330 carloads or 360,000,000 clothespins; 240 carloads or 120,000,000 wooden dishes, and 100 carloads of broom handles and chair rounds.

The site where the city of Richwood now stands was originally known as Cherry Tree Bottoms, and in the early days was the home of the families of Spencer, Mullins, and Hinkle. It became known as Richwood when the post office of that name was moved there from Hinkle Mountain about the year 1900. The census of that year showed a population of 27. It has since grown to approximately 7,000. The town was chartered under chapter forty-seven of the State code in 1901. A new charter was granted by the Legislature in 1921, and was amended in one section in 1923.

(Read and approved by J. J. Dotson, Editor, *Nicholas Republican.*)

RIDGELEY, Mineral County, is an incorporated town situated across the Potomac River from Cumberland, Maryland. The town is served by the Western

Maryland Railroad and State Route 54. Generally the town site is level, one part being slightly rolling. Two miles of paved streets are maintained. Municipally owned water and sewer systems and privately owned electric and gas systems serve the community. There are three churches, and one bank with capital stock of $25,000 and deposits in excess of $200,000. The school system consists of two elementary schools for white children with an enrollment of 400 and one school for colored children with enrollment of 18. Pupils of high school grade attend the Allegany County High School in Cumberland, Maryland; at present there are seventy enrolled from Ridgeley.

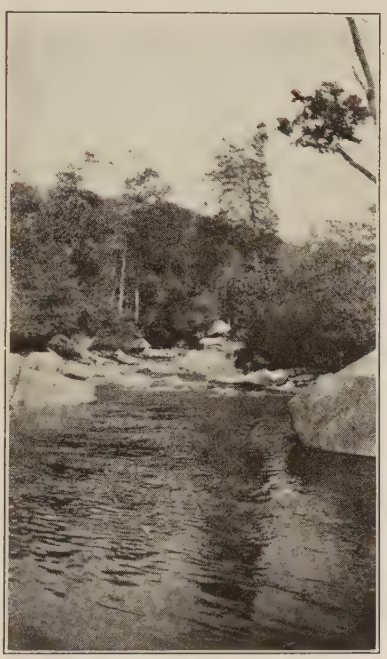
The city government is in the hands of a mayor, a recorder, and five councilmen. Property valuation is $1,650,551. The municipal tax rate is 50 cents; interest and sinking fund, 24 cents; total, 74 cents. Unretired water and sewer bonds amount to $39,000.

The population is 2,100. Ridgeley was incorporated February 5, 1915. Settlement dates back to the beginning of trade with the Indians on the Ohio. Old Fort Ohio stood on a high bluff on the Potomac River in the present incorporation and was practically the beginning of Fort Cumberland, Maryland, which fort it antedates. The original name of the town was Saint Clairsville, in honor of General Saint Clair. Many years ago the name was changed to Ridgeley in honor of a family of that name.

(Data furnished by J. H. Simmons, Recorder.)

RIFE, OSCAR J., Kenova, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Moses and Virginia B. Rife. Born April 27, 1879, near Fort Gay, West Virginia. Wife, Mamie Wellman. Attended public school and (for three years) college. Was superintendent of the Wayne County schools for eight years and principal of the Kenova schools for three years. For a time, was owner and editor of the Wayne *News*. Is now Grand Keeper of Records and Seals for the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of West Virginia. Democrat. Baptist. Mason. Jr. O. U. A. M. Rotary.

RILEY, HARRY, Ripley, West Virginia. Farmer and business man. Son of Robert R. and Norma May Riley. Born August 28, 1895, at Ripley, West Virginia. Attended the public schools of Ripley. For a number of years, was engaged in farming in Jackson County



CHERRY RIVER NEAR RICHWOOD

and in business. Now employed with the Du Pont Engineering Company of Wilmington, Delaware. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in the 1929-30 sessions. Served in the 866th Aerial Service Squadron of the aviation section of the United States army during the World War. Republican. United Brethren. American Legion (Vice commander of Jackson Post 107).

RINGGOLD, MINNIE REINHART (Mrs. R. C.), Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Daughter of Edward H. and Lucy

Baylor Quigley Reinhart. Born November 6, 1873, in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Married, first, Henry Shepherd III; second, Rowland Carvel Ringgold. Attended Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, and the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Virginia. Author of a series of Letters from a Daughter of the State. Democrat. Presbyterian. U. D. C. D. A. R. Woman's Club. National Democratic Women's Club.

RINGGOLD, ROWLAND CARVEL, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Samuel Charles and Florence Z. Ringgold. Born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, May 24, 1872. Wife, Minnie Reinhart, (Mary Grove) of Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Attended the public schools of Queen Anne County and Lamb's Preparatory School, Baltimore; was special student in biology and chemistry, Johns Hopkins University; College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1896. Is general manager and treasurer of the West Virginia and Pittsburgh Sand Company, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, which was sold to the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation in July, 1927, and assistant sales manager of Sharp and Dohme, Manufacturing Chemists, Baltimore, Maryland. Veteran of the Spanish-American War. Episcopalian (vestryman of the Trinity Church, Shepherdstown, for many years). Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). A. A. N. M. S. of Wheeling. Baltimore Club, Baltimore. University Club of Washington, D. C.

RIPLEY, county seat of Jackson County, is situated on the banks of Mill Creek, thirty-eight miles north of Charleston and forty miles south of Parkersburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, State Routes 2 and 5, and Federal Route 21. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,370,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; one hospital; and five churches. The grave of Jesse Hughes, the path of Lightburn's retreat, and Indian Hollow are places of historic interest in the vicinity.

The city has one senior high school with an enrollment of 140, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 225. The schools employ thirteen teachers. A two-acre park in the center of the city is maintained by the county. Every principal street is paved. Electric power and light are furnished by the Pfost Electric Company, privately owned. The water supply comes from a reservoir owned and operated by the city. The city government is under the control of a mayor and five councilmen. A property valuation of $600,000 was returned in 1927, on which a city tax rate of 70 cents on the $100 was laid. The public debt is $7,000.

The population has changed very little in the last several years, remaining about 1,080, including the suburbs of West Ripley, Kiddville, Klondyke, and the Sycamore addition. Ripley was first settled by William Parsons in 1800, and was incorporated by the Virginia Assembly in 1831. The city was named for Harry Ripley, a minister.

(Data furnished by Sattis Simmons, Editor, *Jackson Herald.*)

RITCHIE, CHARLES, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of George W. and Phoebe (Harman) Ritchie. Born in Mackville, Pendleton County, West Virginia, February 15, 1883. Wife, Eva M. Tibbets. Attended public schools and Keyser Preparatory School; studied law in West Virginia University. Taught in the rural schools in his youth. Was admitted to the bar in 1912. From 1917 to 1925, served as assistant attorney-general of West Virginia. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner). Kappa Alpha.

RITCHIE COUNTY. Population, 16,506 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration of that year; later estimates made by the same authority do not show

an increase in the figures. The land area is 457 square miles. Ritchie is a northwestern county, lying in the second tier from the Ohio Valley. It is bounded on the north by Pleasants and Tyler counties; on the east by Doddridge and Gilmer counties; on the south by Calhoun and Wirt counties; and on the west by Wood County.

There are no high mountains and no broad valleys in Ritchie County. The whole area is uniformly hilly, the slopes being rough and steep in many places and smooth and less abrupt in others. At the point where Hughes River leaves the county on the southwest the elevation is 630 feet. King Knob, six miles due south of Harrisville, rises to 1,200 feet.

Every acre in the county is drained by the North and South forks of Hughes River and by Goose Creek, a tributary also of Hughes River. The North Fork rises in the extreme northern corner and flows southwestward through the county for about fifty miles. The larger of its forty or more important creeks and runs, named from mouth to source, are Gillispie Run, Addis Run, Big Run, Bonds Creek, Rockcamp Run, Lynncamp Run, and Bunnell Run. The South Fork of Hughes River enters the county from Doddridge and flows almost due west, joining the North Fork near the southwestern corner of the county. Its principal tributaries are Macfarlan Creek, Indian Creek, Slab Creek, and White Oak Creek, flowing in from the north, and Bear Run, Leatherbark Creek, Grass Run, Spruce Creek, Bone Creek, and Otterslide Creek, flowing in from the south. Goose Creek flows near the western edge of the county.

The county is served by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running across the county in a general northeast-to-southwest direction, serving Pennsboro, Ellenboro, and Cairo. The Cairo and Kanawha Valley Railroad operates a short line from Cairo to Macfarlan, serving a section in the southwestern part. The county from Parkersburg to Clarksburg, is also served by United States Route 50, which crosses the county in a winding course though generally in a southwest-to-northeast direction. This route passes through Cairo, Harrisville, Ellenboro, and Pennsboro. State Route 16 is the north-and-south route through the county. Entering from Pleasants County, it passes through by way of Harrisville to the Calhoun County line and beyond. State Route 74 is a short connecting line in the northern part, from Joseph's Mills, Tyler County, to Pennsboro. The southern part will be served by a cross-county highway, State Route 11, which follows generally the Parkersburg and Staunton Pike and which has been only partially completed. In addition to the Federal and State highways, the county has a splendid system of county roads kept under its own maintenance.

Harrisville, the county seat, is located on the North Fork of Hughes River near the central part of the county. It was laid out as a town by Thomas Harris and was legally established by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 3, 1832. It was made the county seat in the act creating the county. The town has an elevation of 870 feet above sea level. By road, it is 244 miles from Bluefield, 111 miles from Charleston, 51 miles from Clarksburg, 232 miles from Martinsburg, 36 miles from Parkersburg, 86 miles from Wheeling, and 231 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The property valuation of Ritchie County, as returned at the 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $11,257,240; personal property, $6,492,920; public utility property, $8,596,665; total, $26,346,825. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.01 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into four magisterial districts: Clay, Grant, Murphy, and Union. The town of Harrisville maintains an independent district for school purposes.

The county is chiefly agricultural in its interests, though the development of oil and gas has added much to its wealth.

The soil is rich, fertile, and productive; red clay soils predominate on the hills and a black loam on the bottoms. Grass grows luxuriantly in all parts of the county, and much attention is given to stock raising. Crops common to West Virginia are produced. The land area of the county is approximately 289,920 acres, of which 163,667 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This area was divided into 1,503 farms, all operated by white farmers; 1,341 by owners, 14 by managers, and 148 by tenants. Ample markets are afforded at the near centers of population and industry. Facilities for marketing farm products have been greatly improved by the completion of the system of State highways.

Oil and gas development has reached nearly every section of the county, and this natural resource has brought much wealth to the people. Development has been carried on since the operation of the Burning Springs field in 1860 and, though greatly depleted, the pay sands have not been exhausted.

A unique industry, the operation of the Ritchie Mines, near Macfarlan, was carried on in this county for many years. A strata of solidified petroleum set in a vertical lode was mined in the same manner that coal is mined, and reduced to oil. This operation was discontinued about twenty years ago.

An act authorizing the formation of Ritchie County was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on February 18, 1843. The land comprising the new county was taken from parts of Wood, Harrison, and Lewis counties, and it was named in honor of Thomas Ritchie, of Richmond, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* and one of the greatest journalists that Virginia has produced.

The gentlemen justices appointed by the governor met at the home of John

RITCHIE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS

Harris at Harrisville on April 4, 1843, and organized the county government. This court was composed of Daniel Haymond, Daniel Ayers, William R. Lowther, Alexander Lowther, Sr., and James Malone.

The first settlement in the county was made on the site of the present thriving city of Pennsboro by John Bunnell early in 1800. He did not remain long in this location; he sold his property and moved west. But he tarried long enough to give his name to Bunnells Run as a permanent memorial of his residence.

RITCHIE COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1887. The fair is held for four days annually at Pennsboro. It is managed by a board of directors. It has 168 members. Approximately twenty thousand people attend annually. Prizes are awarded.

RITCHIE MINES. A unique mining operation was carried on for many years on Macfarlan Creek, Ritchie County, where a vast deposit of solidified or crystallized petroleum was mined in the same manner as coal. The deposit is a freak of nature and is said to be the only one of its kind in the United States. The solidified oil was reduced to a fluid state and found a ready market as a superior oil.

The first operation of the deposit, which was originally known as the Great Vertical Asphaltum Lode, created quite a stir in the scientific world, and noted geologists were sent to examine it and report on position, character of mineral, and extent of the lode. This lode was located on both sides of Macfarlan Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of Hughes River. The solidified petroleum lies in a vertical fissure in a yellow sandstone, from three and a half to five feet in width, and is divided into distinct sections by an irregular partition, one portion fibrous, the other granulated, and both free from foreign admixtures. The lode runs in a line south seventy-six degrees east, and is traced upon the surface for more than a mile and a half. The hills on either side of the creek are four hundred feet high, and this seam runs through them, coming within a few feet of the surface at the top.

The lode was discovered in the fall of 1852 by Frederick Lemon, whose attention was directed especially to the outcrop by the vertical position of the mineral, which he thought was coal. The outcropping in the valley had been uncovered by a freshet. He concealed it as best he could and began to make plans for development. Again, in 1858, another flood came, bringing the outcrop to the surface. This time a quantity was obtained and carried to a local blacksmith to be used for smithing purposes. It was then found to be different from coal and useless for the purpose of the forge.

Scientists were attracted by the position of the vein. They found the deposit to be solidified petroleum. It is located but a short distance from the Burning Springs, Volcano, and other noted early oil fields. The petroleum was but the shallow oils that had burst through the crust that confined it, and filled a fissure in the rock formation. Lemon purchased the property in 1858, and the following year sold it to Nelson Beall, of Frostburg, Maryland, who caused a complete examination of the vein to be made and opened mining operations the same year. The crystallized petroleum taken from this unusual mine had both a fibrous and granulated structure, glossy, and of the same appearance as the rich, fat bituminous gas coal. It melted readily when subjected to heat, and the oil ran like pitch. So rich in oil was it that when retorts were set up, the yield was from 140 to 160 gallons of superior oil to the ton. The specific gravity of this oil was about 30 degrees Baume.

Operation was suspended during the Civil War but was again resumed in 1865. A narrow-gauge, wooden railroad, known as the "Calico Road," was constructed to the mine from the main line

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cairo. This was later improved and extended to Macfarlan under the name of the Cairo and Kanawha Valley Railroad. The operation passed through the hands of several owners and for a period of about ten years, 1874 to 1884, was not operated steadily and the property was sinking into ruin. In 1885 the Ritchie Mines were purchased by H. S. Wilson, of Parkersburg, who reopened them and extended the railroad. The operation was carried on until 1909, when work ceased. The mines were not abandoned because of the depletion or exhaustion of the lode, but because the product in fluid state could be obtained more cheaply by the process of the drill.

Early in the decade beginning in 1850, several chemists engaged in developing an illuminating oil. Tests were made from every available material, including the "rock oil" of the Ohio Valley country and the distilled oil from cannel coal. The cannel coal oil was found satisfactory, and plants were established at several places for the reduction and distillation of coal oil from this mineral. The cannel of the Kanawha Valley was very rich in oil. In 1857 or 1858, two plants were established on Paint Creek and one on Mill Creek, Kanawha County. The yield was about fifty-six gallons of oil to the ton. These plants were not found profitable after discovery of unlimited quantities of petroleum and after it has been demonstrated that coal oil could be distilled and refined from the crude product.

In 1859 the White Day Cannel Coal and Oil Company purchased 1,250 acres on White Day Creek, in northern Taylor County, and erected extensive buildings and machinery for the purpose of distilling oil from the cannel. After five or six weeks' profitable running, a careless management allowed fire to reach the gas in the condensing pipes, and the works were exploded. They were not rebuilt because of the discovery of petroleum. The cannel in this section yielded thirty-seven gallons of crude oil a ton. The richest cannel tested for this purpose was the Peytona cannel, of Boone County, which yielded seventy-nine and two-tenths gallons a ton. This coal was never distilled on a large scale.

RITTER, C. L., Huntington, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Daniel S. and Catherine (Cramer) Ritter. Born October 6, 1865, at Muncy, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mabel McClintock. Attended the public schools of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Seminary. Was engaged in mercantile business in Muncy two years. Came to West Virginia in 1889; entered lumber business at Oakvale on East River, and later in McDowell and Clay counties. Established headquarters in Huntington in 1901; has since resided and directed his business interests there. Is president of the Ritter-Burns Lumber Company, Rock Castle Lumber Company, Ritter Hardwood Lumber Company, Huntington Land Company, Empire Furniture Company, Central Realty Company, and the Kenova Huntington Land Company; vice president of the Watts-Ritter Wholesale Dry Goods Company; and director of the First Huntington National Bank. Donor of Ritter Park to the city of Huntington. Chairman of the Cabell County Chapter of the American Red Cross during the World War. Republican. Lutheran. Guyandot Club.

RITZ, HAROLD A., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James M. and Catherine (McCarthy) Ritz. Born July 25, 1873, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Married, first, Harriet E. Wilson; second, Helen J. Jackson. Attended public schools; was graduated from Marshall College in 1889. Admitted to the bar in Mercer County, West Virginia, in 1894. Practiced in Bluefield until 1917. Served as judge of the eighth circuit of West Virginia in 1906; as United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia, from 1909 to 1913; and as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia from 1916

Fred E. Brooks

"Or, like the snow-fall in the river,
A moment white, then melts forever."

until his resignation in 1922, when he resumed the practice of law in Charleston, West Virginia. General counsel for the United Fuel Gas Company and associate organizations. Republican. Elk; Eagle. Edgewood, Kanawha, and Bluefield country clubs.

RITZ, RUSSELL S., Bluefield, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James M., Sr., and Catherine (McCarthy) Ritz. Born February 21, 1886, in Wayne County, West Virginia. Wife, Cleon Boggess. Attended public school in West Virginia and Marshall College, Huntington; graduated in law from West Virginia University in 1909. Was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Bluefield in 1909, where he has since continued. Served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Mercer County, 1913, and as city attorney of Bluefield, 1921-25. Has a record of a number of important cases in the State and Federal Courts. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Bluefield Country Club.

RIVER SEAM COAL COMPANY, Booth, West Virginia, was organized in 1920. One mine is operated in the State at Booth. Coal is mined from the Pittsburgh seam. Coal screened over shaker screens to four sizes. Average annual production, 375,000 tons; 275 employees. The coal is sold on the general market.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION. Long before men had the capital or the knowledge required for the construction of highways, and centuries before railroads were thought of, rivers and lakes were used wherever possible for inland transportation. Before the advent of the white man the only water craft that had ever floated on the beautiful streams of West Virginia were the bark canoes and the more substantial dug-outs of the aboriginal tribes.

The Ohio, one of the most majestic rivers of the continent, washes the western border of West Virginia for nearly three hundred miles, and it and the Mississippi have long been and are today the cheapest coal carriers of the world. Four of the larger rivers of the State are navigable; they are the Big Sandy, the Great Kanawha, the Little Kanawha, and the Monongahela, all locked and dammed by the National Government. These have an aggregate of nearly three hundred miles of steam navigation, cut through the coal fields of the State and flowing down into the Ohio. Thus, the whole of the vast Mississippi Valley is open, beyond controlling competition, to the trade of this region, and this advantage will for centuries to come be available to the industries of West Virginia.

The settlers in West Virginia early felt the need of improved river transportation. The first step was taken in 1785, when a portion of the Potomac was cleared of rocks at Harpers Ferry. River transportation to Pittsburgh began at a very early period, and in 1793 the Virginia Legislature passed the first act for clearing and extending the Monongahela and the West Fork rivers for the passage of canoes and flat boats. In January, 1817, the Monongahela Navigation Company was incorporated by the Legislature to make the West Fork and Monongahela rivers navigable for flatboats, rafts, and lumber, and with authority to cut a canal to divert the waters of the Buckhannon to the waters of the West Fork in order to secure additional water supply. Steamboats from Pittsburgh began to make regular trips to Morgantown about 1826. The ascent to Fairmont, first made in 1850, was more difficult, but in 1854 and thereafter regular trips were made at periods of high water.

Propositions to improve the two Kanawhas by slack water navigation were urged in 1820, and resulted in the first legislation for improvement on the Great Kanawha. Before that date the Kanawha Valley received considerable up-stream traffic in family supplies purchased at Cincinnati and Maysville and transported in ribbed, keel-bottomed

boats called bateaux. In 1819, the first steamboat on the Kanawha, the *Robert Thompson*, ascended to Red House. By its inability to ascend above that point, Virginia was induced to direct the James River and Kanawha Company to improve the navigation of the river so that three feet of water could be secured all the year to the Kanawha Falls. In 1820, the *Albert Donnally*, built for salt manufacturers on the Kanawha, ascended to Charleston and the traffic by river thereafter steadily increased. In 1825, a system of sluices and wing dams was begun, but they were not sufficient.

Large shipments of coal after 1855 resulted in urgent demands for better navigation facilities. In 1860 steps were taken to extend the old sluice and wing dam system, but they were suspended by the war. Packets between Charleston and Gallipolis, which at first ran weekly and later triweekly, began in 1845 a daily service which continued until after the Civil War. After the separation of the State in 1863, West Virginia took charge of the Kanawha River and created a Kanawha board to carry on this improvement and collect tolls as the James River and Kanawha Company had been doing. It was not until 1870 that work was begun on a regular system of locks and dams under action of Congress.

The flatboat and the ark were employed for passenger service, and were the principal reliance of the immigrant. Sailing vessels built in the Ohio Valley during the last decade of the eighteenth century grew in importance. They were exclusively down-stream crafts and were the export carriers for these sections. They could, however, never attain any permanent place in the commerce of this section because they were one-way carriers only, and the dangers of navigation made boats of deep draft impracticable.

THE OHIO RIVER AT POINT PLEASANT

The appearance of the first steamboat on the Ohio River, in 1811, under the management of Nicholas Roosevelt, was the sign of a new era. Not until 1817, however, did steamboat navigation pass from the experimental stage into regular useful service. By 1818 fifteen steamers had been built at various points on the river, and after 1824 the number of steamers rapidly increased.

As late as 1816 the practicability of navigating the Ohio with steamboats was esteemed doubtful. James Hall, writing in 1838, recalled observing in 1816, the

long struggles of a stern-wheel boat trying to ascend Horse-tail Ripple. He states that it was the opinion that "such a contrivance" might conquer the difficulties of the Mississippi as high as Natchez, but that the Ohio must wait for some "more happy century of invention."

Steamboats carried almost no freight until 1819, and for many years thereafter they met the competition of the more primitive craft. The flatboats not only persisted but they increased in number and capacity. They finally reached a size of 150 feet by 24 feet, and carried 300 tons of produce. The traffic grew and flourished until the Civil War practically put an end to it.

There were no typical freight rates during the era of steamboating. Charges varied widely with the supply and demand of boats, the stage of water, and the quantities of freight offered, and it is difficult to give any idea of rates. Between 1850 and 1860, in seasons when a good stage of water prevailed, freight was carried from Pittsburgh to Saint Louis and Nashville at forty-three mills a ton weight, and from Pittsburgh to New Orleans at thirty-six mills a ton weight.

Down-stream rates for both passenger and freight traffic were usually lower than those levied on up-stream business, because, as the time consumed was less, the cost of operation was less in fuel and power extended, and, in case of passenger business, the expense of boarding the passengers was reduced. Steamboat captains charged in all cases what the traffic would bear. It was frequently much more advantageous to a prospective passenger to pay the exorbitant fare demanded than to stay in port and take his chances with the next boat, and a shipper had to get his products to market at any cost. The days of prosperous steamboating were the days of unregulated monopoly, and the variations in water depth and the uncertainties of travel often so crowded the limited traffic season that passengers and shippers were wholly at the mercy of scheming steamboat captains.

The Civil War destroyed the greater part of the river trade and arrested the commerce of Cincinnati, which until 1860 was chiefly dependent upon the Ohio and its connections. For a period of several years the rivers of West Virginia, as the rivers all over the United States, did comparatively little business. Now, however, the importance of river transportation is being recognized throughout the country.

At this time there is a project under way by the National Government to deepen the channels of the Saint Lawrence, the Chicago Drainage Canal, and the Mississippi River so that they will furnish a twenty-five-foot water stage the year around. This will be of sufficient depth to allow ocean-going steamers to travel inland from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to New Orleans on the south. Also at this time there is a bill before Congress asking for an appropriation large enough to extend the water stage of the Great Kanawha River from six feet to nine feet. If this request is granted and the project is completed, it will mean that boats from the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers will be able to come directly into the Kanawha Valley and connect the rich fields of smokeless coal with the copper and iron ore fields of the upper Lake Region at Cairo or Saint Louis, thus avoiding a land haul completely.

Honorable E. T. England, in a speech before the House of Representatives on this subject, said: "The Great Kanawha River, with equal river transportation facilities, will in a short time equal, if not excel, the annual tonnage of shipments of the Monongahela River. The Kanawha River contains an abundance of water. According to General Deakyne, in low water the natural flow in this river is more than seven times greater than that in the Monongahela River."

If this proposed project is completed it will mean that the navigable rivers

of West Virginia will have a direct outlet in two directions to tidewater ports. It will also mean the development of a new industrial era for the State, cheaper transportation rates, and a uniting of the world's greatest iron fields with the world's greatest coal fields.

(Read and approved by Ernest M. Merrill, President, Great Kanawha Valley Improvement Association.)

RIVESVILLE, Marion County, is situated four miles north of Fairmont on the Monongahela River. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads, and by State Route 19. It has two theaters, two churches, and one of the largest electrical power plants in the State. About one and one-half miles east of the town is the site of Morgan's battle with the Indians.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 160 and one elementary school with an enrollment of 400. Twenty-six teachers are employed in the two schools. About one mile of paved streets is maintained. Electric power and light are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply by the city of Fairmont. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor, a recorder, and five councilmen, elected annually. Taxable property is valued at $2,143,255, with a tax rate of 60 cents on each $100 valuation. The municipal debt is placed at $45,000.

Rivesville was chartered by the circuit court of Marion County in 1873. It now has a population of approximately 2,500. The town has enjoyed a steady growth, having three large coal mines within its corporation and being located in the midst of an industrial region.

(Data furnished by Charles F. Knight, Mayor.)

ROAD BUILDING. The first official road building in what is now West Virginia is said to have been the construction of a wagon road westward from Warm Springs, Virginia, to the courthouse at Lewisburg. Citizens of Greenbrier County prevailed upon the General Assembly of Virginia to authorize the county court to levy funds for the desired road, and it was opened in 1781. In 1782 a similar road was opened from Warm Springs to Old Sweet Springs.

George Washington was one of the first and strongest advocates of roads from eastern Virginia toward the West. In 1784 he brought to the attention of the General Assembly the matter of a wagon road from the James River to the Kanawha. The assembly acted promptly, and the road was opened to the navigable waters of the Kanawha by 1790 and to the Ohio by 1800.

The National Road, the first highway built by the United States Government, was constructed primarily to connect Atlantic coast points with the waters of the Ohio River. It was routed via Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, thence west to Columbus, and was to have extended to St. Louis, but was never completed that far. This road was begun in 1811. In the middle of a cleared space sixty feet in width, there was a leveled strip thirty feet wide, centered in which was a twenty-foot roadbed of small crushed stone eighteen inches deep in the center and sloping to a depth of twelve inches at the sides. In the settlement and development of the great territory northwest of the Ohio, the National Road had a conspicuous part.

The first road connecting directly with the Monongahela region was the "State Road" from Winchester via Romney to Morgantown, authorized previous to 1786, when a branch wagon road from a point near Cheat to Clarksburg was also authorized. A wagon was driven from Alexandria to Morgantown as early as 1796. In 1786, the Legislature also authorized the opening of roads from Morgantown to the mouth of Fishing Creek, and from the State road in Harrison County to the mouth of the Little Kanawha. Among other roads authorized during this period, was one from Morgantown to the mouth of Grave Creek in

Mileage Chart

This chart shows distances between principal points in West Virginia. The distances are based upon surveyed mileage from corporate limits to corporate limits via the shortest or the most practicable route, plus a reasonable distance within the larger cities and towns.

HOW TO USE THE CHART—The mileage between any two points is shown at the intersection of the horizontal line leading from left to right from one of the points, with the vertical line leading downward from the other.

For instance, to find the distance from Alderson to Chester, follow the line leading to the right from Alderson until it intersects the line leading down from Chester. The figure in the square is 334, which is the mileage between the two points.

	Beckley	Bluefield	Charleston	Chester	Clarksburg	Elkins	Fairmont	Grafton	Hinton	Huntington	Logan	Martinsburg	Morgantown	Moundsville	Parkersburg	Point Pleasant	Sistersville	Spencer	Welch	Wellsburg	Wheeling	White Sulphur Sprs.
ALDERSON	52	66	129	334	201	140	207	184	24	181	136	305	226	275	229	187	270	181	103	305	287	42
BECKLEY	...	56	77	315	176	173	202	197	28	129	84	338	221	255	177	135	218	129	57	285	267	94
BERKELEY SPRINGS	383	386	352	336	206	189	208	185	353	404	419	25	227	276	298	380	286	300	423	306	288	308
BLUEFIELD	56	...	133	371	232	196	258	253	43	198	98	361	277	311	233	191	274	185	37	341	323	98
BUCKHANNON	166	222	136	181	27	34	53	36	194	188	203	208	72	121	119	159	108	84	223	151	133	152
CHARLESTON	77	133	...	238	146	170	172	167	105	52	67	327	191	178	100	58	141	52	134	208	190	120
CHARLES TOWN	340	363	329	313	183	167	185	162	330	381	396	15	160	253	275	352	264	277	397	283	265	285
CHESTER	315	371	238	...	154	195	128	151	343	264	305	311	147	61	139	224	98	187	372	31	48	313
CLARKSBURG	176	232	146	154	...	65	26	21	204	198	213	181	45	94	92	169	81	94	233	124	106	183
CLAY	118	174	41	240	119	143	145	140	146	93	108	300	164	179	101	99	142	53	175	209	191	161
ELKINS	173	196	170	195	65	...	67	44	163	222	237	165	86	135	157	193	146	118	230	165	147	118
FAIRMONT	202	258	172	128	26	67	...	23	230	224	239	183	19	68	118	195	107	120	259	98	80	185
GLENVILLE	170	226	93	207	53	77	79	74	198	145	160	234	98	137	89	116	100	41	227	167	149	195
GRAFTON	197	253	167	151	21	44	23	...	207	219	234	160	42	91	113	190	102	115	254	121	103	162
GRANTSVILLE	160	216	83	162	78	113	104	99	188	135	150	259	123	101	64	106	64	31	217	131	113	203
HARRISVILLE	188	244	111	135	51	116	77	72	216	163	178	232	96	74	36	121	37	59	245	104	86	231
HINTON	28	43	105	343	204	163	230	207	..	157	114	328	249	283	205	163	246	157	80	313	295	66
HUNTINGTON	129	198	52	264	198	222	224	219	157	...	67	379	243	203	125	40	166	104	136	233	215	172
KEYSER	273	278	245	229	99	82	101	78	245	297	312	93	76	163	191	268	180	193	315	193	175	200
KINGWOOD	230	273	200	169	54	77	41	33	240	252	267	136	22	109	146	223	135	148	287	139	121	195
LEWISBURG	83	88	110	303	173	108	175	152	55	162	177	273	194	243	210	168	251	162	125	273	255	10
LOGAN	84	98	67	305	213	237	239	234	114	67	...	394	258	245	167	125	208	119	69	275	257	178
MADISON	77	129	36	274	182	206	208	203	105	59	31	363	227	214	136	94	177	88	100	244	226	156
MANNINGTON	217	273	187	114	41	82	15	38	245	239	254	198	34	53	133	210	90	135	274	83	65	200
MARLINTON	125	130	152	261	131	66	133	110	97	204	211	231	152	201	223	210	212	204	167	231	213	52
MARTINSBURG	338	361	327	311	181	165	183	160	328	379	394	...	158	251	273	350	262	275	395	281	263	283
MIDDLEBOURNE	230	286	153	110	54	119	80	75	258	178	220	235	99	49	56	138	12	104	287	79	61	237
MORGANTOWN	221	277	191	147	45	86	19	42	249	243	258	158	...	87	137	214	80	139	278	117	99	204
MOUNDSVILLE	255	311	178	61	94	135	68	91	283	203	245	251	87	..	78	163	37	126	312	30	12	253
NEW CUMBERLAND	305	361	228	11	144	185	118	141	333	253	295	301	137	50	128	213	87	176	362	20	37	303
NEW MARTINSVILLE	227	283	150	89	75	140	60	83	255	175	217	243	71	28	50	135	9	98	284	58	40	245
PARKERSBURG	177	233	100	139	92	157	118	113	205	125	167	273	137	78	...	85	41	48	234	108	90	220
PARSONS	212	217	191	216	86	21	88	65	184	243	258	144	107	156	178	214	167	139	254	186	168	139
PETERSBURG	247	252	274	235	105	95	107	84	219	326	341	109	126	175	197	288	186	213	289	205	187	174
PHILIPPI	186	224	156	167	33	28	39	16	191	208	223	176	58	107	125	179	114	104	243	137	119	146
PIEDMONT	277	282	249	233	103	86	105	82	249	301	316	97	80	167	195	272	184	197	319	197	179	204
PINEVILLE	39	59	112	350	215	212	241	236	67	112	45	397	260	290	212	170	253	164	18	320	302	133
POINT PLEASANT	135	191	58	224	169	193	195	190	163	40	125	350	214	163	85	..	126	75	192	193	175	178
PRINCETON	43	13	120	358	219	183	245	240	30	162	95	348	264	298	220	178	261	172	50	328	310	85
RICHWOOD	93	149	94	283	129	129	155	150	121	146	161	294	174	223	194	152	210	146	150	253	235	82
RIPLEY	117	173	40	178	123	147	149	144	145	86	107	304	168	117	39	46	80	29	174	147	129	160
ROMNEY	270	293	260	268	114	97	109	93	260	312	327	68	90	177	206	283	195	208	327	207	189	215
ST. MARYS	201	257	124	115	64	129	90	85	229	149	191	245	109	54	24	109	17	72	258	84	66	244
SISTERSVILLE	218	274	141	98	81	146	107	102	246	166	208	262	80	37	41	126	...	89	275	67	49	261
SPENCER	129	185	52	187	94	118	120	115	157	104	119	275	139	126	48	75	89	..	186	156	138	172
SUMMERSVILLE	70	126	70	259	105	104	131	126	98	122	120	269	150	199	170	128	186	122	127	229	211	86
SUTTON	103	159	86	226	72	97	98	93	131	138	153	262	117	166	146	144	187	98	160	196	178	119
UNION	71	67	131	324	194	129	196	173	43	183	155	294	215	264	231	189	272	183	104	294	276	31
WAYNE	199	179	73	285	219	243	245	240	223	19	87	400	264	224	146	61	187	125	142	254	236	277
WEBSTER SPRINGS	113	169	113	235	81	61	107	90	141	165	180	226	126	175	173	128	162	122	170	205	187	115
WELCH	57	37	134	372	233	230	259	254	80	136	69	395	278	312	234	192	275	186	..	342	324	135
WELLSBURG	285	341	208	31	124	165	98	121	313	233	275	281	117	30	108	193	67	156	342	..	17	283
WESTON	150	206	120	180	26	50	52	47	178	172	187	215	71	120	118	143	107	68	233	150	132	168
WHEELING	267	323	190	48	106	147	80	103	295	215	257	263	99	12	90	175	49	138	324	17	...	265
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS	94	98	120	313	183	118	185	162	66	172	178	283	204	253	220	178	261	172	135	283	265	..
WILLIAMSON	124	114	107	346	253	277	279	274	154	84	40	434	298	285	207	165	248	159	77	315	297	212

1795, one from Clarksburg to Point Pleasant in 1806, one from the Monongahela Glades to the mouth of the Buffalo and to the Ohio in 1812, one from Beverly via Clarksburg and Middlebourne to Sistersville in 1817, and a turnpike from Staunton, via the Jackson River, Huttonsville, and Beverly, to Booth's Ferry on Tygarts Valley River in 1818. The first post roads were opened to Morgantown and Wheeling, in which places the first post offices were established in 1794.

The Northwestern Turnpike was also first suggested by George Washington, and was eventually planned by Colonel Claudius Crozet, one of Napoleon Bonaparte's engineers and later professor of engineering at West Point Military Academy. An act of incorporation was passed in 1827, authorizing subscriptions. The Northwestern was an all-Virginia highway extending from Winchester to the Ohio River, and was built partly as a rival to the National Road.

South of the Northwestern Turnpike, crossing central West Virginia, from Staunton to Parkersburg via Beverly, Buckhannon, and Weston, the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was constructed. It was financed by local subscriptions and by lottery to some extent and had its origin in an act of the General Assembly as early as 1824. It was not completed until after 1847.

By 1795, a road had been opened from Lewisburg as far as the head of navigation on the Great Kanawha. By subsequent act of the Virginia Assembly this road was extended to the Ohio River at Guyandotte and, early in the decade of 1830 to 1840, had become the noted James River and Kanawha Turnpike, now known as the Midland Trail.

All of these early roads were built in the era of stagecoach transportation, when the only routes of travel were roads and waterways. Traffic over the National and other important roads was heavy and continuous until the coming of the railroad. After that historic event, the stagecoaches and the Conestoga freighters made a gallant struggle for a brief time and then virtually disappeared. With them went public interest in roads, and for more than half a century highway improvement was entirely of a local and casual nature.

Those were the "Dark Ages" of American roads. Clouds of dust in summer and mud in winter and spring were the lot of the millions who had occasion to use the country roads to reach the railroad station, county seat, post office, or church.

The bicycle, although not an important means of travel, was instrumental in bringing about numerous road improvements, especially near cities and towns.

Then came one of the most important events of all transportation history—the invention of the motor vehicle. Automobiles and trucks have demanded great mileages of paved highways of an excellence hitherto unknown.

When West Virginia became a separate State, it took over, virtually without change, the road laws of Virginia. Under these statutes, each county was divided into road precincts, which did not include incorporated towns. The county court was required to appoint annually a "road surveyor" for each precinct, to superintend all work on public roads and bridges, to keep them clear of obstructions, to erect guide posts, and to notify all persons required by law to work on the roads.

Every man not a pauper, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, was required to do at least two days' work on the roads in his precinct between the first of April and the first of September. Not more than four days' work could be required in one year, except in cases of emergency. Instead of doing the work, any individual, if he desired, could pay the county not less than 75 cents and not more than $1.25 for each day. If he refused to work on the roads or spent his time on the job in "idleness or inattention," he could be charged $1.25 per day. If more extensive improvements were desired, the county court could lay a levy or

issue bonds. Each individual could work out at least two-thirds of his road taxes, and the county court could, if desired, require one third in cash.

In most instances, the working out of taxes on the roads did not greatly benefit the roads. If the surveyor happened to be a practical man and had several interested and willing workers to assist him, some very fair jobs of scraping and draining were done. In other cases, the road work was more of a social than a utilitarian nature; the surveyor strengthened his political fences by being a "good fellow."

In 1873, the Legislature provided an alternate method of making road improvements. If approved by the voters, a county court could let maintenance contracts to the lowest bidders. In 1881, the road laws were revised and several minor changes made. Road surveyors, who had been elected by the people, were made appointive officers, to be named by the county courts. Wages for road labor were cut from $1.25 a day to 75 cents. The sheriff was made the collecting officer for road taxes instead of the township treasurer.

Ten years later, another alternate road law was enacted. This provided that instead of having taxes worked out on the roads, the county court might lay a capitation tax of one dollar, and make such additional levy as necessary on all real and personal property. The capitation tax could be worked out by laboring on the roads one day. The office of "road surveyor" was abolished and that of "road superintendent" created. The rate of compensation for road work was placed in the hands of the county courts. The county courts were authorized to employ a road engineer. This law was to be submitted to a vote of the people in each district. If they rejected it, then the old general road law remained in effect in that district.

By 1906, the code had become confusing, and the Legislature of 1907 provided for a State highway inspector to consider the laws and report on what changes

HILLSIDE CONSTRUCTION IN ROAD BUILDING

were needed. He was also to investigate and report on the progress of road improvement in the various counties. The chemical and engineering departments of the State University were required to make tests of road materials when desired. The Highway Inspector found that in many cases there were no records to show whether the old general road law or one of the alternates was in force. This situation was not finally clarified until 1917.

In 1909, following the report of the State highway inspector, the Legislature created the office of State highway commissioner and provided a system of State aid to the counties. The State's share was raised by a tax of one cent on each $100 taxed for State purposes, the net earnings of the penitentiary above $20,000, and the automobile license tax. Both the new office and the State-aid plan were abolished in 1911.

The Legislature of 1913 created a State Road Bureau and provided for the use of State prison labor by the counties. The chief duties of the State Road Bureau were to co-operate with the county courts, to compile the road laws, to compile and distribute information on methods of road work, and to make an annual report to the governor on road work done in the various counties, with recommendations as to further legislation. The bureau established a road school at the University, which was well attended and had good results. The report made by the bureau in 1914 said that West Virginia had "the worst roads in the United States."

A great stride forward was taken in 1917, when the Legislature created a State-wide system of intercounty roads. At the same session, the lawmakers provided for the acceptance of Federal aid, which had been voted by Congress in the fall of 1916, and created a State Road Commission of two members.

Under this law, the intercounty roads were designated as "Class A" and all other public roads as "Class B." No county could have more than two "Class A" roads. They were selected by the county courts, and the State Road Commission was required to approve these selections if they complied with the provisions of the law. Usually they ran from border to border, east and west, and north and south.

In order to receive State and Federal aid, a county was required to appropriate a sum equal to that received from both the State and Federal governments. The Federal Government, however, did not deal with counties, but with the State only. The State's share was derived from the license tax on motor vehicles and that of the counties by a road levy not to exceed 25 cents on each $100.

The State Road Commission had charge of the distribution of State and Federal aid, the establishment of State construction standards, and the supervision of the construction of roads comprising the intercounty system. On Federal-aid projects, supervision was also exercised by Federal engineers. Contracts for construction were let by the county courts.

The "samples" of good roads built with State and Federal aid, in accordance with approved standards, were so pleasing to the people that public sentiment soon demanded a much greater program, to be financed by the State and to be in full charge of State officials and engineers.

Before the State could build roads, it was necessary to change the constitution. In 1919, the Legislature voted to submit an amendment to the people, as follows: "The Legislature shall make provision by law for a system of State roads and highways connecting at least the various county seats of the State, and to be under the control and supervision of such State officers and agencies as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall also provide a State revenue to build, construct, and maintain, or to assist in building, constructing, and maintaining the same, and for that purpose shall have power to authorize the issuing and selling of State bonds, the aggregate amount

of which, at any one time, shall not exceed fifty million dollars.

"When a bond issue as aforesaid is authorized, the Legislature shall at the same time provide for the collection of an annual State tax sufficient to pay annually the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof, within and not exceeding thirty years."

Following an enthusiastic campaign, the amendment was ratified by the people November 2, 1920. Acting under the authority thus given, the Legislature of 1921 passed a law providing for the designation, construction, and maintenance of a State road system "to connect at least the various county seats and with important roads of adjoining States." The law provided that a State Road Commission of three members, not more than two of the same political party, should be appointed by the governor, to carry out the provisions of the statute.

By this act, also, the old "Class A" and "Class B" system of public roads was abolished, and all public roads in the State were designated as "State roads" or "county district roads." However, the old "Class A" mileage figures were retained as the basis on which to apportion the greater part of the State road funds. The law required that the available proceeds of State road bonds, Federal aid, and money received by the State road fund from other sources, should be totaled, and 80 per cent of the available sum apportioned for construction in the fifty-five counties according to their respective mileages of the old "Class A" roads. The remaining 20 per cent was to be a reserve fund, to be expended at the discretion of the State Road Commission for two purposes, to build desirable connections and to effect economies of construction.

The Legislature of 1925 amended this system of apportionment to provide that after July 1, 1925, all Federal aid should go into the reserve fund instead of being apportioned on the 80 per cent and 20 per cent basis as before.

By the 1921 law, the State Road Commission was given direct and complete authority over the roads which the commission was to designate as part of the State system. However, any road designated as a State route remained a county-district road, under control of the county court, until taken over by the State Road Commission for construction or maintenance, at which time it became a State road and remained a State road permanently thereafter. In other words, there was a vital distinction between a State route and a State road. The law permitted the commission to take over any part of a State route for construction, whenever funds were available, but part of a State route that had been improved by a county could not be taken over by the State for maintenance until the improvements were in accordance with State standards. Each county was required to furnish the rights of way for State roads within its boundaries.

The State Road Commission was also given control of motor vehicles, including buses and taxicabs.

The Legislature of 1921 voted to issue $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 in bonds authorized by the people. The bond market at that time was poor, and, since the bonds could not be sold for less than par and accrued interest, it was found impossible to dispose of them in the usual manner. Finally, a group of West Virginia bankers bought the entire $15,000,000 on condition that the proceeds be deposited in their banks for certain periods. This method was agreed upon to reimburse the bankers for what they lost by purchasing the bonds at par.

The first money available for the use of the State Road Commission was $100,000 in December, 1921. The members of the commission had been appointed to take office June 1, 1921, and had proceeded to designate the roads that were to form parts of the State system, and to build up a State-wide construction organization. Construction began in 1922.

At the 1923 session, the Legislature voted to issue an additional $15,000,000

of the bonds, and the Legislature of 1925 authorized the issue of the remaining $20,000,000 permitted by the constitutional amendment. Both of these issues were sold without difficulty at good prices and at favorable rates of interest.

The $50,000,000 bond issue was a revolving fund. That is, as soon as a part of the original bonds were retired, a similar amount of new ones could be sold to bring the total outstanding back up

STATE ROUTE 56 IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

to $50,000,000. However, no such retirement and reissue could be made unless authorized by the Legislature. In 1927, the Legislature voted to take advantage of the provision to an extent not to exceed $15,000,000. At that time the sinking fund had accumulated since 1921 and contained a little more than $7,000,000. This was used to retire and reissue, and later sinking fund payments were used likewise, up to the legislative limit.

Realizing that the reissue provision of the original bond issue would not provide funds rapidly enough, the Legislature of 1927 also voted to submit to the people another constitutional amendment authorizing the State to issue additional road bonds totaling $35,000,000 dollars. This issue, however, was not to be a revolving fund. The amendment was voted upon at the general election, November 6, 1928, and was ratified by a majority of almost four to one.

Acting under the authority thus conferred by the people, the Legislature of 1929 voted to sell $20,000,000 worth of the new bonds, to finance State road and bridge construction for the ensuing two years.

Federal aid apportioned to West Virginia since the creation of the State road system has been as follows: fiscal year 1921-22, $802,359.77; 1922-23, $534,906.-51; 1923-24, $696,085.80; 1924-25, $798,-275.47; 1925-26, $804,443.00; 1926-27, $793,936.00; 1927-28, $793,636.00; 1928-29, $793,796.00. Total, $6,017,438.55.

When the State road system was created in 1921, no two of the larger cities of West Virginia were connected by an improved road of any type, and only two of the fifty-five county seats had an improved road connection. In its annual report for the fiscal year 1927-28, the State Road Commission was able to report that all of the larger cities of the State were linked by hard-surfaced roads, and that all of the fifty-five county seats had improved road outlets, forty-eight being hard surfaced and seven graded and drained.

The condition of the State road system on July 1, 1929, is summarized below.

Type of Roads	Miles Completed	Under Construction
Graded Earth	568.41	92.28
Gravel	622.12	116.35
Waterbound Macadam	75.69	00.00
Bituminous Macadam	696.34	62.15
Rock Asphalt	50.41	10.00
Bituminous Concrete	69.60	5.76
Concrete	594.95	73.68
Brick	134.05	0.84
Shale, Cinders, Etc.	61.43	00.00
Sheet Asphalt	0.70	00.00
Stone Base	42.86	87.25
Totals	2916.56	448.31

SUMMARY OF STATE ROADS

	Completed Mileage	Under Contract	Total
Hard Surfaced	2348.15	356.03	2704.18
Graded	568.41	92.28	660.69
	2916.56	448.31	
Unimproved			437.13
Total State System Exclusive of New Routes			3802.00
Mileage of New Routes			215.00
GRAND TOTAL			4017.00

The West Virginia State road system has been financed entirely by the revenues from motor vehicle licenses and the gasoline tax. Interest and sinking fund payments on State road bonds, the costs of State road maintenance, and the overhead expenses of the State Road Commission have all been paid out of the proceeds of these two sources of income. Each of the various acts authorizing the sale of bonds contains the provision that, if necessary, all property in the State may be taxed to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, but no such measure has been necessary. It is believed that the new $35,000,000 bond issue can be handled in the same manner.

Revenues from motor vehicle licenses have been as follows:

Year	Vehicles	Receipts
1921	98,599	$1,219,635.46
1922	114,398	1,924,230.47
1923	159,706	2,594,316.72
1924	192,736	2,851,186.66
1925	219,366	3,316,960.41
1926	229,458	3,683,134.26
1927	247,642	3,967,211.68
1928	257,258	4,142,594.55

The first gasoline tax law was passed by the Legislature of 1923, and went into effect July 26, 1923, the rate being two cents a gallon. The Legislature of 1925 raised the rate to three and one-half cents, to take effect July 1, 1925, and the Legislature of 1927 raised the rate to four cents a gallon, to take effect July 1, 1927.

All of the receipts from both motor vehicle licenses and the gasoline tax go into the State road fund.

RECEIPTS FROM THE GASOLINE TAX

Year	Rate	Net Collections
1923— After July 26	2 Cents	$ 538,880.30
1924	2 Cents	1,277,501.82
1925— First Half	2 Cents	649,983.24
1925— Last Half	3½ Cents	1,527,841.36
1926	3½ Cents	2,940,526.12
1927— First Half	3½ Cents	1,418,488.20
1927— Last Half	4 Cents	2,375,579.32
1928	4 Cents	4,302,103.24

For purposes of location, construction, and maintenance of State roads, the counties of the State are grouped in five divisions, each in charge of a division engineer. For efficiency, each division engineer is stationed in his division, together with such assistant engineers, maintenance forces, and clerical employees as are needed to carry on the work.

Total construction and maintenance costs, as compared by years to administrative expenses, are given in accompanying table.

	Total Construction and Maintenance	Administrative Expenses Relating Thereto
1922	$ 5,769,143.07	$ 265,409.66
1923	12,642,956.49	300,504.16
1924	11,579,599.50	306,424.89
1925	10,755,940.61	300,330.21
1926	12,929,241.47	306,850.05
1927	14,117,028.00	294,475.72
1928	10,534,949.79	280,361.15
Totals	$78,328,858.93	$2,054,355.84

Administrative costs amount to 2.6 per cent. This includes the salaries of division engineers and their chief assistants, and all costs of maintaining the division offices. It does not include the engineering work done on each separate project. Engineering has averaged 5.42 per cent.

Administrative costs of the automobile department amount to 5.61 per cent of the receipts. A comparison of the receipts and administrative costs of the de-

partment for the years 1922 to 1928 inclusive is given in the following table.

Year	Receipts	Administrative Costs
1922	$ 1,924,230.47	$ 88,538.73
1923	2,594,316.72	96,786.29
1924	2,851,186.66	151,451.79
1925	3,316,960.41	177,720.60
1926	3,683,134.26	252,608.03
1927	3,967,211.68	255,994.94
1928	4,142,594.55	239,913.10
Totals	$22,479,634.75	$1,263,013.48

The original members of the State Road Commission were C. P. Fortney of Harrison County, E. B. Stephenson of Charleston, and N. P. Whitaker of Wheeling. The terms for which they were appointed were six years, four years, and two years, respectively. Mr. Whitaker resigned in May, 1922, because of illness, and C. E. Hiner of Upshur County was appointed for the unexpired term. At the end of this period, Mr. Hiner was reappointed for a six-year term, but resigned in March, 1927, and Harvey Marsh of Parkersburg, was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Following the expiration of the term of E. B. Stephenson in 1925, C. E. McCoy of Putnam County was appointed for a six-year term. Upon the expiration of the term of C. P. Fortney in 1927, he was reappointed for a six-year term. Following the expiration of Mr. Marsh's term, in 1929, Col. Floyd E. Cunnyngham, of McDowell County, was appointed for a six-year term.

(Prepared by the State Road Commission.)

ROAD COMMISSION, see State Road Commission.

ROANE COUNTY. Population, 20,129 in 1920 as reported by the United States Bureau of the Census after the official enumeration of that year; later estimates made by the same authority do not indicate a marked increase in the figures. The land area is 486.20 square miles. Roane is one of the western central counties. It is bounded on the north by Wirt County; on the east by Calhoun and Clay counties; on the south by Kanawha County; and on the west by Jackson County.

The surface of the county is diversified by a succession of hills and narrow valleys. The elevations at the points where the several rivers and creeks flow from the county are as follows: Pocatalico River, 620 feet; Big Sandy Creek, 620 feet; West Fork of Little Kanawha River, 620 feet; Right Fork of Sandy Creek, 640 feet; and Reedy Creek, 670 feet. All the streams have a moderate fall through the county, flowing slowly at elevations varying from 620 to about 800 feet. Most of the summits of the hills and ridges rise to 1,000 feet, and some to 1,500 feet near the southeastern border. In most sections of the county the slopes are gradual and the hilltops and ridges well rounded and smooth.

The drainage system of the county is somewhat complex. All of the water finally reaches the Ohio River. Some of the streams flow directly into it, and in other cases reach it through the Little Kanawha, Elk, and Great Kanawha rivers. The northern half of the county is drained by the West Fork of the Little Kanawha River, by Spring Creek, and by Reedy Creek, tributaries of the Little Kanawha, and by the headwaters of Sandy Creek and Mill Creek, which flow west into the Ohio River. The southern half is drained principally by Big Sandy Creek and Little Sandy Creek, tributaries of Elk River, and by Pocatalico River, a tributary of the Great Kanawha.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which operates a short line from the main line at Ravenswood to Spencer. The county is also served by United States Route 21, which crosses the county in a general north-to-south direction, traversing the county at its greatest length. State Route 5 crosses the county from west to east just north of the center. State Route 36, a connecting highway from Spencer to a junction

with Route 51 at Maysel, Clay County, will serve the southeastern portion of the county.

Spencer, the county seat and chief town, is located on Spring Creek north of the center of the county. It has an elevation of 719 feet above sea level. It was designated as the county seat at the creation of the county and has since held that position. The town takes its name from the Christian name of Judge Spencer Roane. The site of Spencer was settled about 1812; it became known as Tanner's Cross Roads about 1816. Later, as the settlers came, a town named Cassville was platted and lots sold. Cassville became New California about 1850. New California changed its name to Spencer, and by an act passed by the General Assembly on March 15, 1858, Spencer was legally established as a town. By road, it is 52 miles from Charleston, 185 miles from Bluefield, 94 miles from Clarksburg, 275 miles from Martinsburg, 48 miles from Parkersburg, 138 miles from Wheeling, and 172 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The property valuation of Roane County, as shown at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate, $9,672,855; personal property, $5,650,525; public utility property, $10,512,172; total, $25,835,552. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.09 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Spencer, Curtis, Geary, Harper, Reedy, Smithfield, and Walton.

Roane County is admirably adapted to farming and kindred industry. It is a splendid grazing county, and many fine herds are kept on its farms. The chief interests of the county are agricultural, and this industry claims the attention of the majority of its people. Roane has a land area of about 334,080 acres, of which 285,572 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This acreage was divided into 2,514 farms, all operated by white farmers; 2,263 of these farms were operated by owners, 4 by managers, and 247 by tenants. Convenient market facilities by road and rail to near centers of population are afforded.

The oil and gas industry has played a very important part in the development of the county and is a great source of wealth. This development has been carried on in nearly all parts of the county, and profitable wells are yet being completed.

The Allegheny-Kanawha coal series occurs in the southern part of the county, where eight seams of minable coal have been located. This coal is at considerable depth in some places. No development has been made, though geologists estimate the recoverable coal reserve at 716,585,999 tons. The Pittsburgh coal is also present in this county.

The formation of Roane County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 11, 1856, its territory being taken from the older counties of Kanawha, Jackson, and Gilmer. The county was named in honor of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished Virginian.

A simple act of kindness and neighborly helpfulness won for Judge Roane the perpetuation of his name in this county. On one occasion, when J. P. Thomasson, a youth who lived in the eastern section, was out with a team, his wagon stuck in the mud. As he was trying to extricate himself from the difficulty, a gentleman rode up, alighted from his horse, and literally helped the boy and his team out of the mud. The man was Judge Spencer Roane. When the petition for the erection of a new county was presented at Richmond it was carried by Thomasson. He remembered the kindly assistance given at a time when he needed help, and, twenty-two years after the death of the judge, he found opportunity to erect to his benefactor a perpetual and living memorial.

The gentlemen justices appointed by the governor met at the home of M. Benson Armstrong at New California (Spencer) on April 7, 1856, and organized the

county government by the election of the necessary officers. This first court was composed of Lemuel Crislip, James Riddle, Adam D. Hodam, Joseph B. Chilton, James Hively, John Hively, David Sergeant, John W. Cain, Henry Nelson, Elijah Wees, and William Gandee.

The Spencer State Hospital, a State institution for the care and treatment of the insane, is located at Spencer and is the only State institution within the county.

ROBERTS, EVAN G., Moundsville, West Virginia. Banker and legislator. Son of Captain J. Clinton and Elmira Adalaide Garrett Roberts. Born in 1870 in Moundsville. Wife, Cora C. Courtwright. Attended public elementary and high school in Moundsville; studied accounting in Pittsburgh. Was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. Has served as secretary and manager of the Citizens Savings and Loan Company since 1906. Has served as school commissioner, councilman, mayor of Moundsville two terms, and president of the Moundsville Chamber of Commerce two terms. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1926 and to the State Senate in 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner).

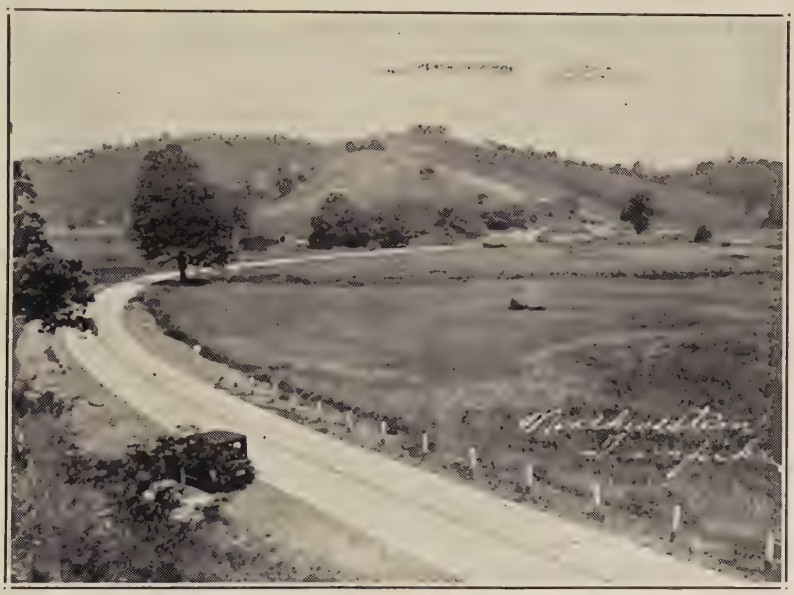
ROBERTS, LESLIE V., Elizabeth, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of G. W. and Annie (Thorn) Roberts. Born February 27, 1899, in Elizabeth, West Virginia. Attended the public schools of Elizabeth and for four years West Virginia Wesleyan College. Has been in the mercantile business in Elizabeth since 1920. Was a private in the United States army during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Elk; Mason (Shriner); Odd Fellow.

ROBINSON, CHARLES H., Wheeling, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William J. and Martha (Larned) Robinson. Born October 23, 1860, in Mumford, New York. Wife, Ethel Cromwell Carson. Studied in Collins Institute, Pittsburgh, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh. Was made Doctor of Divinity in 1901. Since 1886 has held pastorates in various United Presbyterian churches: in the United Presbyterian Church in Mumford, New York, from 1886 to 1889; in the First United Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, Maryland, 1889-95; organized the North Avenue Church in Baltimore and was its pastor from 1895 to 1901; came to West Virginia in 1901 as pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, where he served until the union of the two United Presbyterian congregations of Wheeling in 1926; at that time was made pastor of this united church. Author of numerous pamphlets and articles pertaining to the faith and practice of the United Presbyterian Church. Republican. United Presbyterian. Fort Henry Club. Cedar Rocks Country Club.

ROBINSON, FRANK BARNES, Ranson, West Virginia. Manufacturer and banker. Son of C. L. Robinson and Maria E. (Barnes) Robinson. Born November 20, 1885, in Fairmont, West Virginia. Wife, E. Blanche Boxwell. Attended the public schools of Fairmont, West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, and Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia. Is the owner of a large farm and is one of the most prominent fruit producers in the Eastern Panhandle section of the State. Is president of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company, the C. L. Robinson Ice and Storage Company, the Martinsburg Steam Laundry, and the Charles Town Hotel Corporation. Elected to the State Senate from the fifteenth senatorial district in 1926. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Patriotic Order Sons of America.

ROBINSON, IRA E., Grafton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William and

Mary (Sayre) Robinson. Born near Grafton, September 16, 1869. Wife, Ada Sinsel. Attended public schools; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School. Studied law in the University of Virginia and in private study with lawyers. In 1891, admitted to the bar and began practice in Grafton. Served as prosecuting attorney of Taylor County from 1897 to 1901; State senator from the eleventh district from 1902 to 1904; judge of Supreme Court of Appeals from 1907 to 1915, president of that court, 1910 and 1915. Resigned. Republican nominee for governor, 1916. Regent State normal schools from 1901 to 1907. Chairman draft appeals board (World War), 1917 and 1918. Adjudicated War Minerals Claims, under special act of Congress, 1921 and 1922. In charge of legal matters for the United States Government in the purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, 1927 and 1928. Appointed to the Federal Radio Commission by President Coolidge March 30, 1928; reappointed February 13, 1928; chairman of the commission since his appointment thereto. Frequent contributor to legal periodicals, notably *American Recognition of the Civil or Roman Law* in the *Illinois Law Review*, 1915; *Alimony Without Divorce* in *Virginia Law Review*, 1915; and *The Lawyer's Sphere of Higher Usefulness*, a lecture at Albany Law School in 1919 and published by that school. Republican. Methodist. The Lawyers Club, New York City. The University Club, Washington, D. C.



—*W. R. Loar and Son*

ON THE NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE NEAR GRAFTON

ROBINSON, L. MARION, Moundsville, West Virginia. Warden of the West Virginia Penitentiary; osteopathic physician. Son of Leander M. and Mary Francis Robinson. Born in Madison, Indiana, on March 10, 1873. Attended the public schools of Madison and Hanover College; received his professional training in the Union School of Osteopathy. Practiced in Clarksburg. Represented Harrison County in the House of Delegates from 1924 to 1926; reelected and served during the regular and extraordinary sessions in 1927. Appointed warden of West Virginia Penitentiary, 1927. Christian. Kiwanis.

ROBINSON, O. K., Montgomery, West Virginia. Educator. Son of J. Haymond and Annie E. (Cox) Robinson. Born March 25, 1883, in Muddlety, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Alma L. Montgomery. Attended public school in Nicholas County, Summersville Normal School, New River State School, and Lebanon College, Lebanon, Ohio. Taught for a number of years in West Virginia; is now superintendent of the schools of Kanawha District, including Montgomery. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

ROBINSON, RALPH R., Huntington, West Virginia. Wholesale grocer. Son of James W. and Adiline Marium Robinson. Born December 27, 1880, in Barnesville, Ohio. Attended public school in Ohio; was graduated from the high school at LaBelle, Ohio. Came to West Virginia in 1899; engaged in mercantile business in Huntington four years. Spent the next twenty years as a traveling salesman for Huntington Wholesale Grocery Company. Is now associated with the Huntington Wholesale Grocery Company and is an executive of the Hans Watts Realty Company of Huntington. Member of West Virginia House of Delegates, 1909 and 1929. Republican. Methodist. United Commercial Travelers.

ROBSON, T. J., Charleston, West Virginia. Coal operator and producer. Son of Joseph and Mary (Anderson) Robson. Born April 7, 1882, at Spring Fork on Campbell's Creek, West Virginia. Wife, Alice Black. Attended country schools on Campbell's Creek and in Handley, West Virginia, and one term at Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, taking stenographic work. At the age of fourteen, began working for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Handley; remained in their service until he was twenty-five. From 1910 until 1913, was chief clerk in the West Virginia State Mining Department. Since 1913, has been engaged in the coal business, both in producing and marketing. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Shriner); Elk. Kanawha Country Club.

ROCCISANO, G. G., Clarksburg, West Virginia. Sculptor. Son of Pietro and Caterina Franco Roccisano. Born July 29, 1900, in Caulonia, Italy. Became a naturalized citizen of the United States in April, 1929. Wife, Rosina Roccisano. Educated in the Art College in Palermo, Italy. Came to Clarksburg in 1922 and for a number of years has had his studio in the Arcade Building, where he has exhibited a bas-relief portrait of John W. Davis, a bust of George Washington, and a bas-relief bust portrait of Galli-Curci. Had charge of the interior decorating of the Ritz Theatre, Clarksburg; sculptored the statue of St. Bernard for the Catholic Church in Elkins, West Virginia; and sculptored the two eagles for the First National Bank, Russell, Kentucky. Has seen service with the Italian army. Democrat. Catholic. Secretary of the Italo-American Citizen Club of Clarksburg.

ROCK LICK SMOKELESS COAL COMPANY, principal offices at 607 Yuster Building, Columbus, Ohio, was organized in 1922. One mine is operated in the State at Concho. Coal is taken from the Sewell seam. Average annual production, 400,000 tons; 335 employees. The coal is marketed in the East and Middle West and at the seaboard. Shaker screens and boom loads are used to prepare coal in lump, egg, stove, and slack. Coal is dustless treated on order.

RODGERS, DECATUR H., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Dr. James F. and Mary Hugh Beall (Hedges) Rodgers. Born August 13, 1890, in Taxahaw, Lancaster County, South Carolina. Wife, Annie L. Lancaster. Attended public school in West Virginia and Kentucky. A.B., Ogden College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 1910; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1913. Was instructor in law in University of Virginia for one semester in 1913. Was

admitted to the bar and began practice in Martinsburg in 1913. Served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Berkeley County from 1919 to 1922; was appointed judge of twenty-third judicial district in 1925 to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to the position in 1926; re-elected in 1928 for the regular eight-year term. Was a private at Camp Lee in 1918 at the close of the World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias; Mason; Jr. O. U. A. M.

ROE, C. B., Moundsville, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Joseph A. and Mary I. (Coorks) Roe. Born August 19, 1875, in Richland County, Ohio. Wife, Genevieve A. Brickner. Obtained a high school education. An employee of the Fostoria Glass Company at Moundsville since 1901; has been connected with the company in a number of different capacities; and is now president. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree); Elk.

ROEMER, JOHN LINCOLN, Lindenwood College, Saint Charles, Missouri. Clergyman and educator. Son of John and Sarah (Donel) Roemer. Born May 2, 1865, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Lillie Pickenpaugh. A.B., West Virginia University, 1889; B.D., Western Theological Seminary, 1892; D.D., Westminster College, 1909; LL.D., Westminster College, 1922. Ordained Presbyterian minister, 1892; pastor, Fairview Church, Thomas, Pennsylvania, 1892-93; South Church, Cleveland, 1893-1901; First Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1901-05; Tyler Place Church, Saint Louis, Missouri, 1905-14; president of Lindenwood College, Saint Charles, Missouri, since May 12, 1914. Member of National History Society; American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; Virginia Historical Society; Missouri Historical Society. Phi Beta Kappa.

ROGERS, HAROLD FRANTZ, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Timothy R. and Emmaline (Frantz) Rogers. Born March 11, 1878, in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. Wife, Lulu Shannon Hogg. Attended public schools, including high school, in Moundsville, West Virginia, and Waynesburg College; A.B., West Virginia University, 1901; A.M. Harvard University, 1908. Teacher of science in Glenville from 1904 to 1906; professor of chemistry and head of the Chemistry Department at Fairmont State Normal School since 1908. Member of the drug firm of T. R. Rogers and Sons of Moundsville, West Virginia, since 1904. Author of several articles: *Alcoholic Fermentation*, 1908; *Teaching of Nature Study*, 1910; *Colloid Chemistry in Everyday Life*, 1916; *Education Values of General Chemistry*, 1926. Was instructor in chemistry in West Virginia University, 1917-18. Republican. Methodist. Association of Harvard Chemists. American Chemical Society. American Association for Advancement of Science. West Virginia Academy of Science. President of the Academy of Science, 1929. Delta Tau Delta.

ROHRBOUGH, EDWARD G., Glenville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William H. and Ann (Conley) Rohrbough. Born in Buckhannon, West Virginia. Wife, Lillian M. Hartmann. Attended the Seminary Department of West Virginia Wesleyan College; A.B., Allegheny College; A.M., Harvard University; postgraduate study, Chicago University. Teacher in public schools of West Virginia and Pennsylvania for several years; teacher and assistant principal of Glenville State Normal School; instructor and assistant to president of Fairmont State Normal College; since 1908, president of the Glenville State Normal School. Is president of the Glenville Banking and Trust Company. Chairman of the county council of defense during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Mason. Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

ROMNEY, county seat of Hampshire County, is situated on a plateau over-

looking the South Branch of the Potomac River, twenty-nine miles south of Cumberland, Maryland. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,523,000; the State School for the Deaf and the Blind; one weekly newspaper; one theater; and six churches. Near the town are many places of historic interest, including the birthplace of Nancy Hanks, Ice Mountain, Hanging Rocks, Caudy's Castle, the Trough, and Lost River.

The town has a district high school and an elementary school combined. The enrollment in the high school department is 131, and in the elementary grades, 342. Sixteen teachers are employed in the two schools. Electric power and light are furnished by the Potomac Valley Power Corporation, and the town owns its own water system, which is supplied from mountain springs. The government of the city is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property valuation is placed at $1,170,377. The municipal tax rate is 60 cents on the $100 valuation. The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was $11,401.88; and the bonded debt, $2,850.

Romney has had a steady growth. It has a population of approximately 1,200. It was laid out in 1762 by Lord Fairfax and named by him for Romney, England.

(Data furnished by Margaret I. Keller, Editor, *Hampshire Review*).

ROMNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This organization was formed in May, 1927. It has sixty members. Monthly luncheon meetings are held on the second Friday of each month and an annual meeting is held in May. The organization is governed by its four officers —president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer. The organization is responsible for creating a considerable amount of civic pride. It also co-operates in projects of all of Hampshire County.

RONCEVERTE, Greenbrier County, is situated on the Greenbrier River, 115

—*Pearl Sperow*

SOUTH BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC NEAR ROMNEY

miles southeast of Charleston and eighty-three miles northeast of Bluefield. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and State Routes 24 and 21. It has two banks, with capital stock and resources of $1,500,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; an armory, in which community gatherings and special attractions are held; a concentration depot for receiving milk and cream from the neighboring dairies; and nine churches. Organ Cave is three miles from the town on the Seneca Trail.

The town has one high school with an enrollment of 170, and one elementary school with an enrollment of about 600. Several miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the Virginia Public Service Company, and the water system and filtration plant are municipally owned and operated. The town adopted a commission form of government in 1917; governing body consists of three commissioners, one of whom is chosen mayor each year. Commissioners serve three years each, one being elected each year. Total property valuation for tax purposes is $2,413,703, with a city tax of 80 cents on each $100 valuation. The public debt is $90,000 and the budget $25,438.91.

Ronceverte has a population of approximately 2,319. The town was founded by Colonel C. C. Clay on the site of Edgar's Mill, and given the name Ronceverte, the French word for *greenbrier*, by a French surveyor.

(Data furnished by J. W. Compton, Mayor.)

ROSE, JOHN F., Piedmont, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Frank William and Eliza J. Pearce Rose. Born October 26, 1894, in Westernport, Maryland. Unmarried. Attended elementary and high school in the Piedmont public schools. Entered his father's newspaper plant, after graduating from high school, and learned printing. Editor and manager of the Piedmont *Herald* since 1919. Served in the medical department of the United States army during the World War and was stationed at Base Hospital 114, A. E. F. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. U. R. K. of P. Rotary. American Legion. West Virginia Publishers and Employing Printers Association. West Virginia Newspaper Council.

ROSENBLOOM, BENJAMIN L., Wheeling, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Morris and Fannie Rosenbloom. Born in Braddock, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1880. Unmarried. Attended the elementary and high schools of Braddock; studied law in West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1903, to the Supreme Court of West Virginia in 1908, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1913. Served in the West Virginia State Senate from 1915 to 1919 and in the Congress of the United States from 1920 to 1924. Republican. Hebrew. University Club. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Moose; Elk. I. O. B. B.; A. O. U. W.; F. O. E. Phi Sigma Delta.

ROSIER, JOSEPH, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John W. and Rebecca (Miller) Rosier. Born January 24, 1870, in Wilsonburg, West Virginia. Wife, Iva Randolph. Attended public schools; B.Pd., Salem College, 1895, and A.M., 1915. Was superintendent of the Salem public schools, 1891-93; county superintendent of the Harrison County schools, 1893-96; instructor in Glenville State Normal School, 1895-96; instructor in Fairmont State Normal School, 1896-1900; superintendent of the city schools of Fairmont, 1900-15. Since 1915, president of Fairmont State Teachers College. Is a frequent contributor to educational periodicals. Was county food administrator during World War. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias. Rotary.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. The first Rotary Club was organized in Chicago in 1905. A national association

was formed in 1910. An international organization was perfected in 1912.

Its membership is limited generally to one representative from each line of business and profession in the community. There are thirty-seven Rotary clubs in the Twenty-fourth Rotary District, which includes all of West Virginia except five counties in and adjacent to the Eastern Panhandle included in the Thirty-fourth Rotary District. The following table gives their location, time of meeting, and approximate number of members as of April 1, 1929.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT CLUBS

Cities	Day	Time	Members
Beckley	Fri.	6:15	43
Bluefield	Tue.	12:15	84
Buckhannon	Tue.	12:15	48
Charleston	Fri.	12:05	169
Clarksburg	Wed.	12:15	113
Elkins	Mon.	12:15	66
Fairmont	Thu.	12:15	46
Fayetteville	Thu.	6:15	27
Glenville	Wed.	12:30	26
Grafton	Fri.	6:15	49
Hinton	Fri.	12:00	40
Huntington	Mon.	12:15	141
Kenova	Fri.	12:15	30
Kingwood	Tue.	6:15	35
Lewisburg	Thu.	12:15	43
Logan	Wed.	12:15	49
Madison	Fri.	12:15	22
Montgomery	Fri.	12:15	33
Morgantown	Thu.	12:15	70
Moundsville	Wed.	12:10	41
Mullens	Fri.	12:15	18
Oak Hill	Tue.	6:15	25
Parkersburg	Mon.	12:15	82
Point Pleasant	Wed.	6:15	28
Princeton	Fri.	12:15	41
Richwood	Tue.	6:00	33
Ripley	Thu.	5:30	28
Shinnston	Tue.	6:00	26
Spencer	Mon.	12:15	50
Saint Albans	Thu.	12:15	25
Sutton	Fri.	6:15	27
Terra Alta	Thu.	6:15	30
Welch	Fri.	12:00	39
Wheeling	Tue.	12:15	126
Weston	Mon.	12:15	41
Widen	Thu.	6:00	15

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT CLUBS

Keyser	Thu.	12:15	41
Martinsburg	Thu.	12:15	51
Piedmont	Wed.	12:15	22
Total State Membership			1,923

The six objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster: (1) the ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; (3) the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (4) the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; (5) the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; (6) the advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

(Data furnished by H. E. Dunlap, Governor, Twenty-fourth District Rotary International, and by Joseph W. Stayman, Governor, Thirty-fourth District Rotary International.)

ROWAN, ANDREW SUMMERS, 1036 Vallejo Street, San Francisco, California. Army officer. Son of John M. and Virginia Wirt (Summers) Rowan. Born April 23, 1857, in Gap Mills, Virginia (now West Virginia). Married Josephine Morris de Creayer. Graduated from United States Military Academy, 1881. Member of Intercontinental Railway Survey, in charge of hypsometric work of Central American party; military attache, Chile; sent to communicate with General Garcia after declaration of Spanish-American War; landed from an open boat near Turquino Peak, April 24, 1898; successfully executed mission, bringing full information as to insurgent army; was the first United States army officer to enter Cuba after the declaration of war. For this service was the subject of Elbert Hubbard's essay, "A Message to Garcia," which holds the world's record for circulation and translation into foreign tongues. Was awarded the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism in connection with the operations in Cuba in May, 1898. On duty in Visayas Group, P. I., 1899-1902;

professor of military science and tactics, Kansas State Agriculture College, 1902-03; retired from the army, 1909. Awarded the S. S. C. "for gallantry in action displayed while placing and operating a field gun during the attack on Sudlon Mountain, Cebu, Philippine Islands, January 8, 1900." Author of *The Island of Cuba*, and *How I Carried the Message to Garcia*. Member of Legion of Valor (United States). Army and Navy Club (Washington, New York, Manila).

ROWLAND, ROBERT M., Williamson, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Robert H. and Francis E. (Stanley) Rowland. Born January 15, 1878, in Nelson County, Kentucky. Wife, Alma R. Lackey. Attended public school in Kentucky. Cashier of the Waco Deposit Bank in Waco, Kentucky, 1905-18; cashier of the Southern National Bank in Richmond, Kentucky, 1918-23. Came to West Virginia in 1923 as vice president and cashier of the First National Bank at Williamson, his present position. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Elk.

ROWLESBURG, Preston County, is situated on the Cheat River, twenty-seven miles east of Grafton and fifty miles west of Piedmont. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Northwestern Turnpike, and State Route 15. It has one bank, with capital stock of $25,000 and deposits and undivided profits over $200,000; one theater; one high school and one elementary school; about one and one-half miles of paved streets; a municipally owned water system; and a public park. The tax rate is 85 cents on the $100 valuation.

PINE FOREST IN RANDOLPH COUNTY

Rowlesburg was chartered by the Virginia Assembly in 1858. Elections are held annually in April. The estimated population is 1800.

(Data furnished by John Felty, Mayor.)

RUBBER SERVICE LABORATORIES COMPANY, with sales offices and labora-

tories in Akron, Ohio, are the manufacturers of rubber accelerators, flotation agents, and miscellaneous chemicals. One plant in State at Nitro, a chemical plant which was established in 1921; 300 employees.

RUHL, JULIA WALKER, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Daughter of David and Mary (Fitch) Walker. Born June 17, 1861, in Groton, Connecticut. Husband, John L. Ruhl. Attended public school in Connecticut, and was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1881. Taught school for nine years. Was president of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, 1910-12, and of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association at the time of the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. Was a member of the city council of Clarksburg, the first woman in West Virginia to be elected to such a position. Independent. Presbyterian.

RUMMELL, H. D., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Henry and Mary B. (Newhouse) Rummell. Born August 13, 1875, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Ruth Haughwout Millard. Attended the Charleston public schools, Saint Marys College, Johns Hopkins University, and Maryland University. Was admitted to the bar in Kanawha County in 1896; has since that time been practicing in the county, State, and Federal courts. Has served as city solicitor of the city of Charleston; as assistant United States attorney in the southern district of West Virginia; as judge of the common pleas court of Kanawha County; and as judge of the circuit court. Republican. Elk. National Republican Club of New York City. Ohio Society, New York City. Edgewood and Kanawha country clubs of Charleston.

RUTHERFORD STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM. The Legislature of 1927, by Chapter 8 of the Acts of that session, established a new sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, providing that it should be located at some point south of an east-and-west line drawn through the town of Flatwoods, Braxton County, the location to be selected by the State Board of Control and the State Department of Health. The Legislature later in its general appropriation bill allowed $200,000 for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, the money to be paid out of the pay-patient fund of Welch Hospital No. 1. Since the fund has been created largely by the personal services of the superintendent and chief surgeon, A. G. Rutherford, M.D., the new institution was named in his honor.

After consulting with Dr. Rutherford and Dr. J. G. Pettit, superintendent of the State Sanitarium at Hopemont and president of West Virginia Tuberculosis Association, the two boards decided that the following requirements were necessary for an ideal location of such an institution, and gave wide publicity to the need of a proper location by articles in all newspapers published in the counties affected and by letters to county and city officials, organizations, and leading citizens: an elevation of not less than 2,000 feet; a site on a hard-surfaced State or county road; location not more than three miles distant from a trunk-line railroad, which is necessary for transportation of patients, for freight and express shipments, and for telephone and telegraph accommodation; an abundance of pure water; land suitable for grazing, so that a sufficient quantity of fresh milk would be assured; southern or southeastern exposure of building site; proximity to established schools and churches in order to secure steady, reliable employees; and nearness to a good general hospital.

More than forty sites were offered, particularly in Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas counties. These ranged from a fully equipped city hospital with two acres of ground, to a country estate with a game preserve, and from a cut-over tract of 8,500 acres to a

large virgin timber acreage; and included many of the medicinal-spring hotel properties in this section, where some of the oldest mineral-spring resorts in the United States are located. Since many of the sites answered most of the requirements, the committee made extended personal inspection of the properties offered.

After carefully studying and weighing the matter in all aspects, the committee finally decided upon a site known as Gray Flats, having an elevation of about 2,500 feet and adjoining the town of Beckley, Raleigh County. This site of three hundred acres has been conveyed to the State free. However, it was thought best that the State own in fee the portion of the land on which the buildings are to be erected. Therefore, it paid the sum of $15,000 for fifty acres of coal and mining rights.

In addition to the free site donated by the citizens of Beckley, the county court of Raleigh County agreed to provide a hard-surfaced road to the institution, and the Beckley Electric Light and Power Company agreed to build a water main and an electric power line to connect with the sanitarium buildings.

The first building of the sanitarium will be ready for the reception of patients during the fall of 1929. It is of fire-proof construction, brick with stone and tile trim, and is 208 feet long by 70 feet wide.

(Read and approved by James S. Lakin, President, State Board of Control.)

RYAN, THOMAS P., Spencer, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Reverend Thomas P. and Adaline (Harper) Ryan. Born October 15, 1869, in Roane County, West Virginia. Wife, Fannie Drennen. Attended public schools. Taught school a number of years. Was admitted to the bar in 1896. Has made a special study of law relative to oil and gas and other minerals. As counsel, has represented several large oil corporations. Has been interested in oil and gas production and is president of the Ryan Oil and Gas Company. Member of State Republican Committee for four years. Democrat. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

S

SAINT ALBANS, Kanawha County, is situated on the south side of the Kanawha River, at the confluence of the Kanawha and the Coal rivers, twelve miles west of Charleston and forty miles east of Huntington. It is served by the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and is the junction point of the Coal River Branch and the main line. It is the entrance to the Coal River coal field, and is adjacent to the chemical and glass industries of the Kanawha Valley. The New York Central Railway is on the north side of the Kanawha River. The Kanawha River is navigable at all seasons of the year at this point. The main power line of five large electric plants, converging at Turner Station two miles east of Saint Albans, insures power for all purposes. Saint Albans is connected with Charleston by the Charleston Interurban Railway. United States Route 60, the Midland Trail, passes through Saint Albans. A bridge across the Kanawha River at Saint Albans is now being constructed by private capital. It will connect United States Route 60 with the improved road to Point Pleasant, as well as connect Saint Albans with Nitro.

The town supports four schools, including a high school. Thirty-three teachers are employed, and the total enrollment is 936. There are six churches; one weekly newspaper; and one theater. The two banks have capital stock and deposits of $1,028,919. The town maintains six and one-half miles of paved streets. Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and water is supplied by the Saint Albans Public Service Company, which has installed one of the best filter plants in the State. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor, a city council, and a city manager. The population of the town is approximately 3,500. The suburbs of the town include Highlawn, with a population of about 2,000, and Amandaville, with a population of about 3,000.

John and Lewis Tackett, the first settlers in the vicinity of what is now Saint Albans, built a fort near the mouth of Coal River in 1786, and for many years this settlement was known as Coalsmouth. The land on which the town is located was owned by George Washington, and in 1816 was purchased from his heirs by Colonel Philip R. Thompson, who laid off several lots, founding a town called Phillipi. In 1856 Colonel Samuel Benedict, having purchased some of the property, laid off some additional lots, changing the name of the town to Kanawha City, under which name it was incorporated in 1858.

In about 1871 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway was built through the town. A Mr. Parsons, from Saint Albans, Vermont, who was interested in the construction of the railroad and a member of the city council, had the name of the town changed to Saint Albans, in honor of his home town.

(Data furnished by committee of Rotary Club. Read and approved by J. V. R. Skinner.)

SAINT ALBANS BUSINESS MENS' ASSOCIATION was organized September 13, 1926. Luncheon meetings are held in the Knights of Pythias Hall at Saint Albans on the second and the fourth Wednesdays of each month. The organization has a very active member-

—*C. P. Guice*

SPRINGTIME NEAR SAINT ALBANS

ship, which it has held since its beginning. It is governed by a board of five directors and officers. It encourages service to the community through its motto, "Boost for the Home Town."

SAINT HILDA'S HALL, in Charles Town. The two main purposes of this private secondary girls' school are to give young women thorough preparation for standard colleges and to offer general training for life to girls not planning to attend higher institutions. The institution gives special work in music, art, and business. Being under the general auspices of the Episcopal Church, this institution stresses Christian training.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of men and women of good training, experience and devotion, numbering twenty members, including officers.

Campus and Buildings. The campus and playgrounds consist of approximately seven acres on the outskirts of Charles Town overlooking the Potomac and in full view of the Allegheny Mountains beyond. Peterkin Hall, the main academic building, accommodates one hundred pupils with classrooms, laboratories, studios, gymnasium, and assembly hall. The main dormitory, known as Saint Hilda's Hall, is well equipped with exceptional facilities for convenience and for recreation.

Equipment. This institution has a library of 3000 volumes, comprising well-selected modern fiction and many books on religious subjects. Laboratories and studios are equipped for instruction in the sciences and arts.

Enrollment. The number of boarding pupils is limited to eighty, with a constantly growing number of "day pupils" from near communities.

Support. Saint Hilda's has no endowment save a few scholarships. It depends for support upon tuition and gifts from patrons, alumnae, and other friends of the institution.

History. 1891. Saint Hilda's Hall was erected for hotel purposes but for twelve years was used as a school known as Powhatan College.

1915. Saint Hilda's Hall was established under its present management and has continued with but few changes in officers and faculty until the present time, 1928.

Mariah P. Duval, formerly head of Stuart Hall, a similar institution located at Staunton, Virginia, was the first president and owner of this institution.

Service and Outlook. The school is rendering a satisfactory service to young women desiring training in this type of institution, characterized by strict discipline and cultural and Christian influences. The demands for such opportunities on the part of parents and young women will doubtless give this school an opportunity to serve to its full capacity.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Mariah Pendleton Duval, President, Saint Hilda's Hall).

SAINT JOHN'S ACADEMY, Petersburg, West Virginia. This institution of the Lutheran Church is a school preparatory for college or for life, offering a four-year course under Christian principles and influences.

Faculty. Its teachers, seven in number, are all (excepting teachers of music) required to be college graduates holding at least the A.B. degree, and all attached to the Christian faith. At present five men and two women comprise the faculty.

Campus and Buildings. Saint John's Academy is situated in the Valley of the South Branch of the Potomac. The campus consists of twenty-two acres. There are five buildings—the administration building, the girls' and the boys' dormitories (latter including a gym-

nasium), the dining hall, and the president's residence. The total valuation is about $150,000.

Equipment. The school has a well-selected library of over 2000 volumes, and with the leading magazines. The science laboratory is adequately equipped to give practical and visual instruction in regular high school sciences through physics and chemistry. A commodious gymnasium in connection with the boys' dormitory affords encouragement to physical training and exercise.

Enrollment. Figures showing enrollment for two recent years follow:

	Boys	Girls	Total
1926-27	35	50	85
1927-28	48	47	95

Appropriation. The school is subsidized by the Lutheran Church of the Joint Synod of Ohio and other states by regular appropriations averaging $1000 a month.

History. 1920. The institution was founded.

1921. The school was opened for students. From its beginning, it has developed with substantial progress under its president, Mr. A. E. Krause, who has served in that capacity during the entire life of the academy.

Service and Outlook. The graduates of Saint John's Academy have been accepted by the leading universities and colleges. This academy has offered high school instruction and moral and religious training to many young men and women from the mountain section who were not afforded high school advantages at home. Those in charge are planning to broaden the service by introducing junior college work as soon as the surrounding districts provide for themselves adequate high school facilities, and later to advance the institution to the standard college level.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by A. E. Krause, President, Saint John's Academy.)

SAINT MARYS, county seat of Pleasants County, is situated on the Ohio River at the mouth of Middle Island Creek, 120 miles north of Charleston and 24 miles north of Parkersburg, in a rich oil and gas region. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, State Routes 2 and 16 and United States Route North 50, which crosses the Ohio River here over the new million dollar steel bridge. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $2,199,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; a courthouse; eight churches; three glass plants; a pearl-button factory; an oil refinery; and a pumping station of the Eureka Pipe Line Company. The town has one high school with an enrollment of 250, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 350. Twenty-five teachers are employed in the school system.

Approximately three miles of paved streets are maintained. Electricity is furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply by a municipal water works. The town has a modified commission form of government with a city manager. Total property valuation is placed at $2,814,040 with a tax rate of 50 cents for municipal purposes and 6 cents for bonded indebtedness. The total debt, including bonds, amounts to $29,500.

Saint Marys has a population of approximately 3,000. It was settled by the LaRue brothers in 1790, platted by Alexander H. Creel in 1850, and incorporated in 1872 and again in 1880. It takes its name from the Virgin Mary.

(Data furnished by Robert L. Pemberton.)

SALEM, Harrison County, is situated on the headwaters of Tenmile Creek in a hilly section of the State, 14 miles west of Clarksburg, and 116 miles south of Wheeling. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,310,000; one

weekly newspaper; one theater; the State Industrial Home for Girls; and six churches.

Salem College, a coeducational school, is located here. It has a faculty of twenty-three teachers and a library of 9,000 volumes. The town has three elementary school buildings with more than twenty teachers, and a high school with fourteen teachers and an enrollment of about three hundred. In the center of the town is a small park maintained by the American Legion. One mile west of the town is located the Kiwanis Gorge Park, containing eleven acres. There are approximately three miles of paved streets. Electric light and power are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply from a municipally owned and municipally operated filtration system. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually. Taxable property is valued at $2,900,000, with a tax rate of $3.16 on each $100 valuation. The budget is a little more than $20,000, and the bonded indebtedness about $65,000.

Salem has a population of 3,500. It was settled by a group of Seventh Day Baptists, who came from Salem, New Jersey. The town was named New Salem and the leader of the group, Samuel Fitz Randolph, laid it out in 1790. A city charter was granted the town in 1905 by the Legislature of West Virginia; amendments to the charter were made in 1921 and 1923.

(Data furnished by S. O. Bond, President, Salem College.)

SALEM COLLEGE, in Salem. The purpose of this college as stated by its president is "To give a liberal college education to all who come." The only professional field served by the institution is the training of teachers, by giving the same courses offered in the State normal schools for the training of elementary and junior and senior high school teachers. Nine different departments are maintained in the college of arts and sciences.

Salem College is under the special auspices of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination. Its broad principles indicate no special emphasis upon denominational lines, although, of course, the spirit and purpose of the college are distinctly religious.

SALEM COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Faculty. The faculty is now made up of twenty-three teachers (thirteen men and ten women) and two medical advisers. Three have the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent; eleven have had one year or more of graduate study; and seven others have had graduate study not quite sufficient for the Master's degree. Degrees from twenty different colleges are held.

Campus and Buildings. The campus contains five and one-half acres in the center of the town of Salem. Two substantial brick and stone classroom buildings with laboratories, library, and auditorium comprise the main plant. In addition, the institution is provided with a president's home and a commodious gymnasium of wood. The grounds, buildings, and equipment are valued at $200,000.

Equipment. The college has a library of approximately 9000 volumes. Nearly all are new books, the old library having been burned in 1915. The laboratories for biology and physics are average in equipment and will be brought to high efficiency in the near future. The chemistry laboratory is new and modern in every way.

Enrollment. The following figures are taken from official reports.

	Men	Women	Total
1926-27	154	342	496
Summer School 1927	106	304	410
February 1, 1928	169	303	472

Support. This college depends for its support very largely upon gifts of those interested in its work, the gifts necessary for maintenance aggregating from $6,000 to $10,000 each year. The institution has an endowment of approximately $130,000. The tuition charged students, though moderate, makes up an important item of income.

History. 1888. The institution was founded as an academy.

August 16, 1890. It was changed to a college by State charter.

1927. The academy or secondary department was abolished, thus placing the institution upon a strictly collegiate basis.

Since its beginning, the institution has had a steady growth in material improvements, enrollment, and recognition.

Presidents. A list of the presidents with time served by each follows.

John L. Huffman, D.D. 1888-1889
S. C. Maxson, A.M. 1889-1892
Theodore L. Gardiner, D.D. 1892-1906
Cortez R. Clawson, A.M. 1906-1908
Charles B. Clark, Ped.D. 1908-1919
S. Orestes Bond, Ped.D. 1919-

Service and Outlook. The institution has made a distinct contribution to the State in the preparation of a large number of teachers, and to the churches and communities through the training of leaders.

Situated in a populous, progressive section of the State and supported by a rapidly increasing number of alumni and friends, Salem College faces the future with a bright outlook.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. S. O. Bond, President, Salem College.)

SALT INDUSTRY IN WEST VIRGINIA. One of the very earliest industries in what is now the State of West Virginia was the manufacture of salt. This commodity was, and is, a human necessity, and it was only natural that the earliest settlers should seek out a place to supply their needs without resorting to the long, tiresome, and tedious journeys to the East. With salt, powder, and lead provided, the woodsman could easily secure the other necessities of life. The country abounded in brackish or slightly saline springs known as licks, to which the wild beasts of the forest resorted. The early pioneers found well-defined paths worn to these springs by the buffalo, the elk, the deer, and other animals. Many such sites were preempted as the home place of the pioneer,

and the saline waters of the lick eked out the precious salt brought from the eastern settlements. Stronger brines were sought, and coarse salt was manufactured in the most primitive manner.

In the early days salt was scarce and expensive. William Haymond, one of the early settlers at Morgantown and later surveyor of Harrison County, paid $1,000 in depreciated Continental currency for a peck of salt. This transaction occurred just before the close of the Revolution, the rate of depreciation not stated. One of the very first recorded homicides in the State, a white man killed by a white man, occurred in Harrison County, and the quarrel resulting in the killing arose over a measure of salt.

The saline springs were so abundant in some sections that the manufacture of salt was begun on a commercial scale as early as 1797. The first furnace was established by Elisha Brooks near the mouth of Campbell Creek, a short distance above the present city of Charleston. The industry thrived with the universal demand and the increase in population, and for many years was the most important single industry in that part of Virginia that later became the State of West Virginia. It reached the peak of production and importance just before the Civil War. The principal points at which salt has been manufactured in the State are Malden and adjacent territory on the Great Kanawha River; from West Columbia to Hartford City on the Ohio River; at Bull Town on the Little Kanawha River; in Mercer County on New River; at the mouth of Otter Creek on Elk River; near Clarksburg on the West Fork of the Monongahela; and a few other less important points. Some of these furnaces were operated on a small scale for local use only. The furnaces dwindled to three in operation during the year 1929, these located at Malden on the Great Kanawha, and at Mason City and Hartford, Mason County, on the Ohio River. The quantity of production has also shown a steady decline for the last several years, from 34,142 tons in 1900 to 22,600 tons in 1927, the latest figures available.

The pioneer salt works of West Virginia are located on the Great Kanawha River and now center at Malden six miles above Charleston. The famous Burning Spring, a natural gas vent that was hailed as a great natural curiosity and later became the joint property of Generals George Washington and Andrew Lewis, first drew the attention of the early travelers and land-seekers. Adjacent to this spring was a large lick to which the buffaloes had cut well-worn paths and the waters of which were very strongly impregnated with salt. It was from this lick that the explorers, hunters, and settlers secured brine and boiled it down in their cooking pots to secure a limited supply of that indispensable necessity to human health and comfort.

These hunters and explorers were not the first to make salt at the "big buffalo lick." Broken pottery and other remains were ample evidence that the springs had been known to the Indians and that they had made their salt there. The first recorded salt making in the Kanawha Valley took place in 1755, when a white captive, Mrs. Mary Ingles, aided her Indian captors in boiling salt. The party, returning from a raid on the frontier settlements of Virginia in what is now Montgomery County, halted for some days at the "big buffalo lick." They killed plenty of game, feasted, and secured a supply of salt to carry with them to their tribal towns across the Ohio.

In 1797, Elisha Brooks, working under a lease from Joseph Ruffner, Sr., erected the first salt furnace in Kanawha County and began the manufacture of salt on a commercial scale. The furnace consisted of two dozen small kettles set in a double row with a flue beneath, a chimney at one end, and a fire bed at the other end. To secure a more adequate supply of salt brine he sunk two or three hollow "gums," eight or ten feet in length, into the mire and quicksand of

the salt lick, and with a bucket and swape dipped the brine as it oozed and seeped in from the sands below. In this way and with this crude apparatus Brooks managed to make about 150 pounds of salt a day. This work proved very profitable and, as the source of salt supply, Malden became an important

DECKERS CREEK NEAR KINGWOOD

center. Settlers came from a great distance to secure salt, which they transported overland on horseback or by canoe or flatboat on the river.

It was not until 1806 that David and Joseph Ruffner, brothers, set to work to manufacture salt on a scale commensurate with the growing demands of the country. After much patient labor with the crudest of tools, they succeeded in boring, tubing, and rigging a well several hundred feet deep, which yielded an abundant supply of strong brine. This is said to be the first deep well west of the Alleghenies and very probably the first in America. The Ruffner Brothers introduced another innovation by the use of coal as fuel for their furnaces and by the combination of an adequate supply of brine and cheap fuel were able to make more salt at a cheaper rate than was possible before that time.

Salt-making became the dominant industry of the Kanawha Valley and held that place for more than fifty years. The use of natural gas as a fuel was first demonstrated in the Kanawha salt works, and the wells drilled for brine in that part caused the invention of practically all the appliances used later in the development of the petroleum industry.

As the number of furnaces in the Kanawha Salines increased, competition entered and prices fell below what was then considered a reasonable margin of profit. To remedy this situation the Kanawha salt manufacturers entered into a trade agreement or combination, the first trust in the United States—the salt trust. It was known as the Kanawha Salt Company, was organized on November 10, 1817, and went into active operation on the first day of January, 1818. It was formed for the purpose of controlling the quantity of salt manufactured and of regulating the price. The following members signed the agreement and became members of the company: Daniel Ruffner, Tobias Ruffner, David Ruffner, William Steele, of Kentucky; Stephen Radcliff, Aaron Stockton, John Reynolds, Leonard Morris, Charles Morris, William Steele and Company, Charles Brown, Andrew Donnally, Isaac Noyes, Bradford Noyes, John I. Cabell, and Joseph Lovell.

Articles of agreement as to the manner of packing and time that must elapse after packing before the salt was offered for sale were entered into. The barrels were required to be in good condition with the weight of each barrel plainly marked on the head. After a period of ten days' seasoning after being packed, the salt was given into the charge of the

company warehouse, where credit was given the owner. Regulations were also made as to the quantity to be produced; in 1818 the quantity of salt was not to exceed 450,000 bushels. If any part was not sold during the year, each member was pledged that he would not sell under the price established by the company. No member could sell or lease his furnace during the existence of the company without giving a guarantee to the president and directors that all salt to be manufactured there would be sold through the company in accord with the trust agreement. The life of the salt trust was a short one; the company was disbanded on January 1, 1822.

Malden, the center of the industry, was first known as Terra Salis, later as Kanawha Salines, and still later as Malden, the present name. In its most prosperous days salt furnaces were in operation on both sides of the river, extending about fifteen miles above the town, and furnished employment, directly and indirectly, to about 3,000 persons.

In 1835 George H. Patrick, of Onondaga, New York, introduced a patent steam furnace for the manufacture of salt in the Kanawha Salines, and this gave a further impetus to the industry. Deep boring became common in an effort to secure stronger brine. During a deep drilling in 1841, a flow of natural gas was struck. He confined the flow and turned it to account by "boiling his furnace" with it. This effected a great economy in fuel and tended to reduce further the cost of manufacture.

The salt of the Kanawha Salines is of superior quality, and when carefully made analyzes 98 to 99 per cent pure chloride of sodium, the remaining fraction being made up of chloride of magnesium and calcium. These absorb a little moisture from the atmosphere, relieve the salt of a chaffy dryness, and impart to it that penetrating property valuable in curing meat in any climate, for which it has long held a reputation. The distinctive characteristics of Kanawha salt may be stated as follows: (1) It has a more lively, pleasant, and pungent taste as a table salt than any other known; (2) it is the only commercial salt that is absolutely free from sulphate of lime; (3) it does not, under any condition of climate or weather, cake or crust on the surface of the meat, but penetrates it and cures it thoroughly to the bone; (4) on account of its pungency and penetrating qualities a smaller quantity will suffice for any of the purposes for which it is used, whether table, dairy, grazing, or packing.

There were several reasons for the decline of the salt industry in the Kanawha Valley. Stronger brines were found elsewhere that were more accessible to western markets, and more lucrative industries in the valley, such as coal, timber, oil, and gas, attracted the capitalists. Some of the furnaces were never reopened after the Civil War, and in 1929 the only existing relic of this once large industry is a salt company owned and operated at Malden under the name of J. Q. Dickinson and Company. This company was established as the Dickinson and Shrewsbury Salt Furnace in 1832.

The next most important center of the salt industry in West Virginia is the Mason County salt works on the Ohio River. In 1849, Williams and Stevens, aided by Captain Tom Friend—all Kanawha salt makers—drilled a well for salt brine at West Columbia. A good supply of strong brine was secured at a depth of 700 feet and a furnace was erected and salt manufacture entered into. This furnace reached a productive capacity of 1,200 bushels a day. The second of the Mason County furnaces was erected in 1854 at Hartford City, and in 1855 salt furnaces were erected at Mason City and the town laid out and established. Later, furnaces were put in operation at Newcastle, Burnup, Clifton, Hope, German, Jackson, Valley City, Starr, and New Haven. In all, thirteen furnaces were operated, two of which are still making salt and now, 1929, are the most important representatives of the industry in the State.

One of the most important salt works to the people of central West Virginia was that operated at the salt licks at Bull Town, Braxton County, on the Little Kanawha River. This lick was known to the early pioneers and even to the Indians. Captain Bull, chief of a small band of Delaware Indians, established his tribal village near the salt spring in 1768. The entire settlement was destroyed by white settlers four years later. Salt was made by the pioneers in a crude way; ordinary cooking pots were used to boil down the brine—the same pot answering a multitude of purposes aside from the use for which it was originally intended. The pioneers made their sugar from the sap of the sugar maple trees in these same pots.

The population did not increase rapidly in the central section, and the demand was not heavy. In 1809 John Haymond, who owned the largest of the salt licks, began the manufacture of salt on a commercial scale. There being no roads over which heavy freight could be wagoned, Haymond was under the necessity of freighting in, by water, his salt pans and other supplies that could not be manufactured on the ground. The pans were purchased at Pittsburgh, shipped by flatboat down the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawha, then carried by smaller boats and canoes to Bull Town. The output of this furnace supplied the needs of a great scope of country, and salt manufacture was carried on extensively until 1823. Salt was made in a limited way for many years after that date.

About the year 1810, John G. Jackson drilled wells for salt brine on the West Fork of the Monongahela near the present city of Clarksburg. The efforts of the drillers were rewarded with a limited flow of strong brine, and a furnace was erected and put into operation. This furnace, which was operated by Jackson as a part of a great manufacturing enterprise planned to be carried on at "Miles End" near Clarksburg, flourished for a time. The salt works were operated until after 1840, though the ownership had passed through several hands before the furnace was finally abandoned.

This Clarksburg enterprise was a part of an ambitious scheme to cover a multitude of activities including the improvement of navigation in the Monongahela River, the manufacture of salt, iron, wool, and cotton, the encouragement of agriculture, and the establishment of a bank of issue and exchange under the name of the Virginia Saline Bank. A dam was built across the West Fork River, iron and salt furnaces were established, and in 1812 the Virginia Saline Bank came into existence as an unincorporated institution. An effort was made to secure a charter for the bank in 1814. For some reason the charter was refused; the bank continued operation and came to a disastrous end some years later, final settlement not being made until 1828.

Other smaller operations were carried on at different times in different places in the State, but, for the most part, the furnaces were designed only to supply a limited amount of salt to the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood.

(Written by Boyd B. Stutler, Charleston, West Virginia.)

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, three in number, are about twenty-four miles south of White Sulphur, in Monroe County, near Union. Besides the salt sulphur spring, there are an iodine spring and a sweet sulphur spring on this property. The salt sulphur water is remedial in cases for which strong waters are successfully used, and especially in cases that require active cathartic operation.

SALVATION ARMY is a religious organization founded in England by William Booth in 1865 for the purpose of bringing spiritual and material benefit to the non-church-going masses whom conservative religious bodies do not reach. The present name, the military type of organization, and the style of uniform were adopted in 1878, with William Booth as the general in command. In

1880 George Railton was sent from England to the United States to organize a Salvation Army in this country.

In connection with the evangelistic meetings of the Army, carried on chiefly in the poorer districts of large cities, an extensive system of social relief has been developed. This includes rescue homes, shelters, and boarding houses for women, Evangeline residences for business women, shelters and industrial homes for men, slum settlements, employment bureaus, free distribution of ice and fuel, missing-friends bureau, poor man's lawyers, prison department, anti-suicide bureau, day nurseries, fresh-air camps, hospitals, and farm colonies. The organization has developed until now it has more than twelve thousand posts distributed in seventy-three countries and colonies. The army publishes about eighty periodicals, the printing being done in thirty-five different languages. Edward J. Higgins is now general of the entire organization. The international headquarters are in London, England.

The Salvation Army was organized as a division in West Virginia, September 1, 1923. It now has 1199 soldiers and forty-four officers engaged in active work in the State with seventeen different local organizations. During the year the organizations of this State held 4,952 street meetings and 10,128 indoor meetings.

In addition to work among adults, organized work is carried on in the junior department. It consists of Corps Cadets, Life Saving Scouts (boys), and Life Saving Guards (girls).

There are maintained in this country four modernly equipped training colleges for prospective officers with duly qualified principals and officers in charge.

(Data furnished by David Boyd, Divisional Commander.)

SAMS, OSCAR ERNEST, Bluefield, West Virginia. Clergyman and educator. Son of Jacob Pattison and Clarissa Elizabeth (Blackstock) Sams. Born February 5, 1877, at Flag Pond, Tennessee. Wife, Pauline Lacey Cone. A.B., Wake Forest College, North Carolina, 1898; B.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, 1902; D.D., Carson-Newman College, Tennessee, 1920; LL.D., Wake Forest College, 1921. Was ordained into the Baptist ministry in 1902. Pastor of First Baptist Church, Harrisonburg, Virginia, 1902-6; Rivermont Avenue Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1906-17; Central Church, Johnston, Tennessee, 1917-20; president of Carson-Newman College, 1920-27. Came to West Virginia in 1927 as president of Bluefield College, which position he now holds. Author of newspaper and magazine articles. Engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Gordon, Georgia, during 1917 and 1918. Democrat. Baptist. Rotary.

SANDERS, JAMES M., Moundsville, West Virginia. Son of John W. and Mary Alma (Surgison) Sanders. Born June 24, 1879, at Bellaire, Ohio. Wife, Mildred Fitzsimmons. Attended the public schools of Bellaire. Is president of the United States Stamping Company; vice president of the Marshall County Bank; vice president of the Kleeson Company; and director of the State Grocery Company, all of Moundsville. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Elk.

SAWYERS, WILLIAM HARVEY, Hinton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joseph A. and Cornelia V. Sawyers. Born October 25, 1870, at Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Wife, Josephine McCreery. Attended public schools, Concord State Normal School, West Virginia University, and Columbian University (now George Washington University) at Washington, D. C. Was admitted to the bar in 1893 and has since been in active practice. During 1900-11, was editor of the Hinton *Independent Herald.* Taught in the schools of West Virginia for seven years. Served as mayor and police court judge of Hinton for eight years. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Elk.

SCAGGS, FISHER F., Wayne, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of Jesse H. and Alice A. Scaggs. Born June 3, 1888, at Rocky Mount, Virginia. Wife, Emma Weis Marcum. Attended Oakview Academy at Wayne and West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar and since 1908, has been practicing at Wayne. Has served as commissioner in chancery in the Wayne circuit court for the last fifteen years; as commissioner of accounts of the Wayne County court for last eighteen years; and as divorce commissioner of Wayne County for ten years. Has been the president of the People's State Bank at Wayne for four years. Democrat. Missionary Baptist. Mason (32 Degree); Elk.

SCENIC HIGHWAYS. A panorama of forests and fields, of majestic mountains and beautiful rivers opens to the traveler over the highways of West Virginia. Mile after mile of road leads through sections where history has been made and where National leaders have lived.

The outline following lists the main routes through the State and the points of interest on the routes or easily accessible to them.

Eastern Panhandle

United States Route 11 and Connecting Highways

Berkeley Springs. Once known as Warm Springs or Bath. Noted for medicinal cures for two hundred years. George Washington owned cottage here. Washington Elm still standing. Site of mill operated by James Rumsey, inventor of first successful steamboat. Springs originally given state of Virginia by Lord Fairfax; now held as public park. County seat of Morgan County.

Lover's Leap. Near Berkeley Springs, overlooking Potomac River.

Prospect Peak. View of double oxbow of Cacapon River.

Martinsburg. Named for Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin. Monument to city's founder, General Adam Stephen. Largest hosiery mills in world. Center of fruit industry. Snodgrass tavern, near city, noted in early days. Faulkner country estate. County seat of Berkeley County.

Inwood. State-owned demonstration community apple-packing plant.

Bunker Hill. Monument to Morgan Morgan, who made first permanent settlement in 1726.

Shepherdstown. State park and monument to James Rumsey, inventor of first successful steamboat. Old Rumsey homestead. Oldest house in State stands here, built in 1727, home of the first millers who built mill at this point two hundred years ago. Odd Fellows Hall, built in 1800. Pack-horse Ford. Bells in Christ Reformed Church cast in Paris in 1732. Site of Shepherd College State Normal School.

Charles Town. Courthouse in which John Brown was tried and convicted of treason. Saint Hilda's Hall, noted preparatory school. Duffield Cemetery, in which is buried Catherine Biererlin, first white person to die in Eastern Panhandle. Many fine old mansions, including Claymont Court, Harewood, and Happy Retreat on Mordington, former homes of the Washington family, home of General Horatio Gates near, home of Charles and Samuel Washington. Selden's Cave. County seat of Jefferson County.

Lee Town. Home of General Charles Lee.

Shannondale Springs. Noted mineral springs.

Harpers Ferry. Where Potomac and Shenandoah rivers unite. Lowest point in State, 260 feet above sea level. Former site of Federal arsenal. John Brown's Fort re-erected on grounds of Storer College on Bolivar Heights above the town. Original site of fort marked near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks. Storer College, one of first schools for negroes. Jefferson's Rock, above the town, has wonderful view. Many interesting old buildings.

Midland Trail

United States Route 60

Kenova. Meeting place of Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia. Large open-air swimming pool. Important industrial center and railroad junction point.

Huntington. Once Holderby's Landing. Named for Collis P. Huntington, builder of Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Has many manufacturing plants, including the only Monel metal plant in the State. Marshall College, Ritter Park, other parks and public playgrounds, Huntington State Hospital, West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, State Industrial Home for Colored Girls, and State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women. Important railroad center and river shipping point. Junction of United States Route 52 and United States Route 60. Important tobacco center.

Barboursville. Former county seat of Cabell County. Morris Harvey College.

Milton-Hurricane. In heart of West Virginia tobacco-growing region.

Saint Albans. Once Coalsmouth. Site of Fort Tackett.

Charleston. State capital. Named for Charles Clendenin, father of George Clendenin, its founder. Site of Fort Lee, later Fort Clendenin. Once home of Daniel Boone and "Mad" Anne Bailey. Simon Kenton lived near. Statues of Stonewall Jackson and the West Virginia Mountaineer. Largest axe factory and largest sheet-glass plant in world. Large armor plate plant in South Charleston. Center of chemical industry.

Campbell's Creek. Marker opposite site of Daniel Boone's cabin.

Malden. Once Kanawha Salines. Once salt-making center. Boyhood home of Booker T. Washington, negro educator.

HAREWOOD, NEAR CHARLES TOWN, HOME OF CHARLES WASHINGTON

Cannelton. Opposite Montgomery (seat of New River State School).

Kanawha Falls-Glen Ferris. Where in 1671 Batts and Fallam laid claim to Mississippi Valley in name of Great Britain. Fine view of falls of the Kanawha.

Gauley Bridge. Where Gauley and New rivers unite to form Kanawha River. Civil War fighting. Two later presidents, William McKinley and Rutherford B. Hayes, were among officers quartered here at the old Miller Tavern in the "60's."

Hawk's Nest. Wonderful view of the New River canyon; 528 feet above river. Just west is road leading to the bridge which crosses New River and leads south

by Beckwith, thus avoiding Cotton Hill Mountain and its treacherous curves.

Lover's Leap. Another view of the New River canyon.

Ansted. Named for Professor David T. Ansted, noted English scientist. Grave of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's mother. Old inn, carved by sabers of troopers.

Spy Rock. Sentinel post of Indians and white soldiers.

Lookout. Picturesque village on top of hill.

Stone House. Among the guests in early days were Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and John Breckenridge. Foot of Sewell Mountain.

HOME OF ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AT BETHANY

Lee's Tree. Top of Sewell Mountain. Confederate leader, Robert E. Lee, alleged to have stopped here.

Rainelle. Largest hardwood lumber mill in the world. Community formerly named Sewell Valley for Stephen Sewell, pioneer settler.

Lewisburg. Junction of Midland Trail and Seneca Trail. Greenbrier Military Academy and Greenbrier College for Women are here. Presbyterian Church, built here in 1796, still welcomes worshipers. Permanently settled in 1769. Here and near were three Indian outposts, Fort Savannah, later Fort Union, Fort Springs, and Donnelly's Fort.

White Sulphur Springs. Summer and health resort for nearly two hundred years. First summer White House for Presidents; visited by many notables of past and present. Scene of Civil War battle. Also scene of reception to General Robert E. Lee in 1867.

Northern Panhandle

United States Routes 30 and 40 and West Virginia Route 2

Chester. Manufacturing center. State Route 2 and United States Route 30 meet here.

Newell. Largest chinaware plant in the world.

Weirton. Largest iron furnace in world. Near are remains of primitive iron furnace used in pioneer days.

Wellsburg. County seat of Brooke County. Near here stood original Grimes Golden apple tree.

Bethany. Location of Bethany College. Here Thomas Campbell founded Christian Church. A. E. Dollbear invented first successful telephone here.

Wheeling. Named from Indian word *weeling* meaning *place of a skull.* Settled in 1769-70 by Colonel Ebenezer Zane and named Zanesburg. Fort Henry here for many years was important frontier outpost, and an attack on the fort in 1782 was the last battle of the Revolution. Major Sam McColloch wrote his name in history by leaping his horse over a precipice above the fort, to escape the Indians. In 1817 the National Pike was extended to Wheeling, which was the western terminus for many years.

Wheeling is noted for its industries, among which are the largest stogie factory in the world, an iron nail foundry, and a proprietary remedies company. Mount de Chantal and Linsly Institute are prominent educational institutions. At Washington Hall, now replaced by Wheeling Bank and Trust Company,

West Virginia was organized in 1861. The old Linsly Institute building, on Eoff Street, was the first capitol of the State. From 1875 to 1885, the city-county building was the capitol.

Elm Grove. Site of frontier outpost. Here is the Moses Shepherd homestead, where Henry Clay was often entertained; now owned by Masonic organizations and preserved with its original furniture.

Roney's Point. Old tavern which has served travelers for more than a hundred years.

West Liberty. First county seat of Ohio County; retained this honor for twenty years. Home of West Liberty State Normal School.

Black's Cabin. Near Indian Springs. Was the first courthouse west of the Alleghenies. Near are graves of Samuel Brady, captain of Indian spies, and of Major Samuel McColloch, victim of the Indians. Near is Girty's Point, where the noted renegade, Simon Girty, spied on white settlers.

Oglebay Park. Near Wheeling. A beautiful country estate of the late Colonel E. W. Oglebay, formerly known as Waddington Farms, consisting of seven hundred and fifty acres, bequeathed to the city as recreational center.

The Narrows. On way between Wheeling and Moundsville. Here Captain William Foreman and twenty-one men were killed by the Indians in 1777.

Glendale. Airplane factories.

Moundsville. Named for Grave Creek Mound, prehistoric monument, 69 feet high and 900 feet in circumference. Also State Penitentiary. County seat of Marshall County.

New Martinsville. County seat of Wetzel County. Monument to Levi Morgan, frontier scout, who is said to have killed one hundred Indians.

Northwestern Turnpike
United States Route 50

Parkersburg. Formerly the western terminus of the Northwestern Turnpike and the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike. Now the junction of United States Route 50 from the Pacific to Washington, and United States Route 21 from the Great Lakes to Florida. Noted for viscose plant, electrical porcelain plant, model high school with concrete football stadium and twenty-seven-acre campus, thirty-acre city park with pavilion, lily ponds and flower gardens of unusual beauty, large city playgrounds, and modern tourist camp. In the Ohio River three miles below the city lies Blennerhassett Island, on which stood the mansion of Harman Blennerhassett. As a guest there, Aaron Burr laid the bold plans for establishing a new empire west of the Mississippi River, which caused his arrest on the charge of treason.

Harrisville. County seat of Ritchie County.

Pennsboro. Stone Inn, built in 1810.

West Union. Once known as Lewisport. County seat of Doddridge County.

Salem. Site of early frontier fort. Here are Salem College (Seventh Day Baptist school) and the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.

Clarksburg. Meeting point of United States Route 50 and United States Route 19. Named for General George Rogers Clark. Has largest tumbler factory and largest toy-marble factory in the world. Near is deepest well in the world. Here was born General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. This is the home of John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924. Near is the home of Melville Davisson Post, writer of mystery stories.

Pruntytown. Once county seat of Taylor County. Boyhood home of John Barton Payne, chairman of American Red Cross. West Virginia Industrial School for Boys is here. At an earlier date Rector College here was among West Virginia's best-known educational institutions.

Grafton. At Fetterman, now a ward of Grafton, Bailey Thornbury Brown, first Union soldier to lose his life in Civil War, was killed. On west side of Tygarts Valley River nearly a thousand soldier dead sleep in the only National cemetery in the State. Munici-

pally owned park and bathing beach on the Tygarts Valley River. Home of Anna Jarvis, founder of Mother's Day. Near is Valley Falls, one of the State's loveliest waterfalls.

Cheat Mountain. The Northwestern Turnpike from Grafton, through Tunnelton and Aurora to the Maryland line, passes through the lovely Cheat Mountains. Here are many interesting relics of the Indians or races preceding them, including Pictured Rocks, between Kingwood and Morgantown, whose strange inscriptions were described by Howe in his early history of Virginia. Remains of several frontier blockhouses or Indian forts are marked. Near Aurora, too, was Fort Pendleton, a post for Union troops during the Civil War. In pioneer days iron furnaces supplied material for the Hathaway stoves, which were made at Brandonville. At Hopemont is the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Cranesville Swamp, on the Maryland border, is noted for its wild life, particularly the rare birds found there.

Red House. Junction with Seneca Trail and road leading to National Pike.

Keyser. Potomac State School. Near is the birthplace of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Ashby's Fort, Indian fort, built at Alaska in 1775, is still used as a residence. The old inn at Burlington has been in use well over a century. Riding tournaments held in the South Branch Valley are survivals of tilting in the days of chivalry.

—*W. R. Loar and Son*

THREE FORK CREEK ALONG NORTHWESTERN TURNPIKE

Romney. County seat of Hampshire County, formed in 1754, and named for Hampshire, England. In the cemetery a prehistoric mound is located, and also a monument said to be the first Confederate monument erected anywhere. State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.

Hanging Rocks. Four miles from Romney, an imposing cliff three hundred feet above South Branch River. Scene of fierce battle between Indian tribes.

Ice Mountain. On east side of North River, seventeen miles from Romney. Five hundred feet high. On extreme top is Raven Rock.

Capon Springs. In southeast corner of Hampshire County. Once a noted summer resort.

Capon Bridge. Near Virginia line. Gateway to Eastern Panhandle and Valley of Virginia. The Northwestern Turnpike connects with the Lee Highway, United States Route 11, at Winchester, Virginia.

South Branch Valley

The Valley has its best outlet through the Northwestern Turnpike at a junction point west of Romney.

Moorefield. County seat of Hardy County. Early settlement.

Old Fields. Indian clearing found by first white settlers. Scene of bloody battle.

The Trough. Choice fishing on the South Branch River.

Petersburg Gap. Picturesque point.

Capon Springs. Here appears Capon River, which bursts forth from beneath Sandy Ridge and which is the reappearance of Lost River, which sinks beneath this mountain on the other side.

Old Stone Face. Natural wonder (Hardy County).

Wardensville. Reymann Memorial Farms, State agricultural experiment substation.

Petersburg. County seat of Grant County. Saint Johns Academy.

Smoke Hole. Image Rocks. Greenland Gap. Noted scenic spots in Grant and Pendleton counties.

Seneca Rocks. Part of a series of great cliffs running from Grant County, West Virginia, to Highland County, Virginia, on east bank of North Fork of South Branch River.

Spruce Knob. Highest point in the State; 4,860 feet high.

McCoy's Mills. Where grain was ground for Civil War armies.

Seneca Trail

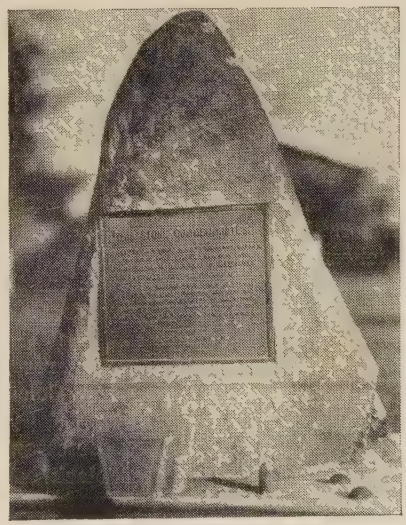
The Trail connects at the north with the Northwestern Turnpike at Red House and by Oakland, Maryland, with the National Pike. At Princeton it joins United States Route 19 and United States Route 21. Closely follows the Old Indian trail, known as Warrior's Road, touches the waters of the Cheat, Tygarts Valley, Greenbrier, New, and Bluestone rivers and is within reach of the Monongahela and Shenandoah national forests.

Fairfax Stone. Near Thomas. Originally marked southern and western limit of lands of Lord Fairfax.

Corrick's Ford. Civil War battlefield near Parsons.

Blackwater Falls. Near Davis. Sixty-three feet high.

Canaan Valley. Near Davis. Great natural bowl, rimmed by 3500-foot ridges and with bottom 3000 feet above sea level. Famed in story by David Hunter Strother and other novelists.



ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLERS, AT BEVERLY

Parsons. County seat of Tucker County.

National Forest. Nursery near Parsons. Forest is accessible from several points.

Laurel Hill. Civil War battlefield.

Rich Mountain. Civil War battlefield.

Elkins. Davis and Elkins College. West Virginia Children's Home. Odd Fellows Home. Formerly the residence of the late Stephen B. Elkins, one time

United States senator and Secretary of War. Deer preserve near city. County seat of Randolph County.

Beverly. Monument commemorating battle of Rich Mountain and deeds of early pioneers.

Elkwater. Earthworks left by Union army. First Four-H camp for farm boys and girls here.

Mingo Flats. Monument marking site of last Indian village in State.

The Sinks. Near Osceola. Where Gandy River goes two miles under a mountain.

Middle Mountain. Summer encampment of General Robert E. Lee.

Duncan's Lane. Scene of the battle between home guards, May 28, 1863.

Marlinton. Dates from 1749; oldest recorded settlement west of Alleghenies. Site of Fort Greenbrier. Charter Oak still standing, marked by General Lewis in 1751, member of American Hall of Fame trees. Remains of Confederate fortifications. Warrior's Road or Indian trail to be seen near Price homestead. Location of Revolutionary powdermill. Travelers' Repose, at Bartow, a hostelry of pioneer days.

Bald Knob. Fire platform on this mountain at eastern entrance to Cheat Valley is 4902 feet above sea level.

Minnehaha Springs. Health resort. Near is Wyllie Manor, estate of Colonel H. R. Wyllie.

Cranberry Glades. Noted for strange plants and such animals as black bear, deer, and bobcat.

Seneca Forest. State-owned. Sixteen thousand acres.

Droop Mountain. Civil War battlefield, on hill facing Hillsboro.

Lewisburg. Important pioneer outpost. Site of Camp Union, later Fort Savannah; near Fort Donnelly and Fort Springs. County seat Greenbrier County.

Kate's Mountain. Near White Sulphur Springs. Noted for great floral display, including rare box huckleberry and Kate's Mountain Clover.

Organ Cave. Large cave, electrically lighted.

Rapp Cave. Near Frankford. Large cave.

Ronceverte. Important railroad center.

Union. County seat of Monroe County. Near is old Rehoboth Church, first Methodist Church west of Alleghenies, built in 1786 and dedicated by Bishop Francis Asbury. Elmwood, built by Hugh Caperton, and Walnut Grove are among fine colonial mansions in the Greenbrier Valley.

Old Sweet Springs—Salt Sulphur Springs—Red Sulphur Springs. Well-known mineral springs.

Peterstown. One of Monroe County's oldest towns.

United States Route 19

Morgantown. United States Route 119 and United States Route 19 unite here. Settled by Thomas Decker, for whom Decker's Creek was named. Named for the Morgans, first permanent settlers. Zackwell Morgan's home, built 1774, stands on University Avenue. West Virginia University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Cheat River and Cheat Lake, summer resort regions. Coopers Rock, one of the noted spots in Cheat Mountains. Former homes of Dr. I. C. White, geologist, and Alexander Wade, founder of graded school system. Only pressed prism glass plant in world.

Rivesville. Monument to David Morgan. Across river is site of Prickett's Fort. Prickett Cemetery with monument to Charity Taylor Prickett, first white woman to cross Alleghenies.

Fairmont. Fairmont State Normal School. Fairmont (State) Hospital Number 3. World's largest bottle factory. Million-dollar concrete bridge over Monongahela River. Tygarts Valley and West Fork rivers unite here to form the Monongahela River. Watson estate. City Park. County seat of Marion County.

Tygarts Valley Falls. Between Fairmont and Grafton.

Shinnston. Founded by Shinn brothers, Quakers. Maulsby's Bridge stood near. Near site of giant elm featured

in *The Daughter of the Elm.* Near deepest well in world; 7386 feet deep.

Clarksburg. Intersection of United States Route 19 and Northwestern Turnpike. (See Northwestern Turnpike, this article.)

Hacker's Creek. Sites of Indian villages and burial places.

Jane Lew. Near was home of Jesse Hughes, noted Indian scout.

Jackson's Mill. State Four-H Camp at old mill where "Stonewall" Jackson spent his boyhood days; maintained by State as training school for farm boys and girls.

Weston. Weston State Hospital.

Buckhannon. West Virginia Wesleyan College. On highway leading east from United States Route 19.

Philippi. In Tygarts Valley, east of Buckhannon. First land battle of Civil War was fought here. Broaddus College.

Bulltown. Named for Captain Bull, Indian chief, who lived there. Fossil remains at Salt Lick Bridge. Once active in salt-making. Beauty spot is Falls Mill on Little Kanawha River.

Sutton. Center of Civil War activities. Remains of old entrenchments near.

Webster Springs. To the east of United States Route 19. Summer and health resort.

Summersville. Peters Creek scenery. The Open Rocks. Gauley River, extolled by writers. Marker to Morris children who were killed by Indians on Peters Creek.

Cross Lanes. Site of a Civil War battle by the same name.

Carnifex Ferry. Site of a Civil War battle by the same name.

—*Opal Veith*

LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER AT FALLS MILL

Richwood. To the east of United States Route 19. Has largest clothespin factory and largest tannery in the world. Paper mill, lumber mill, and other industries.

Clay. To the west of United States Route 19. Near is the original Golden Delicious apple tree.

Whittaker Falls. On Elk River. One of many lovely waterfalls.

Yew Pine Mountains. Fine hunting regions.

Gauley, Elk, and Williams rivers. Splendid fishing streams.

Gauley Bridge. United States Route 19 unites here with Midland Trail and United States Route 21. (See Midland Trail, this article.)

West Virginia Route 2

Chester. Manufacturing city.

Newell. Largest chinaware plant.

Weirton. Largest iron furnace in the world.

Wellsburg. County seat of Brooke County.

Wheeling. Industrial center. (See Northern Panhandle, this article.)

Glendale. Airplane factories.

Moundsville. Prehistoric mound. State Penitentiary. County seat of Marshall County.

New Martinsville. Monument to Levi Morgan, Indian scout. Important river town.

Sistersville. Oil and gas center.

Middlebourne. Near is Jug of Middle Island Creek.

Saint Marys. Oil and gas town. Large refinery here.

Parkersburg. Industrial center. Junction with United States Routes 21 and 50. (See Northwestern Turnpike, this article.)

Mineralwells. West Virginia Route 2 divides from United States Route 21.

Sandyville. Forks of road to Ravenswood.

Ripley. County seat of Jackson County. Center of important agricultural region.

Pocataligo. Said to be an Indian name meaning *plenty of fat deer.*

Charleston. State capital. Chemical and manufacturing center.

Kanawha City. Industrial center.

Marmet. In Cabin Creek coal region.

Madison. County seat of Boone County.

Logan. Coal center. County seat of Logan County. Near is the Hatfield monument.

United States Route 21 (Temporary)

Williamstown. Many points of early historic interest. United States Route 21 comes into State here from Ohio.

Parkersburg. Junction with United States Route 50 and West Virginia Route 2. (For information on Parkersburg, see Northwestern Turnpike, this article.)

Mineralwells. Junction point of West Virginia Route 2 and United States Route 21.

Horseshoe Curve. One of the finest views in State.

Elizabeth. County seat of Wirt County. Agricultural center. Active during Civil War days and early oil and gas developments.

Reedy. Agricultural town.

Spencer. Spencer State Hospital for Insane. Agricultural center. County seat of Roane County.

Gandeeville. In old cemetery here are buried the Gandees, pioneer settlers, among them Grace Tanner Hughes Gandee, daughter of Jesse Hughes, Indian scout. Buffalo wallows still traced. Prehistoric mounds also found.

Walton. Here early hunters cured bear skins and deer skins for shipment by boat down the Elk River. Famed McKown oil fields near.

Clendenin. Center of oil fields.

Charleston. State capital. (See Midland Trail, this article.)

(Note: On November 1, 1929, United States Route 21 from Parkersburg to Charleston was routed by way of Ripley. The temporary route by way of Spencer to Clendenin is now known as West Virginia Route 14.)

Huntington—Williamson—Bluefield
West Virginia Route 8

Huntington. Industrial center. (See Midland Trail, this article.)

Wayne. County seat of Wayne County. Town and county named for "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

Chimney Rock. Natural formation.

Natural Bridge. Five miles from Wayne.

Dickson Mill. Old mill on Twelvepole Creek.

Wayne County. Old bear or buffalo wallow. Pigeon roost near Dickson. Mounds on Buffalo Creek.

Tug River. Divides Kentucky and West Virginia. Lovely scenery. Many coal operations along this river, frequently in both states.

Pinnacle Rock near Bluefield

Williamson. Important coal center. Large railroad yards. Memorial building to World War veterans. Headquarters of many coal-mining operations. County seat of Mingo County.

Logan. To the north. Hotel named for Indian princess, Aracoma. Hatfield monument.

Mingo County. Named for Mingo Indians.

Coal Mines. Many large coal operations, operated by the most modern methods. Attractive mining towns.

Welch. Memorial to World War veterans. Welch (State) Hospital Number 1. County seat of McDowell County.

Gary. Model town and mines of United States Coal and Coke Company.

Pineville. To the north, statue of Reverend William Cooke, pioneer. Castle Rock, on Rockcastle Creek and Guyandot River. County seat of Wyoming County.

Dry Fork. Horseshoe curve.

Pinnacle Rock. Eight miles from Bluefield. Great cliff, half a mile long, through a cleft of which the highway passes.

Bluefield. Coal-mining center. Half a mile above sea level. Important railroad town. Bluefield College. Bluefield Institute.

(Prepared by Ross B. Johnston, Charleston, West Virginia.)

SCHOLZ, CARL, Charleston, West Virginia. Mining engineer. Son of Paul and Nanette (Schneider) Scholz. Born July 2, 1872, in Slaventzitz, Germany. Wife, Mae Fleming. Obtained his early education at the Royal Gymnasium, Beuthen, Germany; studied mining engineering under Dr. Carl Schmidecke. Came to the United States in 1890 and since that time has been prominent in the mining industry. He has served as president of the Rock Island Coal Company; manager of the Mining and Fuel Department of the Rock Island Lines; consulting engineer of the Burlington Lines; vice president of the Raleigh Wyoming Coal Company; and consulting engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines. Contributor to technical magazines. Author of *The Effect of Humidity on Coal Mine Explosions.* Builder of the Valier (Illinois) mine, holding world's record for production in 1925. Interested in natural gas development. Chairman, Kanawha County Bridge Commission; chairman, Committee on Drainage and Sanitary Efficiency, Chicago Association of Commerce, 1915; president, American Mining Congress, 1914 to 1917; president, Chicago Public School League, 1916 to 1917. Republican. Protestant. Mason (32 Degree). Chicago Athletic Association.

SCHOOLS. Article 12 of the State constitution reads: "The Legislature shall provide by general law for a thorough and efficient system of free schools." Under this authority the Legislature has enacted and revised school laws until now the school code consists of more than 150 pages of ordinary print, not including the numerous laws governing offices, agencies, and activities having a relation to public education.

The constitution provides that the State superintendent of free schools shall have general supervision of the public schools of the State.

Brief History. Long before West Virginia became a State, educational influences and institutions helped to shape the destiny of the commonwealth.

In 1660 the Virginia House of Burgesses provided for a college. The doors of that college, the College of William and Mary, were not opened until 1693. The light of the great institution extended to the mountain area which is now West Virginia.

Parish schools, charity schools, private schools, and select schools flourished before the Revolution. In 1747 George Washington, surveying in the region of the upper Potomac, the South Branch, the Cacapon, and Patterson Creek, noted some schools. One item from his record mentions "the School House Old Field,"

probably referring to a common type of school in Hardy and near counties. As early as 1753 a Mr. Shrock taught at Romney.

After the Revolution itinerant preachers and teachers, some of whom were highly educated, came into the region of West Virginia from Ohio, Virginia, and other Eastern states.

In 1817 a generous Literary Fund was established for the University of Virginia. It suggests the State support and the State school fund now available in West Virginia.

The school laws of Virginia were revised in 1846, a date that marks the beginning of a real educational system for the region west of the Alleghenies. Under the stimulation of these laws and in answer to the general demand for higher training, academies sprang up in all sections. There are records of as many as sixty-five such institutions—substitutes for the present high school system and, in many cases, the beginnings of higher institutions of learning.

When West Virginia became a State, the founders made provision for a Statewide school system which has developed steadily to the present time.

State Control. The State superintendent of schools is the chief school official of West Virginia. The State Board of Education, composed of the State superintendent and six other members appointed by the governor, determines the general educational policies of the State and has immediate charge of the educational affairs of all State educational institutions, with the exception of West Virginia University, which is in charge of a special Board of Governors. The State Board of Control has charge of the financial affairs of all State educational institutions.

County Control. A county superintendent of schools, elected by the voters of the county for a term of four years, has general charge of the schools of the county, and acts as financial secretary.

Local Control. The local public elementary and high schools are in charge of district boards of education, composed of three members elected by the voters of magisterial districts. These boards fix school levies, build and maintain school buildings, appoint district superintendents, teachers, and other school officials, and have general charge of the schools of the district. They have no control over independent districts.

Independent Districts. By special acts of the Legislature the cities and larger towns have become independent school districts. Their special charters determine the size and duties of the boards of education, the length of the school term, limits on school levies, qualifications of teachers, and other general school policies of such districts. There are fifty-three independent school districts in West Virginia.

State Support. The State has an invested school fund of one million dollars, limited to that amount by the State constitution. The interest from this fund, amounts accruing from the sale of delinquent land, fines, and forfeitures, and from several other sources, and appropriations made by the Legislature make up a distributable or State-aid fund that is used to guarantee an eight-month school term in each district of the State without requiring any district to lay a levy unduly high. This fund amounted to $2,163,685 in 1929. The fund was distributed to 285 districts in 52 counties.

The amounts spent by West Virginia as State aid or support for various school purposes in 1929 are given in the following figures.

State Aid	$2,163,685.00
Department of Education	87,683.00
Vocational Education:	
Local	98,439.85
State	20,557.44
Federal	76,756.08
Rehabilitation Service:	
State	17,258.26
Federal	13,903.85
Teachers' Institutes	15,000.00
County Superintendents	95,000.00

School Data. The following data will give a general idea of the two fields, high schools and elementary schools, in West Virginia. Except in valuation of property, no figures on State institutions and higher education are here given.

	1929
Number of Schools	7,056
Schools with Libraries	6,422
Volumes in Libraries	1,151,968
Elementary Teachers:	
Male	3,297
Female	9,095
High School Teachers:	
Male	1,328
Female	1,840
Total Teachers	15,560
Number of High Schools	267
High School Graduates	6,701
Teachers' Certificates Issued	7,607
Standard Schools	1,184
Consolidated Schools	279
Average Term in Days	163.6
School Enumeration	523,000
Total Enrollment:	
Elementary and High	416,775
High	68,497
Average Daily Attendance:	
Elementary and High	335,494
High	60,469
Increase	3,225
Attendance:	
Based on Enumeration	64.1%
Based on Enrollment	85.1%
Enrollment:	
Based on Enumeration	75.3%
Average Annual Salary:	
Elementary	$ 945.51
High School	1,748.84
Per Capita Cost Based on:	
Enumeration	$ 44.29
Enrollment	58.79
Daily Attendance	69.05
Enrollment (Elem.)	45.30
Enrollment (High)	125.40
Disbursement:	
Teachers' Fund	$18,327,342.28
Maintenance Fund	4,840,245.00
New Bldg. & Equip.	3,422,385.00
*Total	$26,589,972.28

* State institutions not included.

Value of Property:	
Public School	$69,040,382.00
State Ed. Inst.	14,000,001.00
Total	$83,040,383.00
State Aid:	
Elem. Teachers' Fund	$ 1,925,000.00
Maintenance Fund	53,999.00

Elementary Schools

The principal support of local public schools is derived from local taxes levied upon the property of the district. Except in independent districts, the rate of the district levy is limited for the salaries of teachers to forty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; for lands, new buildings, repairs, and improvements to twenty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; and for materials and maintenance to fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars valuation.

Teachers for the public schools are licensed by the State superintendent of schools under the general regulations of the State Board of Education. Teachers must be at least eighteen years of age and of good moral character, and must possess a valid teacher's certificate. The following figures are for the year 1929.

Elementary Teachers	12,392
College Graduates	2,425
Standard Normal Certificates	3,701
Short Course Certificates	3,611
First Grade by Examination	2,376
Second Grade by Examination	942
Third Grade by Examination	255

Within recent years rapid progress has been made in the training of our elementary teachers, both white and colored, and training and practice-teaching facilities are being urged for our State teacher-training institutions in order that better and finer training may be had for the future.

Negro Schools. Elementary schools for negroes in West Virginia are doing splendid work. Buildings, equipment facilities, and training of teachers who do this work measure up, in a very creditable way, with the standards and ideals set for the whole State system. All elementary schools for negroes are under

the supervisor of negro schools, and supervision is worked out co-operatively with the State supervisor of elementary schools. There are (1929) 830 negro teachers in the negro elementary schools of West Virginia, teaching 27,250 negro children. The increase in school enrollment has been 33 per cent in the last ten years.

High Schools

The annual report of Supervisor L. L. Friend for the school year 1909-10 shows that eighty-one high schools were giving some kind of high school work at that time. Six of the eighty-one were negro schools. The enrollment for the school year 1909-10 by school years was as follows:

Ninth Year	2,283
Tenth Year	1,295
Eleventh Year	838
Twelfth Year	460
Special	27
Total Enrollment	4,903

Other interesting figures for this school year were:

Four-Year High Schools	40
(Graduates in Four-Year High Schools, 351)	
Three-Year High Schools	20
Two-Year High Schools	12
One-Year High Schools	9
	81
Percentage of Total School Enrollment in High Schools	1.8

The following figures give a general view of the high school situation in West Virginia for the school year 1928-29.

Classified Senior (White)	141
Classified Senior (Negro)	25
Six-Year, Grades 7-8-9-10-11-12 (White)	73
Four-Year, Grades 9-10-11-12 (White)	120
Three-Year, Grades 10-11-12 (White)	15
Second-Class, Grades 9-10-11 (White)	23
Third-Class, Grades 9-10 (White)	11
Six-Year, Grades 7-8-9-10-11-12 (Negro)	13
Four-Year, Grades 9-10-11-12 (Negro)	4
Second-Class, Grades 9-10-11 (Negro)	5
Third-Class, Grades 9-10 (Negro)	3
Approved Junior (White)	107
Approved Junior (Negro)	4
Approved Three-Year Junior, Grades 7-8-9	91
Approved Four-Year Junior, Grades 7-8-9-10	16
Private and Parochial High Schools Accredited by the State Department of Education	5
High Schools Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools	71
Junior with Gymnasiums (White)	55
Junior with Gymnasiums (Negro)	1
Junior with Auditoriums (White)	79
Junior with Auditoriums (Negro)	1
Senior with Gymnasiums (White)	153
Senior with Gymnasiums (Negro)	19
Senior with Auditoriums (White)	192
Senior with Auditoriums (Negro)	20
Enrollment, Junior (White)	14,437
Enrollment, Junior (Negro)	158
Enrollment, Senior (White)	46,581
Enrollment, Senior (Negro)	3,188
Senior, Full-Time Teachers (White)	1,925
Senior, Part-Time Teachers (White)	334
Graduates, Standard Colleges (White)	1,895
Senior, Full-Time Teachers (Negro)	141
Senior, Part-Time Teachers (Negro)	43
Graduates, Standard Colleges (Negro)	139
Junior, Full-Time Teachers	564
Junior, Part-Time Teachers	97
Graduates, Standard Colleges	323
Approved Summer Sessions	23
Enrollment, Summer Sessions	1,919
Teachers of Commercial Subjects (White)	177
Teachers of Commercial Subjects (Negro)	7
Commercial Classes (White)	2,705
Commercial Classes (Negro)	20
Enrollment, Public High Schools	65,364
Disbursements, Junior and Senior	$8,313,856.99
Cost per Capita Based on Net Enrollment for Junior and Senior High Schools	$ 125.59

State Supervisor. The State supervisor of high schools is appointed a member of the State Department of Education by the State superintendent of free schools and is directly responsible to the State

superintendent for the activities of the Division of High Schools. Financial support for the work of the division is provided in the biennial appropriation of the State Legislature.

Historical Sketch. The first State supervisor of high schools was L. L. Friend, who was appointed to his position on January 1, 1910, by M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools. Mr. Friend held the double title and duties of associate professor of secondary education in West Virginia University and State supervisor of high schools. Immediately preceding his appointment, the development of the high schools in West Virginia had required the organization of the Division of High Schools in the State Department of Education and the appointment of F. M. Longanecker as chief of the Division of High Schools. Mr. Friend rendered very valuable service to the high schools of West Virginia during a period which was characterized by marked increase and rapid development of high schools. On January 1, 1925, he resigned to accept a position with the West Virginia University as director of the summer school.

Following the resignation of Mr. Friend, L. O. Taylor, who had been his assistant in the division, was appointed State supervisor by Colonel George M. Ford, State Superintendent of Free Schools. Mr. Taylor held the position from January 1, 1925, to September 1, 1927, when he resigned in order to pursue graduate work in education in the University of Minnesota. The present State supervisor, R. Emerson Langfitt, succeeded Mr. Taylor.

—*G. R. Buswell*

FALLS OF SHAVERS FORK NEAR BEMIS

Classification. The classification of high schools into three groups which are designated as first class, second class, and third class high schools, the classification of eligible junior high schools as approved junior high schools is a part of the work performed by the Division of High Schools under the authority of the State superintendent of free schools in accordance with the school law and the

rules and regulations of the State Board of Education. Annual reports are made by the school officials of each high school as applications for classification. The information on these reports is supplemented by a large volume of correspondence with the high school principals and in so far as possible by visits of inspection by members of the Division of High Schools and by members of the faculties of several colleges and teacher-training institutions in West Virginia.

Near the end of each school year, the Division of High Schools completes the examination of the annual reports, correspondence, and conferences, and publishes a list of classified senior high schools and approved junior high schools. This list is used as a basis by the high schools and colleges in West Virginia and in other states for the acceptance of high school credits from West Virginia high schools.

High School Curriculum Project. One of the most important projects that have demanded the attention of the Division of High Schools during the last few years has been the High School Curriculum Project, which resulted in the preparation and adoption by the State Board of Education of the manual, "Organization, Administration, and Courses of Study for Junior and Senior High Schools." In June, 1925, the State Board of Education planned a number of surveys and studies for the school year 1925-26. Dr. Lakin F. Roberts, then professor of secondary education in West Virginia University, was named by the State Board of Education as director of this project. The Division of High Schools of the State Department of Education co-operated throughout this study under the immediate supervision of L. O. Taylor, State Supervisor of High Schools, and under the general direction of Colonel George M. Ford, State Superintendent of Free Schools. In August, 1925, a large meeting of high school principals was held at Clarksburg for the purpose of presenting the plan of reorganization for the entire curriculum project. Before the end of the school year, two meetings of all of the members of the committees and four meetings of the chairmen of all committees were held as needed. During June and July, 1926, the director of the curriculum project and the State supervisor of high schools spent about eight weeks in gathering the material for the new manual from the various committees and in preparing it for publication in the new high school manual. On August 6, 1926, the State Board of Education approved this manual and recommended that it be adopted by local school authorities for the school year 1926-27, with the understanding that further revision would be made as experience should dictate. On July 20, 1927, the State Board of Education approved for official use during the school year 1927-28 the revised plans of organization, administration, and courses of study as contained in the revised edition of the high school manual.

On August 8, 1928, the State Board of Education approved the last edition of the high school manual for official use in the high schools of the State. At this meeting also the State supervisor of high schools was appointed the director of the High School Curriculum Project to succeed the late Dr. Lakin F. Roberts.

North Central Association. West Virginia is included in the area of the regional accrediting association for high schools and colleges, known as the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The aims of this association are:

> "first, to bring about a better acquaintance, a keener sympathy, and a heartier co-operation between the colleges and secondary schools of this territory; second, to consider common educational problems and to devise the best ways and means of solving them; and third, to promote the physical, intellectual, and moral well-being of students by urging proper sanitary conditions of school buildings, adequate library and laboratory facilities, and higher standards of scholarship."

The policies, regulations, and standards for the accrediting of secondary schools in the North Central Association in West Virginia are administered by the State Committee of the Commission on Secondary Schools composed of the following members:

R. Emerson Langfitt, State Department of Education, Charleston, (Chairman).
J. N. Deahl, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
C. W. Jackson, High School, Bluefield.
C. L. Wright, Superintendent, Huntington (Advisory Member).

(Read and approved by William C. Cook, State Superintendent of Free Schools.)

SCHUSTER, FRED STEEL, Logan, West Virginia. Editor. Son of C. C. and Anna E. Steel Schuster. Born August 30, 1878, in Brooklyn, New York. Wife, Della Thomas. Obtained his education in the Brooklyn public schools, Polytechnic Institute, and Cornell University. In 1900, entered newspaper work as sport writer on New York dailies; after work in other departments on New York papers, he came to West Virginia in 1907. Has been managing editor of the Grafton *Daily Republican*, *Fayette Tribune*, *Raleigh Herald*, Fairmont *West Virginian*, Weston *Democrat*, and Logan *Democrat*. Served as vice chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Logan County. Democrat. Episcopalian. Royal Arcanum. Rotary.

SCOTT, CYRUS HALL, Elkins, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (Hutton) Scott. Born January 25, 1856, at Huttonsville, West Virginia. Married, first, Francis Irvine Logan; second, Emma C. Logan. Attended public schools and Huttonsville Academy; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1874 and from Roanoke College in 1877. Taught school for a time and was principal of Randolph Normal and the Beverly High School. Studied law at odd times while in college and afterward devoted much of his time to its study. In 1879, began the practice of law in Beverly, at that time the county seat of Randolph County. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph County in 1880 and re-elected in 1884. Served as mayor of Beverly for four consecutive terms and afterwards, when the county seat was moved to Elkins, served that city as a member of the council for many years. Was a member of the State Senate many years and was Democratic floor leader of that body. Is now serving in the House of Delegates. Is a member of the Judiciary and Education committees. For more than a score of years, has been chairman of the Democratic executive committee of his county, and has served on the State, Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial committees. In 1924, was a member of the West Virginia delegation to the National Democratic Convention in New York. Democrat. Odd Fellow.

SCOTT, H. J., Pennsboro, West Virginia. Merchant and banker. Son of John and Elizabeth Scott. Born February 19, 1859, at Sycamore Dale, Harrison County, West Virginia. Married, first, Ella Harris; second, Nellie Strickler. Attended the public schools of Harrison and Ritchie counties. For a time, taught in the schools of West Virginia; later became a merchant and banker and superintendent of the West Virginia Heat and Light Company. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Commandery, Shriner). Kiwanis.

SCOTT, ISAAC MacBURNEY, Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Dr. William Briar and Mary (Boyd) Scott. Born February 19, 1866, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Wife, Flora B. Dickerson. Attended the public schools of Morristown, Ohio. Employed at the age of seventeen in the shipping department of the Aetna Iron and Nail Company of Bridgeport, Ohio, 1883; later advanced to assistant secretary. Secretary and treasurer of Beaver Tin Plate Company, Lisbon, Ohio, 1894-98; secretary, Aetna Standard Iron and Steel

Company, Bridgeport, Ohio, 1898-1900; auditor, American Sheet Steel Company, with offices in New York City, 1900-3; chief accountant, La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio, 1903-4, and president of company, 1904-13. In 1913, organized Wheeling Sheet and Tin Plate Company and built tin plate plant near Yorkville, Ohio. President, Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, which absorbed the Wheeling Sheet and Tin Plate Company, 1914-20; president since 1920 of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which was formed through the merger of the Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, the Whitaker-Glessner Company, and the La Belle Iron Works. Republican. Presbyterian. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club. Duquesne Club (Pittsburgh). Ohio Society of New York (New York City).

SCOTT, JAMES EDWARD, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of James and Emma Scott. Born December 14, 1874, at Plymouth, England. Wife, Harriet Randell. A.B. and Ph.D., Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania; D.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College. Has held pastorates in the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Benwood, St. Pauls Church at Grafton, St. Andrews Church at Parkersburg, and First Methodist Episcopal Church at Moundsville. Is now district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the Parkersburg District. Trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College. Is a frequent contributor to the church papers; among his articles are: "Hours with Browning," "Wordsworth and the Minister," and "Rural Church and City Life." Republican. Methodist. Mason. Parkersburg Country Club. Pi Gamma Mu. Alpha Gamma Phi.

SCOTT, NATHAN BAY, United States senator, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, December 18, 1842, and died January 2, 1924. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862 and served until the close of the war. Shortly thereafter he took up his residence in Wheeling and engaged in various business enterprises. In 1871, he became identified with the manufacture of glass, to which he devoted much of his attention.

SENECA ROCK, PENDLETON COUNTY

He entered politics by becoming a member of the city council of Wheeling in 1880. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate and was re-elected in 1886. In 1888 and in succeeding years, he was the representative of West Virginia on the Republican National Com-

mittee. He was appointed commissioner of internal revenue in 1897 and was elected United States senator in 1899. In that office he served two terms.

SECRETARY OF STATE, OFFICE OF. The office of secretary of state was created as an elective office at the formation of the State. According to the constitution of 1872, it was made appointive, but by the Legislature of 1903, it was again made elective. It is one of the executive departments of the State. The term is four years commencing on the fourth day of March next after each presidential election. The salary is $7,000 a year. Upon taking office, the secretary appoints an assistant and a staff of about nine employees. In 1929 legislative appropriation for maintenance of the department was $21,000 a year. Earnings of the department for 1925-26 amounted to $81,284.42, and expenditures for 1927-28, $20,500.

The secretary of state takes an oath to keep secret such matters as he is required by the governor to conceal. He is the keeper of the seals of the State. He prepares a journal of executive proceedings and arranges and preserves all records and papers belonging to the executive department. All clerical duties of the department are in his charge and, in the dispatch of executive business, he renders to the governor such service as may be required.

He may administer any oath that may lawfully be taken in the State and that is not otherwise provided for by law.

Those who have served in this office since the founding of the State in 1863 are as follows: Jacob Edgar Boyers, Granville D. Hall, John H. Witcher, James M. Pipes, John M. Phelps, Charles Hedrick, Sobieski Brady, Randolph Stalnaker, Henry S. Walker, William A. Ohley, William E. Chilton, William M. O. Dawson, Charles Wesley Swisher, Stuart F. Reed, Houston G. Young, and George W. Sharp.

(Read and approved by George W. Sharp, Secretary of State.)

SENATE, see Legislative Department of West Virginia.

SENECA ROCK, located on the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River, near the mouth of Seneca Creek, in Pendleton County, is generally regarded as one of the outstanding natural wonders of West Virginia. The rock rises a little over 900 feet above the river bed, the strata of vari-colored sandstone standing almost perpendicular and with a picturesquely irregular border at the summit. It is the most conspicuous of the many interesting rock outcrops found along the North Fork and the South Branch of the Potomac in this county, particularly in the "Smoke Hole" section, which is now a part of the Monongahela National Forest.

On account of the joining of the Shawnee and Seneca Indian trails at the Mouth of Seneca and because of the evidences of a large Indian village at this point, much historical interest attaches to the region, and certain legendary stories are in existence in which Seneca Rock is prominently the background.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park.)

SENECA TRAIL, see Scenic Highways.

SETTLEMENTS, see History of West Virginia, sections II, IV, VII, VIII.

SHAFFER, HARRY G., Madison, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Gus J. and Florence J. (Thomas) Shaffer. Born January 22, 1885, in Tunnelton, West Virginia. Wife, Brookie Turley. Attended the public schools and the preparatory department at West Virginia University; received diploma in law course in the same school in 1908. Was admitted to the bar the following year and since that time has maintained his law office in Madison, now with the firm Leftwich and Shaffer. During 1918 and 1919, served as mayor of Madison. From 1921 to 1923 was a member of the State

Senate; during the 1923 session, was president of that body. President of the Boone National Bank. Republican. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Knight of Pythias. Rotary. Boone County and West Virginia State bar associations. Sigma Chi; Delta Chi. The Mountain.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, three in number, are located in Jefferson County five miles east of Charles Town. They are red sulphur, blue sulphur, and chalybeate, especially adapted to the cure of certain forms of dyspepsia and nervous diseases. The temperature of the water is 55 degrees.

SHARP, GEORGE WINTERS, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Charles W. and Mary A. (Grimes) Sharp. Born June 20, 1880, at Frost, Pocahontas County, West Virginia. Wife, Beatrice Groves. Attended the public schools of Pocahontas County; A.B., Marshall College, 1907; studied law at West Virginia University and University of Michigan. For a time, followed the trade of a woodsman and later taught in the public schools of West Virginia. Became clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas County in 1908 and served in this capacity until 1920. Administration officer for the Game and Fish Commission of West Virginia, 1921-25. Elected secretary of the State of West Virginia in 1924 and 1928. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Theta Chi.

SHARPLES SOLVENTS CORPORATION, principal offices in the Sharples Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are the manufacturers and producers of amyl alcohols, amyl chlorides, amylene dichloride, pentanes, amylenes, diamylene, diamyl ether, mixed amyl alcohol, mixed amyl acetates, and muriatic acid. One plant located in State at Belle, established in 1926, employs 125 people.

SHAVER, CLEMENT L., Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer and farmer. Son of John Riffle and Sarah Cordelia (Cunningham) Shaver. Born January 22, 1867, on a farm near Mannington, Marion County, West Virginia. Wife, Catherine Upshur Neale. Attended the country schools and Fairmont State Normal School; LL.B., George Washington University. Was admitted to the bar in 1899, but is better known as a farmer and stock raiser. Taught for ten years in country schools. Served for a time as chairman of the Democratic State Committee and was chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1924 to 1928. Democrat. Methodist.

SHAW, HARRY, Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Joshua and Emily Jane (West) Shaw. Born February 15, 1872, at Shaw's Mills, Marion County, West Virginia. Wife, Willa Berry. Attended public schools, Duquesne College, and Fairmont State Normal School. Taught in rural schools. Entered West Virginia University; received the LL.B. degree in 1895 and the A.B. degree in 1898. Was admitted to the Marion County bar in 1895; has practiced in Fairmont since that date. Served on the school board of Fairmont for twenty years. Was clerk of the House of Delegates for the 1903 and 1905 sessions. Member of the city council of Fairmont. Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1912. Appointed judge of the circuit court in 1928. Has been a member of several annual and general conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church, and in 1921 was delegate to the fifth Methodist Ecumenical Conference, London, England. Republican. Methodist Protestant. Odd Fellow. Marion County, West Virginia, and American bar associations.

SHAW, SAMUEL CRAIG, Moundsville, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of James Davis and Hannah Jane (Shields) Shaw. Born July 11, 1874, in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Irena Cockayne. Is owner, editor, and publisher of the Moundsville Daily and Weekly *Echo*. Democrat.

SHAWKEY, MORRIS P., Huntington, West Virginia. College president. Son of George and Anne Elizabeth (Witherspoon) Shawkey. Born in Sigel, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1868. Wife, Elizabeth L. Carver. Attended Oberlin College. A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1894; A.M., 1909; and Ped.D., 1918. Has also done work in West Virginia University. LL.D., West Virginia Wesleyan, 1928. Has served the schools and the State in many capacities: assistant State superintendent of schools, 1897 to 1905; member, West Virginia House of Delegates, 1902 to 1904; superintendent of schools, Kanawha County, 1907 to 1909; State superintendent of schools, 1909 to 1921; since 1921, president of Marshall College, Huntington. Served for a number of years as editor of the *West Virginia Journal and Educator* and for a term was president of the State Board of Education. Republican. Methodist. Rotary. National Education Association. Phi Beta Kappa. Kappa Delta Pi. Phi Delta Theta.

SHEEP RAISING, see Live Stock.

SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, in Shepherdstown, is carrying out faithfully the main purpose of a normal school by offering the standard two-year normal course for the training of elementary teachers. Under the authority of the State Board of Education, the school also offers the short normal course for elementary teachers, which requires the completion of forty-eight semester hours of approved work of college grade. To indicate how closely this normal school follows out the objective of teacher-training, it may be noted that in 1926, 86 per cent of the graduating class of 1925 were either teaching or making further preparation for educational service.

Original incorporation papers record the purpose of "instructing students in languages, arts, and sciences with general power of prescribing courses of study." After the property and institution were acquired by the State, something of the old traditions continued, giving the institution a suggestion of the classical atmosphere. In connection with the work of training teachers, some special attention is given to music and art.

Training School. The co-operation of the board of education of Shepherdstown District with the normal school enables the institution to have the use of the elementary school in Shepherdstown for training purposes. Under the direction of training supervisors, the students of the normal school make observations and do directed teaching in this public school. The State pays a small percentage of the salaries of local teachers.

Faculty. The faculty of this school is composed of eighteen regular teachers, six men and twelve women, not including ten teachers in the local training school. With few exceptions, members of the faculty hold Master's degrees with additional special training.

Equipment. The normal school library contains over 9,000 volumes, with an unusual number of bound and current periodicals. Laboratories for the teaching of fundamental courses in chemistry, physics, home economics, and the natural sciences are well equipped. In addition, the institution has some special equipment for art and manual training.

Campus and Buildings. The original Shepherd College lot on the corner of King and German streets has not been purchased by the State, but is being used under a twenty-five-year lease. Adjoining this property, several suitable lots or tracts have been purchased which, with purchases being contemplated, will provide a beautiful and adequate campus. In addition to the central location, the State owns three and three-fourths acres in the suburbs of the town, where the dormitory for girls and the athletic field are located.

The institution has the buildings listed below with values approximately as indicated.

Buildings	Approximate Value
Knutti Hall, the main building with library and auditorium	$100,000
McMurran Hall, constructed to include College Hall and Town Hall and used mostly for a local high school and laboratory for home economics	50,000
Miller Hall for girls (capacity 75)	80,000
Rumsey Hall, men's dormitory, formerly Rumsey Hotel, purchased by the State (capacity 45)	35,000
Building for physical education, a substantial frame and stucco building for games and special classes	40,000
President's home	10,000
Home economics cottage	2,500

This institution is well known for its attention to landscaping, shrubs, and flowers.

Enrollment. Shepherd College Normal School has an enrollment made up entirely of students of collegiate grade.

Enrollment for typical months will be found below.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	65	114	179
February, 1929	69	118	187

In order to bring to teachers in service the advantage of special training, the institution has organized some extension and correspondence classes under special directors. In February, 1929, 62 students were enrolled in extension classes, and 67 in correspondence courses.

Support. Like other State normal schools, this institution is supported by State appropriations, students being charged only nominal fees for enrollment and special activities. The appropriations for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$57,000
Current General Expenses	17,500
Repairs and Improvements	10,000

History. Reference has already been made to the fact that Shepherd College State Normal School grew out of an old classical academy founded by private incorporators, one of whom was Henry Shepherd, who gave his name to the institution. The notes which follow give some significant dates and facts in the development of the school.

November 30, 1871. Shepherd College was granted a certificate of incorporation, securing the property made vacant by the removal of the county seat from Shepherdstown to Charles Town.

July 1, 1872. Shepherd Brooks leased the old college property for ten years to the Shepherd College incorporation.

1873. The State took over the institution as one of the branches of the State normal school system.

1889. College Hall or Town Hall, now called McMurran Hall, was erected by the citizens of Shepherdstown and placed at the disposal of the State school.

1897. A new main building on a lot adjoining the old college was completed by the State and occupied by the normal school.

May 9, 1901. The new building was destroyed by fire.

1904. A new main building, Knutti Hall, was completed and occupied by the institution.

1915. A site of about four acres was purchased for a girls' dormitory and athletic field, and Miller Hall for girls was placed on this lot. With this purchase the State secured a commodious cottage for the use of the president of the institution.

1921. The State purchased the Rumsey Hotel for the men's dormitory and also secured an appropriation for the physical education building.

The course of study has developed in keeping with the progress of the whole normal-school system, growing from secondary grade to a one-year collegiate course, then to the standard two-year course, and, finally for the school year 1927-28, being authorized to offer as much as 82 semester hours of collegiate work in preparation for high school teaching.

Knutti and McMurran Halls, Shepherd College State Normal School

Principals and Presidents. A list of the principals and presidents with the years each served follows. The title of principal was changed to president in 1918.

Joseph McMurran	1873-1882
Dudley D. Pendleton	1882-1885
T. J. Woofter	1885-1887
Asa B. Bush	1887-1891
E. Mode Vale	1891-1892
A. C. Kimler	1892-1901
E. F. Goodwin	1901-1903
J. G. Knutti	1903-1909
Thomas C. Miller	1909-1920
W. H. S. White	1920-

Service and Outlook. The location of Shepherd College Normal School in the extreme Eastern Panhandle of the State has afforded the institution an opportunity to radiate a special influence throughout that section of the State. This challenge has been well met, as the progressive and refining influence of the institution may be found in every school unit in the Eastern Panhandle, and, in a special way through trained leaders in all parts of the State.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by W. H. S. White, President, Shepherd College State Normal School.)

JAMES RUMSEY MONUMENT AND STATE PARK, SHEPHERDSTOWN

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Jefferson County, is situated on the Potomac River, seventy miles from Washington, D. C., and thirteen miles from Martinsburg. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and State Route 49. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $90,000; one theater; two weekly newspapers; and seven churches. Many places of historical interest are near at hand, including Antietam battlefield, and homes of Generals Charles Lee, Gates, and Darke, of Revolutionary fame.

The town has Shepherd College State Normal School with an enrollment of about 300, and a high school with an enrollment of 125. There are 25 teachers employed in the two schools. Building will soon be started on a new public library. The town maintains the James Rumsey Park, consisting of about four acres, and the James Rumsey Monument; two miles of paved streets; an electric light plant; and a water system. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property amounts to $2,000,000. The budget is $10,000 annually. There is no debt.

The population, including the suburb The Boom, is 1,500. Shepherdstown, the oldest town in the State, was settled by German emigrants and was first known as Mecklenburg. The town was incorporated in 1762, and later was named for the Shepherd family, who owned large estates in the vicinity.

(Data furnished by W. H. S. White, President, Shepherd College State Nor-

mal School. Read and approved by H. L. Snyder, Editor, Shepherdstown Register.)

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Smoot, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Zachariah T. and Amanda J. (Fleshman) Sheppard. Born April 16, 1877, in Fayette County, Ohio. Wife, Delia A. Burns. Attended public schools in Fayette and Greenbrier counties, West Virginia, and was graduated from Morris Harvey College. Took a course in supervision and agriculture at West Virginia University. Secured a teacher's certificate in 1898 and has since with the exception of one year, taught continuously in Greenbrier County. In 1927, was elected to the House of Delegates; reelected in 1929. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman. Jr. O. U. A. M. Rebekah.

SHINNSTON, Harrison County, is situated on the West Fork River eleven miles from Clarksburg and twelve miles from Fairmont. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 19. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,932,127.24; one weekly newspaper; one hospital; three theaters; and six churches.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 265, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 820. Thirty teachers are employed. The town maintains six miles of paved streets. Power and light are furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company, and the water system is owned and operated by the town. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $3,500,000, with a municipal tax rate of 85 cents on each $100 valuation.

The population is estimated to be 3,000. Suburbs of the town are Riverdale, Ehlen, East Shinnston, West Shinnston, and Pleasant Hill. Shinnston was settled by Quakers, and takes its name from Levy Shinn, one of the pioneers of the community. The town was chartered in 1852 by the General Assembly of Virginia, and in 1915 the Legislature of West Virginia passed a special act creating the municipal corporation of "The City of Shinnston" and repealing all former acts relating to the town.

(Data furnished by Dallas C. Bailey.)

SHOFFSTALL, ARTHUR S., Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Josiah and Elizabeth Jane (Harmon) Shoffstall. Born February 20, 1876, in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Lillian Middleton. Attended elementary schools of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, Brookville (Pennsylvania) High School, and Pennsylvania State College preparatory school; B.S., Pennsylvania State College, 1900, and M.S., 1905. Instructor in chemistry and metallurgy, Pennsylvania State College, 1900-5 (except one year); engaged with DuPont de Nemours Company, Gibbstown, New Jersey, and the Bureau of Ordnance, United States Navy, Indian Head, Maryland. Has been associated with the International Nickel Company since 1908; engaged in work at Vandergrift (Pennsylvania) Works of the American Tin Plate Company; member of technical staff of the Oxford Works of this company at Bayonne, New Jersey; superintendent of the physical laboratories of Monel refining of that plant, 1916-20. General manager, since 1920, of the Huntington works of the International Nickel Company, home of the world famous Monel metal. Member executive committee Huntington Chamber of Commerce and president Huntington Manufacturing Club. Director of Huntington Community Chest, Y. M. C. A., Rotary Club, Union Bank and Trust Company, Banks-Miller Supply Company, and West Virginia Manufacturers' Association. Presbyterian. Mason (Commandery, Shriner). American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. American Iron and Steel Institute. Engineers Society of West Virginia. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club. Rotary.

SHORTRIDGE, WILSON PORTER, Morgantown, West Virginia. College professor. Son of William Howard and Rhoda Ann Shortridge. Born July 28, 1880, in Medora, Indiana. Wife, Blanche Alter. A.B., Indiana University, 1907; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1911; Ph.D., University of Minnesota, 1919. Instructor in high schools in Elkhart, Indiana, and Minneapolis, Minnesota, from 1907 to 1917; assistant in history, University of Minnesota, 1917; assistant professor and professor of history, University of Louisville, 1918 to 1922; professor of history, West Virginia University, 1922 to 1929, and dean of College of Arts and Sciences since June 10, 1929. Author of articles in *Minnesota History Bulletin*, in *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, in *Canadian Historical Review*, and in Indiana University *Studies in American History*, and of the following books: *Transition of Typical Frontier*, 1922; *The Development of the United States*, 1929. Independent Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree); Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

SHOTT, HUGH IKE, Bluefield, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of Daniel W. and Lucy Bell (Hoy) Shott. Born September 3, 1866, in Staunton, Virginia. Wife, Mary K. Chisholm. Attended the public schools and further educated himself by home study. Quit school at the age of sixteen and began as an apprentice in the printer's trade; worked as printer on a number of newspapers. Has been newspaper editor and publisher. Now owns controlling interest in the Bluefield *Telegraph*, the Bluefield *Sunset News*, the Telegraph Commercial Printing Company, and radio station W H I S. Was elected in 1928 to the United States House of Representatives from the fifth West Virginia congressional district. Is interested in a number of business enterprises in Bluefield and southern West Virginia. Republican. Methodist. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. Rotary. National Press Club. Southern Newspaper Publishers Association. West Virginia Publishers and Employing Printers Association.

SHOWALTER, EMMET M., Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Henry C. and Harriet Brock Showalter. Born December 7, 1869, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Sallie Lowther Norris. Attended public schools; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1892. Was admitted to the bar the same year and together with his practice, has served for twelve years as assistant United States attorney, and four years as judge of criminal court in Marion County. Was president of the board of education of Fairmont for eight years. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (33 Degree).

SHREVE, FRANCIS, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Silas and Jane Shreve. Born February 10, 1880, at Burchfield, West Virginia. Wife, Elma Ruth Cobb. Attended rural schools and West Virginia Wesleyan College; A.B., West Virginia University, 1909; A.M., Ohio State University, 1912; Ph.D., Peabody College, 1921. Taught in rural schools for three years; was principal of elementary schools three years and high school principal one year; instructor in Glenville State Normal School one year; instructor in West Virginia Wesleyan College two years; since 1915 instructor in Fairmont State Normal School. Author of *A Comparative Study of Directed and Undirected Teaching*, 1921; *Supervised Study Plan of Teaching*, 1927. Democrat. Methodist.

SHREVE, JOHN C., Moundsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Silas and Jane Shreve. Born September 13, 1883, at Burchfield, West Virginia. Wife, Marjorie Olive Hixenbaugh. Attended public schools of Burchfield; graduated from West Liberty State Normal School; B.Ped., West Virginia Wesleyan College; A.M., Ohio State University; graduate work, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, and Peabody Teachers College.

Taught in rural schools four years; was principal of graded schools three years, district supervisor of schools two years, and high school principal one year. Was district supervisor at Littleton, West Virginia, for six years. Has been superintendent of city schools at Moundsville since 1921. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Rotary. State and National Education Association.

SHUMAKER, RAYMOND WORTH, Spencer, West Virginia. Educator. Son

FREELAND TRAIL, KATE'S MOUNTAIN

of John M. and Sarah M. Shumaker. Born September 4, 1891, in Buckhannon, West Virginia. Wife, Marie Colerider. Attended public schools; A.B., West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1917. Athletic director, West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1919-21. Principal of Spencer High School, 1921-23. Superintendent of schools, Spencer, since 1923. During the World War, served in the United States army. Republican. Methodist. Rotary.

SHURTLEFF, OLIVER, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Edgar William and Roberta Ann (Grady) Shurtleff. Born at Humbolt, Nebraska. Wife, Mary Demaree McCulloch. Attended the public schools of Fairmont and Fairmont State Normal School; was graduated from West Virginia University; has done four terms of graduate work at the University of Chicago. Taught in rural, graded, and high schools and has served as district superintendent. Was superintendent of city schools at Sutton and for one term instructor at Glenville State Normal School. Was for three years instructor at Fairmont State Normal School; is now director of teacher-training at this institution. Is contributor to several educational magazines. Lectures occasionally. Presbyterian. United Workman; Knight of Pythias; Mason. Phi Delta Kappa. Secretary, West Virginia Dahlia Society.

SIGAFOOSE, JAMES A., Moundsville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of George and Mary (Rulong) Sigafoose. Born June 24, 1874, at Moundsville. Wife, Lella M. Dick. Attended the public schools of Moundsville. Went to work first as a newsboy; was for a time special correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. For several years, was connected with the Moundsville Mining and Manufacturing Company, the first land development company to locate there; was superintendent of the Moundsville Water Company; entered the Marshall County Bank as a clerk in 1903; was promoted to assistant cashier in 1905 and to cashier in 1907. Is now cashier and vice president of this bank and is vice president and director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia and director of the Municipal Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia. In 1918-19, was president of the West Virginia Bankers Association. Author of a historical sketch *From Saddlebags to Horseless* and *Travelogues;* publisher of *The Mound Builders* by M. F. Compton. Served as secretary of the Moundsville

board of education; president of Moundsville board of trade; director of chamber of commerce; and national councilor of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Republican. Methodist. Jr. O. U. A. M. A. O. U. W. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary. Fort Henry Club, Wheeling. Keystone Athletic Club, Pittsburgh. National Travel Club, New York City.

SILVER, GRAY, Martinsburg, West Virginia. Manufacturer and banker. Son of Francis and Mary Anne Gray Silver. Born February 17, 1870, at Whitehall, Virginia. Wife, Kate Bishop. Attended public and private schools. Has taken a keen interest in farming and in the orchards in the Eastern Panhandle section. For a time, was representative at Washington for the American Farm Bureau Federation. Now president of the John W. Bishop Milling Company of Martinsburg and president of the Inwood Fruit Growers' Club. Director of the Martinsburg Fruit Exchange, one of the oldest co-operative organizations that has had continuous existence. Is a member of the board of directors of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Martinsburg. Was a member of the State Senate from 1907 to 1915, and was a member of the West Virginia State Tax Commission, from 1925 to 1926. During the World War, was county chairman in all five Liberty Loans, and also United States Government director for food, fuel, and war savings stamps for the eastern district of West Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk. Rotary. National Press Club, Washington.

SIMMONS, MILLARD HOLLY, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of Millard Filmore and Nellie (Daniel) Simmons. Born January 13, 1880, at Millard, Roane County, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Cunningham. Attended the public schools of Roane County. Began his business career in his father's general store as clerk; at the age of twenty opened store of his own in Saint Marys; worked in stores in Mitchell, South Dakota, and in Seattle, Washington. Again in the East, opened a store at Spencer and later one at Saint Marys. Became associated with the Star Grocery Company of Parkersburg as salesman; after a few months became connected with the Enterprise Wholesale Grocery Company at Point Pleasant as assistant manager. In 1921 organized the Point Pleasant Wholesale Candy Company, of which he is now president and general manager. Served as city recorder for Saint Marys in 1900, and as president of the Point Pleasant Chamber of Commerce in 1925-26. Republican. Baptist. Mason. Macabee. Kiwanis.

SIMMONS, SATTIS, Ripley, West Virginia. Editor. Son of M. C. and Flora A. Simmons. Born November 15, 1898, at Kenna, West Virginia. Wife, Thelma Earle Corbin. Attended the public schools; special study in Valparaiso University and Columbia University. Taught school for fourteen years and has been editor and manager of the Jackson *Herald* for eight years. Served as chairman of the Republican executive committee of his county from 1924 to 1928. Republican. Religious preference: United Brethren. West Virginia Historical Society. M. W. of A.

SIMMS, JOHN T., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Robert C. and Sarah C. Jones Simms. Born May 10, 1875, at Ansted, Fayette County, West Virginia. Wife, Eugenia A. Alderson. Attended public schools, Summersville Normal School, and Fayetteville Academy; completed law course in West Virginia University, 1903. Admitted to the bar in Fayetteville, West Virginia, in 1903, and engaged in the general practice of law in Fayette and adjoining counties until 1910. Elected judge of the criminal court of Fayette County, in 1910. Since 1915, has served as special counsel to the State tax commissioner and the State Board of Public Works, with headquarters in the capitol in Charleston. Republican. Religious

preference: Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Knight of Pythias; Elk. West Virginia and American bar associations.

SIMPSON, JOHN NATHAN, Morgantown, West Virginia. Physician and educator. Son of George Perry and Phoebe Kennedy Simpson. Born March 19, 1869, at Mason, West Virginia. Wife, Grace Emily Donley. A.B., Peabody College for Teachers, 1893; M.D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1902; studied in the University of Paris, University of Berlin, and University of Vienna in 1905. Was assistant principal of Marshall College from 1893 to 1897; principal of Huntington High School, 1897 to 1898; organized the School of Medicine at West Virginia University in 1902 and was made professor of physiology; was made dean of the School of Medicine in 1912; and professor of medicine in 1920. Holds commission of captain in the medical reserve corps, and during 1917 and 1918 was examiner of physicians for the surgeon general of the army. Director of the State Hygienic Laboratories, State Board of Health. Governor for the State of West Virginia in American College of Physicians. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason. Morgantown Country Club. County, State, and American medical associations. Fellow, American College of Surgeons. President, West Virginia State Medical Association, 1923. American Association of Advancement of Science. Phi Beta Pi. Theta Nu Epsilon. Phi Sigma Nu.

SIMS, CAMDEN A., Elizabeth, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Benjamin J. and Susan R. (Smith) Sims. Born February 10, 1888, in Reedy, West Virginia. Wife Jessie Jobes. Attended public schools and Glenville State Normal School; B.S., Waynesburg College; postgraduate study, West Virginia University. In 1922, was principal of the Pullman High School, Ritchie County; since 1923, principal of Elizabeth High School. Served in the army for one year during the World War and was discharged as second lieutenant of infantry. Democrat. Methodist. Jr. O. U. A. M. Knight of Pythias; Mason.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION, STATE. The commission was created by an act of the Legislature of 1921 and became effective July 1 of the same year. West Virginia was the first State in the Union to enact such a law; but since that time, after careful study of the success and effectiveness of its working plan, many other states have established a similar system.

The State Sinking Fund Commission is composed of the state tax commissioner, the secretary of state, the auditor, and the treasurer, all ex officio members. The state tax commissioner is the chairman, and the secretary of state is the secretary of the commission. It employs five persons to carry on the business of the department.

It is the duty of this commission to administer the interest and sinking fund for every bond issue voted whether it be municipal, magisterial, or school district, county or State. The commission is empowered not only to administer the funds, but to advise every taxing unit with a bonded debt exactly the amount needed to provide for interest and principal each year, and to supervise the laying of a levy sufficient to raise the necessary amount. It must also see that the funds are collected and delivered to the commission as required. The commission, in turn, sees that every interest or bond payment, regardless of amount, is met promptly when due. West Virginia bonds are backed by an unlimited tax, and this, together with the confidence established through centralized supervision, has created a demand for the bonds and has enabled them to be sold on better terms than formerly.

All bonds issued in West Virginia must first be offered to the State, and in practically all instances, through the aid of a revolving fund created by the operation of the law, are purchased direct by

the Sinking Fund Commission on the deferred payment plan, that is, furnishing funds as they are needed. The bonds do not begin to bear interest until actually taken up and paid for. Thus, the political division issuing the bonds is saved thousands of dollars in interest alone, as all past-due coupons are clipped, canceled, and returned unpaid.

A separate account is kept for each bond issue, and as sinking fund is received by the commission, it is invested in bonds of its own, if available, or in bonds of some other taxing district. All interest earned on such investments is credited to the bond issue to which the sinking fund belonged.

When the commission sells bonds on the market, as it often does, any premium derived from the sale is likewise credited to the sinking fund for that particular issue sold. The work of this department has increased steadily each year. During the operation of the commission, the records disclose that it has purchased over $54,000,000 worth of bonds. On these bonds approximately $2,000,000 has been saved in accrued interest and past-due coupons. The earnings on these investments have reached $2,272,000. On bonds sold, the premiums have amounted to $367,000. The commission has paid coupons in the amount of $17,052,000 and retired bonds to the amount of $27,000,000. Many of these bonds having been retired before maturity, the saving in unpaid coupons has amounted to approximately $8,000,000. This brings the total saving to taxpayers to more than $12,000,000.

(Prepared by Hazel K. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary, Sinking Fund Commission.)

SINKS. Perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in Randolph County is the Sinks, where Gandy Creek makes a remarkable subterranean passage of about a mile in length beneath a spur of limestone of the Allegheny Mountains. The stream issues from the lethean channel in three arched passages, side by side on the face of a perpendicular cliff, which bridges the glen by an arched opening fifty feet wide and twenty feet high. Into this orifice Gandy's waters incessantly glide. At a low stage of water a few persons have succeeded in making their way from entrance to exit. The sinks are in the Monongahela National Forest.

SISTERSVILLE, Tyler County, is situated on the Ohio River midway between Parkersburg on the south and Wheeling

—*A. B. Brooks*
THE SINKS, RANDOLPH COUNTY

on the north. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by State Routes 2 and 18, and directly across the river, by Ohio State Routes 7 and 8. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $4,251,394.44; one daily newspaper; one theater; one hospital; one city building; eight churches; and a public library containing 8,000 volumes.

The school system includes one elementary school for white children, one junior high school, one senior high school with an enrollment of 175, and one school for colored children. Twenty-nine teachers are employed. Ten miles of paved streets, a public park containing one and

one-half acres, and a ball park and playground containing two and one-half acres are maintained by the city. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Virginia Light, Heat and Power Company, and the water supply by a municipally owned and municipally operated mechanical filtration plant. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $3,250,000, with a tax rate of 58 cents on each $100 valuation. The bonded indebtedness is placed at $33,500.

The present population is approximately 3,238, having increased very little in the last ten years. The town was laid out in 1815 by Sarah and Delilah Wells, daughters of Charles Wells, an early settler in this section, and was named Sistersville because of the proprietorship of the land by the two sisters. It was incorporated in 1839.

(Data furnished by the Secretary of the Kiwanis Club.)

SKIDMORE, JOHN B., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Banker and accountant. Son of Levi, Jr., and Nancy J. (Raikes) Skidmore. Born October 23, 1886, on a farm near Webster Springs. Wife, Mary E. Rutherford. Attended public school and Broaddus College; was graduated from the Mountain State Business College at Parkersburg. Has been deputy sheriff of Webster County, assistant cashier of First National Bank, Webster Springs, and for eight years cashier of this bank. Was appointed receiver of the Webster County Bank at Webster Springs. Has for the last eight years been auditor for the West Virginia Midland Railway Company. Is sheriff of Webster County. Democrat. Religious preference: Baptist. Mason; Woodman.

SKINNER, JOHN V. R., Saint Albans, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Augustus T. and Cecelia (Van Rensselaer) Skinner. Born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Anna C. Deiterich. Attended public schools of Ohio. Came to West Virginia in 1901. Is secretary-treasurer of the Coal River Mining Company. Was active in the promotion and the building of the first section of the Coal River Railroad. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree). Rotary. Kanawha Country Club.

SLAVERY IN WEST VIRGINIA, see History of West Virginia, section XIII.

SMITH, C. E., Fairmont, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Clarence L. and Virginia (Fleming) Watson. Born July 11, 1885, in Fairmont. Wife, Elsie J. Fleming. Attended Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. Is now the editor of the Fairmont *Times* and vice president of the Fairmont Newspaper Publishing Company. From 1914 to 1922, served as United States marshal for northern West Virginia. Democrat. Methodist Protestant. Elk.

SMITH, E. MARVIN, Sutton, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Joseph Louis and Virginia Williams Smith. Born June 30, 1887, at Summersville, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Alderson. Attended the public schools including high school. Was first employed as assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Richwood for seven years; then assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Summersville for eighteen months; assistant cashier of the Bank of Sutton for four years; and since 1922, cashier of the Bank of Sutton. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Rotary.

SMITH, EDWARD CONRAD, New York City. Educator. Son of John Wesley and Annie (Conrad) Smith. Born August 9, 1891, near Weston, West Virginia. Wife, Eugenia Arnold. Attended the public schools of Lewis County; A.B., West Virginia University; M.A. and Ph. D., Harvard University. Was an instructor in Lafayette College in 1921. Instructor in New York Uni-

versity in 1921-23; was made assistant professor in 1923 and an associate professor in 1927. Author of: *History of Lewis County, West Virginia*, 1920; *Dictionary of American Politics*, 1924; and *The Borderland in the Civil War*, 1927. During the World War, was a captain of infantry in the United States army. Independent Republican. Methodist. American Political Science Association. Academy of Political Science. American Society of International Law. Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Pi; Beta Theta Pi.

SMITH, EDWARD GRANDISON, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Thomas Marion and Amy Minerva (Hoff) Smith. Born April 8, 1868, at Horse Run, Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Jessie Blackshere. Attended public schools of West Milford, West Virginia; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1889; LL.B., Washington and Lee University, 1892. Admitted to the bar in 1892, and began the practice of law in Clarksburg where he has since continued. Was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals in 1912. Democrat. Mason.

SMITH, GEORGE DOLLIVER, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of George W. and Dorcas (Amos) Smith. Born March 23, 1868, in Monongalia County, West Virginia. Wife, Ida M. Wilson. Was graduated from the West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon in 1893. Ordained into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888. Has served as pastor at Duffy, Newbury, Sutton, New Martinsville, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Moundsville, Buckhannon, and Huntington, West Virginia. Delegate to General Conference, 1912. Served as district superintendent of Morgantown district, 1909-12, and in the Buckhannon District since 1924. Methodist. Mason (Commandery). Eastern Star. Kiwanis.

SMITH, HARRISON BROOKS, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Isaac Noyes and Caroline (Quarrier) Smith. Born September 7, 1866, in Charleston. Wife, Katharine Dana Bowne. Attended public and private schools, including Kanawha Military Institute; studied in Washington and Lee; A.B., Princeton, 1886. Studied law in the University of Virginia. Was admitted to the bar in 1889. Has practiced continuously in Charleston and is especially interested in corporation law. In 1906, was one of the organizers of the George Washington Life Insurance Company and has for a number of years been president. Member of law firm Price, Smith and Spilman. Has served as city solicitor of Charleston. Independent in politics. Presbyterian. Mason. Kanawha and Edgewood country clubs. Princeton Club (New York). University Club (New York). Princeton Golf Club. Merion Cricket Club (Philadelphia).

SMITH, IRA E., West Union, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Frank and Martha (Allen) Smith. Born April 2, 1873, in West Union. Married Inez Sayre (deceased). Attended West Union public schools. From 1893 to 1900, was in railway mail service; from 1900 to 1927, served as assistant cashier of the Doddridge County Bank, West Union. Has served twice in the West Virginia House of Delegates, the 1915 and the 1923 sessions; in 1924, was elected to the State Senate to represent the twelfth district; in 1928, was again elected to the House of Delegates. Republican. Baptist.

SMITH, IRA L., Fairmont, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Allen Darrell and Ann Maria (Coffman) Smith. Born March 16, 1870, at Masontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Florence Belle Cox. Attended the public schools of Masontown, Pennsylvania; was graduated from State Normal School of California, Pennsylvania; prepared for

college in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; was graduated from West Virginia University College of Law, 1905. Was principal of public and high schools in Pennsylvania for ten years. Began the practice of his profession at Fairmont in 1905, where he has since been located. Was elected a member of the first Fairmont Board of Affairs in 1913; served until September 1, 1919. Was elected to the State Senate from the eleventh State senatorial district, in 1926. Republican. Presbyterian. Elk. Marion County, West Virginia State, and American bar associations. Legislative Committee assignments session 1929: Judiciary (chairman), Counties and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Rules, Redistricting, Forestry and Conservation, Joint Committee to report on Code Revision, and Veterans' Hospital. Sigma Nu; Theta Nu Epsilon.

IN THE SMOKE HOLE, PENDLETON COUNTY

SMITH, JACOB D., Hamlin, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Jacob and Barbara J. (Lewis) Smith. Born April 28, 1870, at Scott Town, Ohio. Wife, Rose Alexander. Attended public schools in Ohio and West Virginia, normal schools, and West Virginia University. Engaged in educational work for a number of years. Was admitted to the bar in 1900 but did not practice until 1906. Served as prosecuting attorney of Lincoln County four years and as assistant prosecuting attorney of the same county four years. Was elected to the State Senate in 1928 from the fifth senatorial district. Republican. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason.

SMITH, JAMES LEE, Elizabeth, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John D. and Emma Delia Ashley Smith. Born October 11, 1862, at Reedy, Roane County, West Virginia. Wife, Jennie Pomroy. Attended Wirt County schools; earned the money for the course and then studied in Glenville State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1888. Taught school for a while. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Has practiced continuously in Elizabeth. Served as prosecuting attorney two terms, in 1892 and 1908. In addition to

his law practice, has been interested in farming for many years. Writes for periodicals. Democrat. Methodist. Knight of Pythias.

SMITH, JOE L., Beckley, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Hulett A. and Angeline McMillion Smith. Born May 22, 1880, at Marshes, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Wife, Christine Carlson. Attended public schools in Raleigh County and private schools. Was editor and owner of the *Raleigh Register* for fifteen years. Has since been engaged in real estate business. Is now president of the Beckley National Bank. Has served on the Beckley city council several terms and has four times been elected mayor of Beckley. Was elected to the State Senate in 1908 to represent the seventh district. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1928 from the sixth congressional district. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, Shriner); Elk.

SMITH, JOHN W., Charleston, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of George W. and Dorcas Amos Smith. Born February 22, 1863, in Monongalia County, West Virginia. Wife, Anna L. Conrad. Attended public schools, Buckhannon Academy, and Glenville Normal. Taught in schools of West Virginia and Nebraska for twelve years. Has owned and managed a farm in Lewis County for many years. From 1899 to 1905, was a member of the Lewis County Court. Assessed Lewis County real estate under new tax laws in 1905. Served as field agent for tax commissioner's office in 1906. Was a member of the Board of Review and Equalization for Lewis County, 1909-23. Was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1922. Elected commissioner of agriculture in 1924; reelected in 1928. Republican. Methodist.

SMITH, JOSEPH B., Williamson, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Benton and Nancy Jane (May) Smith. Born in Canada, Pike County, Kentucky, May 4, 1887. Wife, Jeanette Roche. Attended public schools. From 1906 to 1915 served as clerk and switchman for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. From 1915 to 1927, was bookkeeper in the National Bank of Commerce. Since 1927, has been cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. Republican.

SMITH, LEVIN, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William Haines and Sarah (Rector) Smith. Born December 22, 1861, in Parkersburg. Wife, Nellie Marshall Williams. Attended Parkersburg public schools; completed a three-year course in Harvard Law School. Was admitted to the bar in 1884. Began the practice of his profession in Parkersburg, the county seat of Wood County; three years later, entered into a partnership with C. D. Merrick as the junior member of the firm of Merrick and Smith, which continued for many years. Has practiced in the State and Federal courts. Was city solicitor for Parkersburg for two years. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

SMITH, S. P., West Union, West Virginia. Editor. Son of William and Margaret (Doak) Smith. Born April 22, 1860, in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Wife, Edith Martin. Attended public schools and Fairmont State Normal School. For twenty-five years, was editor of a county newspaper. Is at present writing for newspapers and doing a fire and fidelity insurance business and dealing in real estate. Has served the city of West Union as mayor, recorder, treasurer, postmaster, and president of the school board. Was chairman of the Democratic committee of his county for many years. Served as secretary of the county chapter of the Red Cross for fifteen years. Democrat. Christian. Kiwanis.

SMOKE HOLE, sometimes referred to as the Smoke Hole Settlement, is a section of the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac River, located slightly

northeast of the town of Franklin, Pendleton County, on the border of that county and Grant County to the north. About a mile and one-half from the village of Upper Tract, at an elevation of 1421 feet the river enters a rugged canyon, bounded on the east by Cave Mountain, rising to 2825 feet, and on the west by North Fork Mountain and a series of ridges, rising to 3750 feet but with an average river ledge of about 2000 feet. Briggs Run and Long Run, small streams, flow in from the west. Just south of Ketterman School, in Grant County, the river has carved an almost perfect loop. This section of the river valley has gained wide renown because of the rugged and picturesque nature of the scenery. The river rushes madly over and under great rocks.

At one time it flowed in a channel at a higher elevation, where it carved out various sections of the limestone strata, in this manner creating caves of great size and with many curious formations therein. One of especial note is located in Cave Mountain to the east. Along the walls of stone the elements have carved various curious formations. Other attractions are the Big Spring, Big Cave, Old Mines Cave, where saltpetre was made during the Civil War, Eagle Rocks, Indian House Cave, Fishpot Rocks, Chimney Rocks, and the Blue Rocks. On account of the rugged nature of the section few inhabitants are found.

SMOKELESS FUEL COMPANY, main offices in the Kanawha Valley Building, Charleston, West Virginia, is a wholesale coal-selling company and the marketers of Miltrena coals. The Louisville Coal and Coke Company, Goodwill, the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, Winding Gulf, the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company, Davy, all in West Virginia, and other coal mining companies sell their coal through the Smokeless Fuel Company. In aggregate these companies produce annually about 1,500,000 tons of high-grade smokeless coal, which is marketed throughout the entire country. The company has branch offices in New York, Chicago, Norfolk, and Bluefield. Besides selling coal from its own mines, it sells coal from other mines located in southern West Virginia and its coal sales aggregate about 2,500,000 tons a year. The three companies named above are being consolidated into one new company to be known as Winding Gulf Collieries.

SNYDER, ALBAN GOSHORN, American Consul-General, Oslo, Norway. Son of Charles Philip and Jane Adelia (Goshorn) Snyder. Born November 5, 1877, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Evelyn Schuber. B.A., Washington and Lee University, 1898; studied law at West Virginia University, 1902. American vice consul, Diaz, Mexico, 1899-1901; secretary of legation and consul general, Bogota, Colombia, 1903-06; consul general, Buenos Ayres, 1906-09; consul general, Panama, Panama, January 11, 1909, to October 20, 1920; appointed consul general at Singapore, Straits Settlement, July, 1920, but did not go to post; consul general at Oslo (Christiania), Norway, since February 9, 1921.

SNYDER, HARRY LAMBRIGHT, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Editor. Son of John and Rachel (Lambright) Snyder. Born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, (now West Virginia), October 11, 1861. Married, Ida L. Baldwin (deceased). Attended the public schools of Shepherdstown. Was for forty-seven years editor and publisher of the Shepherdstown *Register*. Is now serving as member of the State Board of Children's Guardians; member of board of trustees of Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia; member of board of trustees of National Lutheran Home for the Aged; member of Board of American Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America. Democrat. Lutheran. Mason.

SNYDER, P. M., Mount Hope, West Virginia. Coal operator and banker. Son of DeWitt Clinton and Rachel (McClung) Snyder. Born December 12,

1869, in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Wife, Lana C. Walker. Obtained his education in the common schools. Is president of the Bank of Mount Hope, C. C. B. Smokeless Coal Company, East Gulf Coal Company, Long Branch Coal Company, Pemberton Fuel Company, Glencoe Coal Company, Prince-Wick Coal Company and vice president of the Massachusetts Gas Company. Served as sheriff of Fayette County in 1900. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Commandery).

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, EARLY, see History of West Virginia, section, XII.

SOILS AND CROPS OF WEST VIRGINIA. The summer climate of West Virginia is conducive to luxuriant plant growth. The topography of the State varies from level flood plains to rugged mountains and the wide range of conditions thus presented naturally leads to a variety of plants with different requirements. The fact that more than 1,700 native flowering plants have already been found in West Virginia shows the great diversity of plant life and indicates the possible variety in field crops.

Soils. The Northern Panhandle has a fertile soil with some limestone, which is suited to both fruit and grain production. It is a fine dairy and sheep region. The alternating shale and limestone of the Eastern Panhandle have likewise made it a fruit and grain region, with considerable trucking in addition. Splendid grazing areas are found along the southeastern part of the State, with its limestone and shale soils on which the native blue grass grows abundantly. The soil of the south-central region is somewhat less fertile, but its rough hills are well adapted to grazing. The rich highland of the north-central area is a fine grazing section and is also adapted to general farming. The low, sandy soils along the Ohio and Kanawha rivers form good grain regions, and this is also one of the best trucking districts in the State. Practically all of the farm land in West Virginia responds to lime and to fertilizers, particularly to superphosphate.

—*J. A. Gilbert, Jr.*

BUCKWHEAT FIELD NEAR HENDRICKS

Grain Crops. From the standpoint of both acreage and value, corn is by far the most important grain crop grown in West Virginia. Berkeley and Jefferson counties, the section adjoining the Ohio River, and the limestone section in the southeastern part of the State are the most important areas. Most of the wheat grown in West Virginia belongs to the group known as soft red winter wheat. The important producing area is the Eastern Panhandle, particularly Berkeley and Jefferson counties. Some wheat is also grown in the southeastern section of the State and along the Ohio River. Barley is almost unknown to the farmers of many sections of the State. The little of this crop that is grown is produced largely in Berkeley, Randolph, Jefferson, and Hampshire counties. The oats crop is grown chiefly at the higher altitudes and in the northern section of the State where a cool, rather moist climate is found. In general, early maturing varieties of oats are best adapted to West Virginia. In the production of buckwheat, West Virginia ranks fifth among the states. This crop is generally grown on the more unproductive soil at the higher altitudes and under these conditions probably gives greater returns than most other crops. The Japanese variety is the most popular in West Virginia.

Acreage and yield of cereal crops grown in West Virginia according to the Fourteenth Census of the United States are as follows:

Crop	Acreage	Yield in Bushels
Corn	568,219	17,010,357
Oats	169,915	3,054,668
Wheat	298,036	3,747,812
Rye	19,760	186,709
Barley	1,359	24,816
Buckwheat	31,095	537,883

Tobacco. The production of tobacco is confined largely to a section embracing eight counties in the southwestern part of the State. These are Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam, Mason, Wayne, Jackson, Boone, and Kanawha, of which the first three produce annually approximately five million pounds. The varieties of tobacco grown belong in the main to the burley type which is used primarily for the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobaccos.

Hay Crops. The annual production of hay and other forage crops in West Virginia is approximately 1,000,000 tons, of which about 550,000 tons is timothy or timothy and clover mixed. Considerably more of the mixture than of the timothy alone is produced. The acreage of clover alone and of alfalfa is relatively small, although in recent years the area in alfalfa has been increased. The greatest recent change in the hay crops of West Virginia is the extension of the soy bean acreage. It has been only a few years since this valuable legume was introduced, and it is rapidly becoming widely grown in the State. At present soy beans are grown primarily for hay, although there are several farmers in the northeastern section of the State and in the Ohio River Valley who are producing seed. Cowpeas are still grown in certain sections. Biennial white sweet clover, long considered a weed, is rapidly finding favor among West Virginia farmers. It is of value chiefly as a pasture and soil-improvement crop.

Pasture. Some of the best pasture land in the United States is found in the limestone region in southeastern West Virginia. The soil and climate here are particularly adapted to the production of blue grass, and, as is well known, live stock thrives on blue grass. From a study of the topography of the State, one might expect that a considerable portion of the farm land is in pasture. Such is the case; more than one-half of the improved land included in farms is grazing land. Much of this is unsuitable for general cropping but, if properly treated, produces excellent pasture.

(Written by Professor R. J. Garber, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, West Virginia University.)

—*A. Boughner*

WATERFALL NEAR SISTERSVILLE

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION. This hereditary, patriotic society was organized in 1876 and reorganized in 1883. Any male descendant from an ancestor who, between April 19, 1775, and April 19, 1783, gave active assistance to the cause of American independence is eligible to membership.

The West Virginia organization was first instituted at Wheeling, April 19, 1894, being incorporated under the laws of the State. The membership of the organization is chiefly in the Monongahela Valley. It is not, however, strictly confined to the State of West Virginia; there are members in Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and several other states. The present membership is about 450.

SOUDERS, LLOYD, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Merchant. Son of R. T. and Alcinda F. H. Souders. Born September 27, 1873, in Piedmont, West Virginia. Wife, Bessie Lynn Poland. Attended public schools. At the age of eighteen, went into the mercantile business for himself. In 1903, organized Parsons-Souders Company, of which he is president. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner).

SOUTH CHARLESTON, Kanawha County, is situated on the Kanawha River three miles from Charleston. It is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the Midland Trail. It has one bank with resources of a half-million dollars; one theater; one hospital; six churches; a town hall; and a women's club building.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 385, and two elementary schools with an enrollment of 960. The two schools employ 41 teachers. The town maintains sixteen miles of paved streets and a two-acre park equipped as a playground. The Appalachian Electric Power Company furnishes the light and power and the Kanawha Valley Water Company the water supply. Taxable property is valued at $7,000,000, with a tax rate of 65 cents on the $100 valuation. The budget is $18,000, and the debt $84,000. Several industries are located at South Charleston, including chemical plants, glass plants, an asphalt plant, a chlorine plant, and a government armor and projectile plant.

The population of South Charleston is 3,650. The town site was platted by M. W. Venable and his son for the Kanawha Land Company in 1907, and incorporation papers were secured on September 7, 1917.

(Data furnished by R. C. Jarrell, Mayor.)

SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA AUTO CLUB maintains headquarters in Charleston. The organization is comprised of automobile owners of Kanawha, Fayette, Boone, Raleigh, Clay, and Putnam counties. Branch offices are located in Saint Albans, Montgomery, Cabin Creek, Beckley, and Oak Hill. The membership of the organization, July 1, 1929, was 2400. The club is affiliated with the West Virginia State Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association. The organization was incorporated in 1924 as an organization rendering protection and service to its members. The annual election of officers is held in December.

SOUTH PENN OIL COMPANY, with principal offices in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, began its operations in West Virginia in 1890. Employers of 1,900 people. Drillers and producers of oil and gas. Have no refineries in the State, but refined products are marketed both wholesale and through company service stations under the trade name of Pennzoil products.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, WEST VIRGINIA IN THE. see History of West Virginia, section XXXVI.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS, see United Spanish War Veterans.

SPECIAL DAYS or holidays have been celebrated since the very dawn of history. Down through the ages we find festivals and celebrations for various occasions such as cult of death, the changes of the moon and seasons, all of which assumed a religious character.

In West Virginia, the commemoration of notable events in the history of the State and of the Nation has given occasion for the special days observed. There are twelve days that by the statutes of the State have been set aside as legal holidays. There are also a number of other commemorable days that are observed as special days either partially or throughout the State.

BEAUTY SPOT NEAR ELKINS

The following is a short explanation of the special days observed in the State.

Legal Holidays

New Year's Day, January 1. The first day of the calendar year is one of the oldest of celebrated festivals. Its observance has been varied because of different calendar systems, but now it is practically universally celebrated on January 1. In some countries it is even a more important holiday than Christmas. Its observance is usually marked by visiting and entertainment and its arrival is signaled by the clang of bells and the blare of whistles. It is a custom for the President of the United States to hold a reception on New Year's Day.

Lincoln's Birthday. February 12 is the date of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, American statesman, sixteenth President of the United States, and emancipator of slaves in this country. He was born on this date in 1809, was assassinated, and died April 15, 1865. The birthday of this unique President is set aside as a holiday in practically every state in the Union.

Washington's Birthday. February 22, the birthday of George Washington, first President of the United States, is a holiday in all states, territories, and possessions, observed in memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He was born on this date in 1732, and died December 14, 1799.

Memorial Day or Decoration Day. May 30 is an annual memorial observed in most states for the commemoration of American soldier dead and, in some localities, of all the dead. Inaugurated first by the women of the South, it is now nation-wide, and in 1868 was designated as a day for the decoration of soldiers' graves by the Grand Army of the Republic.

West Virginia Day. June 20 is the day on which, in 1863, West Virginia became a separate sovereign State of the Union. It was made a holiday by the Legislature in 1927.

Independence Day. July 4, the birthday of American Independence, is observed throughout the United States. On this day in the year 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Labor Day. Since 1887, the first Monday in September has been observed as a holiday on which celebrations are held in honor of labor.

Columbus Day. October 12 is the date on which, in 1492, Christopher Columbus with his three small ships sighted and landed on an island of the Bahamas. It denotes the discovery of America.

General Election Day. Any day on which a general election is held throughout the State is set aside as a legal holiday by the statutes of the State.

Armistice Day. November 11 has been declared a legal holiday in some states; in others it is observed by proclamation of the governor. It marks the date of the signing of the armistice that brought an end to the fighting of the World War in 1918.

Thanksgiving Day. In the United States, the last Thursday in November is annually set apart by the President and by the governors of the various states for giving thanks to God for the favors and mercies of the past year. It originated with the Pilgrim Fathers in 1621, and has been observed annually at this time since 1864.

Christmas Day. Since the fifth century, the nativity of Christ has been celebrated December 25. In Christian countries this season is celebrated with religious services and is socially observed with the exchange of greetings and gifts by all people of all faiths.

Other Special Days

Easter. This Christian festival is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which follows the vernal equinox. If that full moon falls on a Sunday, Easter is the following Sunday. It is the season which commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ and is universally regarded as the chief of Christian festivals.

Arbor Day. The annual tree-planting day is generally observed throughout the United States and since 1883 has been observed in West Virginia on the second Friday in April. Mr. J. Sterling Morton first suggested the day in 1872, and it is now an occasion for impressing the importance of forestry.

Mother's Day. The second Sunday in May is the day set apart "in honor of the best of mothers—your own." Its celebration is due to the efforts of Miss Anna Jarvis, a native of West Virginia. The day was first observed in Philadelphia on May 10, 1908. A carnation is worn as a tribute.

Flag Day. June 14 is a holiday in the United States for the commemoration of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress on that day in the year 1777. It is a custom to display the flag on residences and business houses.

Constitution Day. September 17 marks the day on which, in 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed by a majority of the delegates sitting in the Constitutional Convention.

Emancipation Day. September 22 marks the day on which, in 1862, President Lincoln issued the proclamation announcing the abolishment of slavery in the United States. It is generally observed by the Southern negro population.

Any other day may be declared and set apart by the President or the governor as a day of special observance by the people of the State.

SPENCER, county seat of Roane County, is situated in a rolling section of the State, fifty-two miles north of Charleston, and forty-eight miles southeast of Parkersburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, United States Route 21, and State Routes 5, 14, and 36. It has three banks, with capital stock and resources of $2,189,540.86; one theater; a State hospital for the insane; a courthouse; two weekly newspapers; a public library; and six churches.

The town has a high school with an enrollment of 300, and one elementary school. Twenty-nine teachers are employed in the system. A one-acre public park and five miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power

and water are furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council, elected annually. Taxable property is valued at $2,960,000, with a tax rate of 70 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $22,482.16, and the debt $20,500.

Including near suburbs, Spencer has a population of approximately 4,000. Its growth has been due to extensive oil and gas development in Roane County, and to rich, grazing lands which produce many thousand fine cattle each year. Spencer was settled by Samuel Tanner in 1812 or 1813. It was platted by Alex West about 1847, and then called Cassville. In 1867 it was incorporated by the West Virginia Legislature and named in honor of Judge Spencer Roane, an eminent jurist of Virginia.

(Data furnished by the Chamber of Commerce.)

SPENCER, JOHN SAMUEL, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Lawyer and business executive. Son of Joseph and Susan Virginia (Steenbergen) Spencer. Born December 24, 1859, near Waverly, Lafayette County, Missouri. Wife, Kate L. McCulloch. Came to West Virginia in 1863. Attended Gallia Academy, Gallipolis, Ohio, and Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia; LL.B., University of Virginia, 1883. Began the practice of law in Point Pleasant, 1883. Organizer of a number of businesses, some of which are: Point Pleasant Water and Light Company; West Virginia Malleable Iron Company; Point Pleasant Grocery Company; Point Pleasant Trust Company; Register Publishing Company; Ohio River Salt Company (originally known as the Superior Coal, Salt, and Chemical Company); Western Rivers Company; Marietta Manufacturing Company; Point Pleasant Lumber Company; Point Pleasant Country Club Holding Company; the Spencer Hotel in Point Pleasant; Capital City Supply Company; and West Virginia Heating and Plumbing Company, Charleston. Member of the House of Delegates from Mason County, 1886. Served as prosecuting attorney of Mason County, 1889. Was chairman of and was active in all financial drives in Mason County during the World War. Democrat. Episcopalian. Cuvier Press and Cincinnati clubs, Cincinnati, Ohio. Old Colony Club, New York City. Greenwich Colony Clubs, Topeka, Kansas. Kiwanis. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Eli Banana.

SPENCER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE was organized on July 19, 1928, for the purpose of promoting commercial growth and activity; to form a closer union among business men and business activities; and to do any and all things necessary to aid in the growth, prosperity, beautification, and well-being of the city of Spencer and adjacent territory. The organization is governed by its officers and a board of ten directors.

SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL, situated in Spencer, Roane County, was established by an act of the Legislature, May 7, 1887, and opened for the reception of patients July 18, 1893. The institution is located on a tract of land consisting of 184 acres, and is under the direction of a superintendent appointed by the governor. The superintendent is assisted by two physicians, one male and one female supervisor, and a number of male and female attendants. Since the opening of the institution, 5,965 patients have been admitted.

At this time, because of the crowded conditions in the several insane hospitals, the State of West Virginia is divided into two districts: northern and southern. Spencer State Hospital receives insane of both sexes from the southern district which comprises the counties of Boone, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Pleasants, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Summers, Tyler, Wayne, Wirt, Wood, and Wyoming. All white male idiots, imbeciles, and morons from the southern

district are also committed to this institution. Patients from Nicholas and Tyler counties are sent to Spencer or to Weston State Hospital, as may be elected.

On admission to this institution, every patient is given a complete physical and neuro-psychiatrical examination. A complete record of this examination is made, and, together with a tentative diagnosis, is placed in a card-index file. Wassermann tests are made of the blood. The progress of each case is noted from time to time and a record kept of it.

Soon after admission, a permanent diagnosis is made. The patient is then placed in the proper class according to his particular psychosis, and is confined in the ward for this class. All patients with suicidal tendencies are placed in wards especially arranged so that they may be watched closely. Maniacs are placed in wards where the larger number of attendants facilitates handling them without mechanical restraint, a method forbidden by the institution.

The well-defined treatments of the insane are used, namely, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy, recreation, and entertainment. Hypnosis and narcotics are seldom used. Vigorous use of salvarsan is resorted to in cases due to syphilis.

The hospital operates its own farm.

During the past few years extensive improvements have been made in and around the institution. At the power house, the electric current has been changed from direct to alternating, and new motors and generators have been installed. The entire institution, including the barn and all out-buildings, have been put in conduit, thereby eliminating all exposed wires. An old steam pump has been replaced by a modern electric pump. The laundry has been equipped with new machinery. New electric ice machinery and an up-to-date cold storage plant have been installed. The congregate dining room has been provided with oxonic tables throughout. Three bungalows and one cottage have been built, which the assistant physicians, the clerk, and the chief engineer occupy. One large double porch and four small porches have been erected. A new concrete dam with a capacity of ten million gallons, has been built, which insures a plentiful supply of water, and a double filtration system has been installed.

—Dr. G. E. Lewis
TREE WITH TWO ROOTS, OHIO COUNTY

The Legislature appropriated $122,500 a year for the support of this institution for the biennial period 1929-1931.

(Read and approved by Dr. W. D. McClung, Superintendent, Spencer State Hospital.)

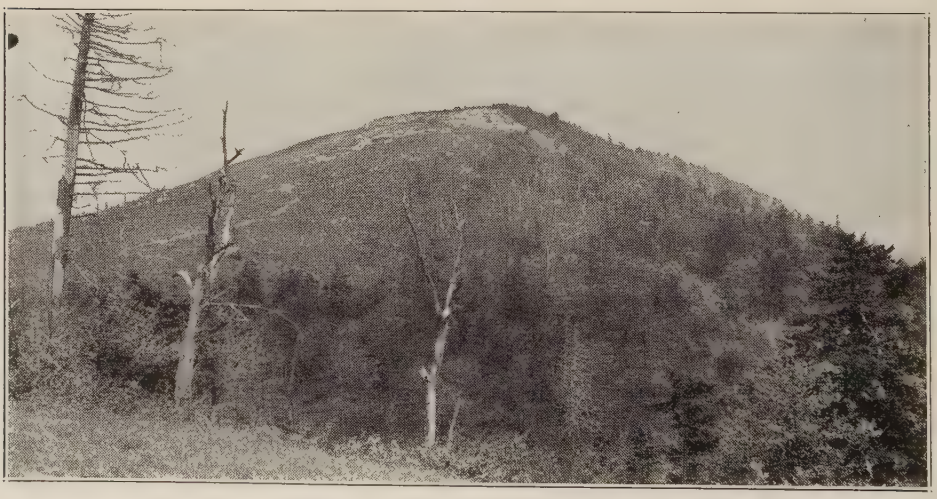
SPILMAN, ROBERT S., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William M. and Heningham L. Spilman. Born March 22, 1876, at Warrentown, Virginia. Wife, Eliza Polk Dillon. Attended school in Virginia; was graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1896. Instructor in Modern Languages in Vir-

ginia Military Institute, 1897-99. Studied law at the University of Virginia in 1899 and 1900. Came to West Virginia in 1900. Was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Charleston. Is a member of the law firm Price, Smith, and Spilman. Member of Charleston board of education for more than fifteen years. Has been president of the West Virginia Bar Association and is president of the West Virginia Board of Law Examiners. Is a director of the George Washington Life Insurance Company. Democrat. Religious preference: Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Edgewood Country Club.

SPRUCE KNOB, the highest point in the State, 4,860 feet above the sea, lies slightly elevated above the general level of the crest ridge of Spruce Mountain in Pendleton County. The crest of the mountain, for a little more than ten miles, lies above 4,500 feet, and for half the distance is 200 feet higher. Toward the southern end there is a general rise to the highest point. The crest is strewn with seamed and broken fragment sandstone. It is almost barren from fires that have swept over it.

SPRUCE RIVER COAL COMPANY, principal offices in the Ohio Merchants Bank Building, Massillon, Ohio, was organized in 1909. Four mines are operated at Ramage, Boone County. Coal is taken from the Alma seam. Average annual production, 368,000 tons; 300 employees. Shaker screens, picking tables, and loading booms prepare the coal, which is sold to railroads and on general market.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Camden Works, Parkersburg, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of Standard motor gasoline, Esso gasoline, Ethyl gasoline, United States Navy gasoline, kerosene (or refined oil), pale and red engine oils of various kinds, wax, fuel oil, gas oil, black oils for the coal trade, and Standard heavy flux, which is used by the roofing trade. One plant in State at Parkersburg. Several plants have been located on the site since about 1860; they were taken over from the Camden Consolidated Oil Company by present company in 1892; 225 employees. Products bearing the names Standard and Esso are marketed through bulk and service stations throughout the State.



—*W. E. Hedges*

SPRUCE KNOB, PENDLETON COUNTY

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE COMPANY, now in Huntington, West Virginia, was established in 1909 at Tiffin, Ohio. The plant was moved to Huntington in 1913. One of five plants in the United States manufacturing this product; employs 150 people.

Ultramarine blue is a dry pigment or coloring matter used in paints, printing inks, paper, and such, as well as in laundry blue. This company ships its products throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America. It has recently engaged in the manufacture of dyes belonging to the triphenylmethane group, which products are all nationally used and recognized as equal to any similar products manufactured anywhere.

STANSBURY, HERBERT, Beckley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Charles and Ella Stansbury. Born May 30, 1888, in Glendaniels, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Wife, Teresa Pownall. Attended public schools and University of Arizona; B.S., West Virginia Wesleyan, 1907; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1910. Admitted to the bar in 1910 and has practiced continuously since. Is also interested in real estate and is president of the following companies: Co-operative Building and Loan Association, Ewart Heights, Incorporated, Callaway and Stansbury, Beckley Real Estate Agency, Beta Theta Pi Holding Corporation, Home Milling Company; vice president of Lanark Fuel Company; and secretary-treasurer of Stansbury, Callaway, and Scott, Fayette Street Development Company, and Beckley Development Company. Served as city attorney, 1912-13; as city treasurer, 1914-15; and as mayor, 1916-17 and 1924-25. Democrat. Elk; Knight of Pythias. Rotary. Beckley Tennis Club. President West Virginia State Lawn Tennis Association. Beta Theta Pi. Sphinx.

STATE AUDITOR, see Auditor, Office of State.

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, see Children's Guardians, State Board of.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, see Board of Control, State.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS, see Dental Examiners, State Board of.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION was established by act of the West Virginia Legislature during the session of 1919. Among the powers granted it and the duties imposed upon it, were the powers and duties previously exercised by the State Board of Regents, which was created for the West Virginia University in 1868, and for the normal schools at a later date, and which ceased to exist when this act went into effect. It was also clothed with the powers of the old State Board of Education, which was discontinued by provisions of the act.

The State Board of Education is composed of seven members, one of whom is the State superintendent of free schools and ex officio chief executive officer of the board. The other six members are appointed by the governor from the two dominant political parties, for a term of six years. The board appoints its own secretary who occupies the offices provided for the board by the State Department of Education in the capitol building.

The board has general control and management of the educational affairs of all the State educational institutions except West Virginia University; has general control and direction of teacher-training in the State institutions and supervisory control over the teacher-training departments of all private and denominational schools in the State; makes rules and regulations for the classification and standardization of all schools in the State; determines the educational policies of the State; assumes the authority formerly delegated to the State Book Commission and to the State

Vocational Board, and many other powers and duties prescribed by law.

The State institutions coming under the authority of the State Board, wholly or in part, are: New River State School, Potomac State School, Concord State Normal School, Fairmont State Normal School, Glenville State Normal School, Marshall College, Shepherd College State Normal School, West Liberty State Normal School, Bluefield Institute (negro), West Virginia State College (negro), Storer College (negro), West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, State School for the Colored Deaf and Blind, State Industrial School for Colored Boys, and State Industrial Home for Colored Girls.

The office of secretary of the State Board is one of the important factors of the organization. Much depends upon this official. It is his duty to prepare and preserve the records of the proceedings of the board; to inform institutions and all school organizations concerned of the actions and orders of the board; to make investigations as directed by orders of the board; to visit and inspect State institutions; to keep the board informed on matters of educational progress and policies at State institutions; to issue pamphlets; to make a biennial report under the direction of the board; and to perform any other duties which the board may impose from time to time.

The State Board of Education has had but two secretaries since its creation in 1919. J. Frank Marsh, who was secretary of the State Board of Regents, became secretary of the State Board of Education on July 1, 1919, and served until July 1, 1929. R. Moore Dodrill, the present secretary, succeeded J. Frank Marsh on July 1, 1929.

(Read and approved by R. Moore Dodrill, Secretary, State Board of Education.)

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, ADVISORY COUNCIL TO. The council is a non-partisan, salaried board, sustained by appropriation. It is composed of the State supervisor of colored schools, ex officio, and two other negroes appointed by the governor. The length of term is four years. Vacancies are filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The council is authorized to have charge of all matters with reference to colored schools, subject to approval by the State Board of Education.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS, see Embalmers, State Board of.

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY, see Osteopathy, State Board of.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY, see Pharmacy, State Board of.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS, see Engineers, State Board of Registration of.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR, see Labor, State Bureau of.

STATE COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM is located in Denmar in Pocahontas County, sixteen miles south of Marlinton and forty-three miles north of Ronceverte. The town of Denmar is accessible by trains on the Greenbrier Branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and is also on the Seneca Trail. It has an altitude of over two thousand feet.

The institution was established by an act of the Legislature of 1917. The site was purchased upon the recommendation of a commission appointed by the governor and composed of the members of the State Board of Control and three physicians. The sanitarium opened in January, 1919.

Residents of West Virginia are admitted to the institution upon application to the superintendent. Arrangements for admission of out-of-the-state patients may be made through the State Board of Control and the superintendent, a nominal fee being charged for maintenance. Patients who are unable to

pay the stipulated fee may be admitted provided that some charitable organization will assume responsibility for the payment.

The State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium grounds cover 185 acres of land, much of which is adaptable to farming and some of which is under cultivation. The following buildings are maintained: Crichlow Hospital, which contains the reception room, the main office, examination rooms, laboratories, dining room and kitchen, hospital wards, a sun-porch, which is used as sleeping quarters, and supply rooms; Harrison Cottages, modernly equipped for male ambulatory patients; Clay Cottages for women ambulatory cases; boys' and girls' cottages; a building used as school and church, the county providing a teacher for the school; the superintendent's cottage; nurses' cottage; and a store building.

In addition to dependence upon rest, proper food, fresh air, and graduated exercise as remedial measures, the Alpine Kromeyer Lamp and ultra-violet rays are used. The Wassermann blood test is given each patient. If the case is complicated by syphilis, special treatment is given. Rules governing daily activities and general and personal hygiene are enforced. Weekly lectures by the superintendent enable the patients to understand their condition and to care for themselves better. The superintendent makes every possible contact with negroes of the State to impress upon them the importance of early treatment of the disease.

Dr. B. A. Crichlow has been in charge of the sanitarium since it was founded. The institution is supported by State appropriation. The amount allotted for the biennium 1929-1931 was $40,000 a year.

(Data furnished by Dr. B. A. Crichlow, Superintendent, State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium.)

STATE COLORS. No colors have been adopted officially by the State. In most instances where a color scheme emblematic of the State is desired, the West Virginia University colors, old gold and blue, have been used. The use of the University colors has become almost uniform throughout the State, and many consider them the officially adopted State colors.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, see Archives and History, State Department of.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. The first step toward the establishment of a public school system for West Virginia was taken on November 27, 1861, when a Committee on Education was named at the First Constitutional Convention at Wheeling. Almost every provision of the two reports made by the committee was afterward incorporated into the general school law of the State, and from them were taken the sections relating to education which were inserted in the first constitution as framed at that time. The most important of these provisions were those providing for "an invested or irreducible school fund"; for "the establishment and support of a thorough and efficient system of free schools"; for "the election of a general superintendent of free schools"; for a "county superintendent for each county"; and for "the election of such other officers as should be necessary to render the system effective."

The constitution was ratified on June 20, 1863, and the statehood of West Virginia began. Four days later, on the fourth day of the session of the Legislature, a Senate Committee on Education and a House Committee on Education were appointed. The joint work of these committees was the first school law of the State, known as Chapter CXXXVII of the Acts of 1863, passed on December 10 of that year, and entitled "An Act Providing for the Establishment of a System of Free Schools."

State Superintendent. This law of 1863 provided for the election of a State

superintendent of free schools. On June 1, 1864, William Ryland White was elected the first superintendent for a term of two years.

Section 17 of the present school law provides that the State superintendent be elected by the qualified voters of the State. He is a constitutional officer elected for a term of four years. He is charged with the promotion of education in the State and is given authority over the general school system. The law provides that he shall be a person of good moral character, of recognized ability as a school administrator, and with academic and professional training equivalent to graduation from a standard university or college. He shall have not less than five years of experience in public school work. The salary of this office is $7000 a year with provisions for the payment of necessary traveling expenses.

The duties of the State superintendent of schools may be summarized as follows: ex officio membership on the State Board of Public Works; general supervision of the schools of the State; duties as chief executive officer of the State Board of Education; general supervision of the superintendents of schools and boards of education; preparation, printing, and distributing of all official school forms and blanks; conferences for the improvement of schools; interpretation of school law for officials, teachers, and citizens, on request; printing and distribution of all manuals of courses of study; compiling school statistics and making biennial report to the governor and the Legislature; employing assistants to carry into effect the provisions of the law relating to the schools of the State (such assistants make up the State Department of Education); issuing certificates; classifying schools; and carrying into effect many special laws regarding education.

State Department of Education. The State Superintendent of Free Schools appoints a staff of assistants known as the State Department of Education, through whom he carries on the work of administration and supervision of the State school system. The members of the State Department for the year 1929 are as follows:

State Superintendent of Free Schools, who is also Director of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation
Assistant State Superintendent, who in addition to the regular duties of this office, is Assistant Director of Rehabilitation
Two Rehabilitation Agents
Supervisor of High Schools
Supervisor of Teacher Training
Supervisor of Physical Education
Supervisor of Teacher Certification
Supervisor of Rural Schools
Two Assistant Supervisors of Rural Schools
Director of Negro Education
Statistician
Assistant Director of Vocational Education, who is also Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
Supervisor of Home Economics
Supervisor of Trades Education, who is also State-Aid Clerk
Chief Clerk
Two Assistant Clerks
Six Stenographers

Names of the men who have served as State superintendent of schools with the terms of office of each follow.

William R. White	1863-1869
Henry A. Ziegler	1869-1870
A. D. Williams	1870-1871
Charles S. Lewis	1871-1872
W. K. Pendleton	1873-1873
B. W. Byrne	1873-1877
W. K. Pendleton	1877-1881
B. L. Butcher	1881-1885
B. S. Morgan	1885-1893
Virgil A. Lewis	1893-1897
J. R. Trotter	1897-1901
Thomas C. Miller	1901-1909
M. P. Shawkey	1909-1921
George M. Ford	1921-1929
William C. Cook	1929-

The General Education Board provides for the support of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics.

The Federal Board contributes to the support of the work in Vocational Education and Rehabilitation.

Offices are provided in this department for the State Board of Education and its secretary.

The Department of Education is housed in the first unit of the new capitol and occupies one-half of the space on the first floor.

(Read and approved by William C. Cook, State Superintendent of Free Schools.)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, see Health, State Department of.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PROHIBITION, see Prohibition, State Department of.

STATE FLAG, WEST VIRGINIA. West Virginia became a separate and sovereign State in the midst of a bitter war, and her first flag was the Union emblem Old Glory borne by her soldiery. Shortly after the new State was formed, 1863, a seal was designed and a new banner, her symbol of sovereignty, was carried beside Old Glory.

On January 28, 1864, the first State flag was authorized by the Legislature of West Virginia. In appreciation of the heroism and valor of the officers and soldiers composing the Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in the battles of Charleston, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mission Ridge, the governor presented the regiment a flag adapted to their arm of the service, with the coat of arms of the State and bearing the following inscription:

West Virginia State Flag

Vicksburg, Miss., May 19th and 22d, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., July 9th and 12th, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Nov. 25th, 1863.

From that time to the end of the war, flags were presented to each of the twenty-six West Virginia regiments. Although the Legislature had not designated the detail of these flags, all were similar. Twenty-one of them are

to be found in various stages of preservation in the West Virginia Department of Archives and History.

After the war a general need for a State flag of some definite design was felt. Many military companies had flags modeled after the Civil War regimental.

In 1904, a flag was necessary for the West Virginia building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in Saint Louis. Upon the recommendation of the West Virginia Commission, the Legislature on February 25, 1905, adopted a design. This design was soon found to be impractical because "the lettering on one side reads toward the staff and that the colors on both sides of a white field cannot be used without showing through when opposite each other, thus destroying the distinctive features of the banner."

This fault was corrected in the flag for use at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.

This design, too, was found to be impractical. It could not be made up cheaply, and it was thought necessary that one should be adopted that would be inexpensive to produce for use in schools and for decorative purposes. Flags were unofficially made in 1913 for the Semi-Centennial at Wheeling. They portrayed a wreath of the State flower curving upward and partly enclosing the State seal.

On March 7, 1929, the State Legislature adopted a resolution prescribing that the official State flag be in the same proportion as the National colors and "the field shall be pure white, upon the center of which shall be emblazoned in proper colors, the coat of arms of the State of West Virginia, upon which appears the date of the admission of the State into the Union, also with the motto "Montani Semper Liberi" (Mountaineers are always free). Above the coat of arms of the State of West Virginia there shall be a ribbon lettered State of West Virginia, and arranged appropriately around the lower part of the coat of arms of the State of West Virginia a wreath of rhododendron maximum in proper colors. The field of pure white shall be bordered by a strip of blue on four sides. The flag of West Virginia, when used for parade purposes, shall be trimmed with gold-colored fringe on three sides and when used on ceremonial occasions with the United States ensign, shall be trimmed and mounted in similar fashion to the United States flag as regards fringe, cord, tassels and mounting."

STATE FLOWER. During the administration of Governor Albert Blakeslee White, the Legislature of West Virginia, on January 23, 1903, by a joint resolution, designated the rhododendron, or big laurel, as the official State flower.

This floral emblem was adopted upon a recommendation made by Governor White, after a vote of the pupils of the public schools of the State had been taken under direction of the State superintendent of schools. It is to be used as the State flower at all proper times and places.

The rhododendron is a shrub belonging to the heath family. It is noted for its beautiful flowers and evergreen foliage. Being especially adapted to the northern temperate climate, it grows in abundance in the Appalachian and Allegheny regions. The flowers have large, dark green, shining leaves, and clusters of pale red or white blossoms, spotted with red or yellow.

STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY, see Geological and Economic Survey, State.

STATE HOME FOR COLORED AGED AND INFIRM is located in Huntington. This institution was created by an act of the West Virginia Legislature of 1923 for the purpose of providing a home for aged and infirm colored men and women who are unable to care and work for themselves. The home was located in Charleston until 1928, when the present location was secured. This institution is

open to every person in the State whose condition and circumstances make him eligible. For admission, the applicants secure commitment blanks from the counties in which they reside. The superintendent will make arrangements for their transportation to the home, if no other provision can be made.

The Rhododendron
West Virginia State Flower

The main building is a brick structure consisting of thirty-five rooms and located on an acre of ground. Since the home was opened, two annexes have had to be added to the main building to take care of the needs of the inmates. On the first floor are the offices of the superintendent, a living room, a dining room, a sanitary kitchen, and a storeroom provided with electric refrigerator. Sleeping quarters on the second and third floors are equipped with sanitary beds and furnished comfortably.

In March, 1928, the population was twenty-one. Within ten months it had grown to fifty-three. When more adequate facilities are available there is no doubt that many more will be admitted to the home. The staff of the institution now consists of seven members, including the superintendent and matron, all negroes. The division of work has been carefully planned so that every inmate will be properly cared for. The staff sees that the residents in the home obey rules and regulations for their own good, but there is no suggestion of the penal institution. Non-denominational religious services are held at regular intervals under the direction of ministers

from the city. Clubs and civic organizations provide occasional entertainment.

The Legislature appropriated $24,000 for the maintenance of this institution from July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1931.

(Read and approved by Jacob H. Johnson, Superintendent.)

STATE HOSPITAL FOR COLORED INSANE. This state hospital, located in Lakin, Mason County, was established by an act of the Legislature in 1919 and opened for the reception of patients February 7, 1926. At this time 162 patients—103 women and 59 men—were transferred to it from Weston State Hospital, which up to that time had taken care of the colored insane.

The first building erected was the men's ward, 210 feet long by 45 feet wide, with four projecting bays 30 by 14 feet each, and an entrance porch 15 by 18 feet. It has three stories and basement, is built of red brick with Indiana limestone trimmings, and is fireproof. The women's ward is similar in construction. First patients were admitted about September 1, 1929, at which time all women patients were removed to it and the remaining colored men patients yet at Weston State Hospital transferred to Lakin.

The institution is under the direction of a superintendent appointed by the governor. There are also an assistant physician, a matron, a stenographer, an engineer, a seamstress, a fireman, and a number of attendants.

The hospital serves the entire State, and treats all types of insanity and nervous diseases. Upon admission to the institution, a careful examination, both physical and mental, is made of each patient and he is classified and treated as to his particular ailments, be they physical or mental or both. In most cases both are found. The doctors are careful to obtain as much personal history as possible and to acquaint themselves with the patient's past environment, which information often helps to give a starting point from which to work.

The latest and best methods of treatment are used and an effort is made to return as many patients as possible to civil life. For those unfortunates who will spend the remainder of their lives in the institution, it is the aim to give them the very best custodial care. Proper rest, wholesome food carefully prepared, and proper exercise for all inmates is stressed. Hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, and occupational therapy are among the remedial agents employed.

Since the opening of the institution more than 170 cases have been admitted. This institution has treated, including those admitted and the number sent from Weston, 332 cases. Of this number 20 have recovered sufficiently to be returned home. At the present time there are 244 patients under treatment.

This hospital, together with the State Industrial School for Colored Boys, is located on West Virginia State Farm, containing about eleven hundred acres. This farm is under the direct charge of a separate superintendent, who employs trained men to handle the different activities, but a large part of the actual work is done by the boys of the school. In addition to this labor, there are usually about twenty able-bodied male patients of the hospital who are put to work out of doors under the supervision of an attendant. They do such work as building roads, digging ditches, and clearing land. The farm produces enough vegetables for both institutions and a large amount to sell to other institutions, besides a quantity of other farm produce.

A herd of dairy cows, twenty-six head of cattle, and about one hundred and twenty-five hogs assure a constant supply of fresh milk, butter, and meat. The farm has thirteen farm horses, but a great deal of the work is done by machinery.

Much has been done to improve conditions and to meet the demands upon the institution. Besides the two hospital buildings, the home for the hospital superintendent, which is a remodeled brick house already on the farm, and the

school building, there are on the farm houses for the farm superintendent and herdsman, three other cottages for employees, a dairy barn, a cattle barn, an implement barn, a hog house and chicken houses, all of frame construction, and a brick store house and a brick meat house. All of these buildings are up to date in architecture, equipment, and accommodation.

The Legislature of 1929 appropriated $80,000 for each year of the next biennial period for the maintenance of this institution.

(Read and approved by Dr. C. C. Barnett, Superintendent, State Hospital for Colored Insane.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS is located in Huntington on a tract of twenty acres on Norway Avenue. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1921 and opened March 11, 1926.

This institution receives, through the juvenile or justice courts of the State, girls ranging in age from seven to eighteen years, charged with incorrigibility, truancy, vagrancy, petty thefts, or immorality. The institution was created partly to obviate some of the evil effects which would follow commitments to a jail or prison, and partly in the belief that the influence of the home will tend to awaken higher ideals and make the girl a better citizen. The controlling aim in the conduct of the institution is reformation rather than punishment for its deterrent effect, and the methods used are both corrective and preventive.

The educational plan followed by the institution is like the State system, having grades from the third year to the eighth in which classes are taught five days a week. The moral and spiritual aspects of life are strongly emphasized, to correct bad habits, vicious knowledge, or wrong predisposition, and an effort is made to reform the delinquent girls by changing their mental attitude through the medium of work, study, good pictures, music, and books.

Work in the institution consists of cooking, sewing, laundering and housekeeping. A home economics course of six weeks is given each summer. Besides this work three acres of soil are cultivated during the summer months which, during the past year, provided the institution with 1,260 quarts of canned vegetables for winter use. As a test of responsibility, girls of the eighth grade are permitted, during vacation, to work for private families. During one year they earned $442, which was expended for school and personal uses. Four-H Club work is carried on under State direction.

Because the homes oftentimes do not afford proper environment, the institution has, in a number of cases, avoided returning the girls to their communities. During the last two years seven have been sent to high schools in Michigan, Massachusetts, Virginia, and West Virginia. Up to this time, only one has failed.

The institution is housed in a red brick, hollow-tile building of fireproof construction, with a slate roof. The main part of the building is 115 by 33 feet, with a two-story wing 31 by 17 feet. It is valued at $75,600.

Appropriation for maintenance of the institution amounts to $15,000 for current expenses and $5,000 for repairs and improvements, each year for the biennial period 1929-1931.

(Read and approved by Fannie Cobb Carter, Superintendent, State Industrial Home for Colored Girls.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED BOYS is located in Lakin, Mason County, on a tract of thirteen hundred acres of fertile land known as the State farm. It is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted by a supervisor and a staff of trained employees. The school was opened December 21, 1925, with forty-six boys who were transferred from the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys at Pruntytown. Population (1929) is ninety-nine.

The main building, fronting the State highway, is a three-story structure of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone. It is 138 feet by 45 feet and cost approximately $100,000. School quarters are maintained in this dormitory building, but the present rate of growth indicates that it will eventually be necessary to provide a school building. The brick storage building was erected in 1926. It is 25 by 45 feet, with basement, one floor, and semi-finished attic.

MONUMENT TO JAMES RUMSEY, INVENTOR OF THE STEAMBOAT

The farm on which this institution is located is one of the finest in Mason County. It was rather worn when purchased, but has responded excellently to fertilization and careful cultivation. Crops improve every year, and sufficient hay, corn, and potatoes are raised to supply the needs of the two institutions here with a surplus to sell to other institutions. This accomplishment has been due largely to the work of the boys in the school. They have cleared overgrown fields, have cultivated and harvested crops, have built fences—in fact, they do all kinds of work that is necessary to be done on a large farm.

A post office has been established at Lakin, and Baltimore and Ohio trains stop here. Consequently, mail, freight, express, and passengers are carried practically to the doors of the school.

The boys are trained by the regular army system of calisthenics. Discipline in all activities is identical with that of military life. The school curriculum conforms to that of other State schools and is considered similarly. Every effort is made to build character, to strengthen morals, and to give the boys a correct attitude toward life.

For the support of this institution for the biennial period 1929-31, the Legislature appropriated $30,000 a year.

(Read and approved by S. S. Gordon, Superintendent, State Industrial School for Colored Boys.)

STATE LAW LIBRARY, a department of the State that is maintained in the capitol building in Charleston, has been in existence since the creation of West Virginia as a separate State in 1863. Until about 1892 it was under the supervision of the adjutant general ex officio. The department is now composed of a librarian and one assistant.

In 1929 the annual appropriation for current general expenses and clerk hire was $2,400, and for the purchase and binding of books, $4,000.

There are on the shelves of the library a number of books which were brought from the Virginia State Library and which relate to cases and proceedings in the West Virginia territory before it became a separate State.

The duties of the department are the general maintenance of a law library, the buying of law books, the gathering of

West Virginia law books, recording of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and general service to members of the bar. During the past few years there has been a general improvement in service in the library and an expansion of legal subjects and authority secured for the library.

The office of librarian is filled by appointment by the governor. The following men have served in this office since 1900:

S. W. Starks	1901-06
J. C. Gilmer	1906-11
W. W. Sanders	1911-15
L. O. Wilson	1915-20
B. H. Oxley	1920-25
J. A. Jackson	1925-

(Data furnished by J. A. Jackson, Librarian.)

STATE MOTTO of West Virginia, "Montani semper liberi," means in English, "Mountaineers are always free." It was proposed by Joseph H. Diss Debar, also the designer of the State seal, and approved by the first West Virginia Legislature, June 20, 1863. In the First Biennial Report of the Department of Archives and History, 1906, Virgil A. Lewis says: "This motto was a familiar one to Mr. Diss Debar, who had heard it all his life. For centuries it had expressed the spirit of freedom of the hardy mountaineers of Switzerland, and that, too, when, centuries ago, the country was surrounded on every hand by absolute monarchies, whose purpose it was to crush the spirit of liberty out of every people in Europe." Mr. Debar was a native of Switzerland. He came to this country in 1842.

STATE PARKS. Interest in a program for the establishment of State parks and forests in West Virginia has been greatly stimulated in recent years through meetings and publicity given by the State Forests, Parks, and Conservation Commission created by the Legislature in 1925 and by the action of the 1927 session of the Legislature in creating the Pricketts Fort, Droop Mountain Battlefield, and Philippi Battlefield commissions. The State possesses potentialities by reason of its history, beautiful scenery, wild life, rugged topography, and forest resources. The program of conservation has been launched, and before many years West Virginia should be known as a State rich in historical and recreational features.

Droop Mountain Battlefield is a short distance from the town of Hillsboro, Pocahontas County, on the Seneca Trail. It was there that the most important battle fought in West Virginia during the Civil War was won by the Union soldiers. It consists of 125 acres and was purchased by the West Virginia Game and Fish Commission, April 14, 1928. It is under the supervision of the Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission. At the 1929 session of the Legislature, $1000 was appropriated for its upkeep.

Rumseyan Monument Park, consisting of two acres, is located on the banks of the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, Morgan County. The monument was erected in honor of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat. The monument and grounds are well kept and are interesting. They afford a beautiful view for travelers over the West Virginia and Maryland roads along the river.

Berkeley Springs Park in Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, consists of about seven acres. The springs have been celebrated for their medicinal qualities since the earliest days of our country. The tract and spring were given to the colony of Virginia by Lord Fairfax as a public park, and they passed to the supervision of West Virginia when it became a separate State. The 1929 Legislature appropriated $10,000 for its upkeep and improvement.

Tu-Endie-Wei Park, one of the most beautiful and historic sites in America, is located at Point Pleasant, Mason County, on a plot of ground one acre in extent, at the confluence of the Ohio and

Kanawha rivers. It commemorates the famous Battle of Point Pleasant. Its Indian name signifies "mingling of the waters." A monument was erected in 1909, and an old mansion stands within the park. An appropriation of $1500 was made at the 1929 session of the Legislature for its upkeep.

Mound Park, consisting of two acres, is located at Moundsville, Marshall County. It consists of a large, prehistoric Indian mound, sixty-nine feet high with a circumference at the base of more than three hundred yards. It is one of the largest in existence and is a most striking monument of a long-vanished race. It was purchased by the State in 1909 through an appropriation by the Legislature. It is under the care and supervision of the warden of the State Penitentiary.

Morgan Monument Park consists of 1.05 acres situated at Bunker Hill on the highway through the Shenandoah Valley. It contains a monument erected in 1923 to Morgan Morgan, the first settler within the present boundaries of West Virginia. He was a native of Wales. He settled at Bunker Hill in what is now Berkeley County, in 1726.

Four-H Park at Jackson's Mill is one of the most useful as well as one of the most beautiful of all the State parks. It is situated in Lewis County and contains ninety-six acres. Many attractive cottages have been built on the tract by different counties in the State. Each summer thousands of West Virginia boys and girls meet there to receive instruction and training in agricultural and domestic work. The State Legislature in 1929 appropriated $25,000 for its maintenance.

STATE POLICE, see Public Safety, Department of.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION of West Virginia, created by an act of the Legislature in 1921, is under the direction of three commissioners appointed by the governor for a term of six years, so arranged that the term of one member expires every two years. The salary is $7,500. Five hundred and forty-six persons are employed in the department. There are five division engineers, one for each of the sections into which the State is divided for purposes of construction and maintenance. The commission has a secretary, an office engineer, a bridge engineer, a materials engineer, a purchasing agent, a chief clerk, a superintendent of the automobile bureau, and a superintendent of transportation. Unlike most State departments, the Road Commission is not a department that began in a small way and developed. It was, on the contrary, created full-fledged, and has changed very little.

The State Road Commission superintends and administers the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and repair of State roads. It enforces rules for the preservation of State roads and regulates the use of roads by tractors, traction engines, wagons, and such other vehicles as produce more than ordinary wear upon the roads. It maintains a system of State highways connecting at least the county seats and connecting with important roads of adjoining states. As funds are available for the purpose, the commission takes charge of roads on sections of roads on State routes in the several counties, which have been hard-surfaced and which have been constructed and maintained in accordance with recognized standard plans and specifications; and of graded roads which have been constructed with State aid or Federal aid or in accordance with standards for State-aid or Federal-aid road work. The commission, however, cannot take over roads lying within any incorporated town or city having a population of more than 2500, except the National or Cumberland Road through Wheeling.

The commission purchases or leases all necessary equipment and materials, and appoints and employs all agents, servants, and employees. It has all rights

—*Glenn Calhoun*

In Smoke Hole, Pendleton County

and powers conferred by law on county courts in the construction and maintenance of county-district roads.

The commission collects license fees and charges, forfeitures, and costs incident to the administration of the vehicle laws. It has authority to enter into contracts and agreements with the United States Government, relating to the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads under the provision of the Federal Road Act.

The original three members of the State Road Commission were appointed by the governor in June, 1921. At that time, no funds were available for construction. The remainder of 1921 was utilized to designate the roads which were to form parts of the State system and to form a State-wide construction organization.

Money became available for construction in the spring of 1922 and work was begun promptly. Until July, 1928, a grand total of $67,473,642.55 had become available for use in State road construction, of which $5,223,642.55 had been Federal aid. With this money, the State Road Commission had built or placed under contract 2,120 miles of roads and 150 large bridges, in addition to reconstruction, relocations, supervision, advance surveys, and the elimination of grade crossings.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1927-28 was $579,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the earnings of the State Road Commission, as represented by the gross receipts of the automobile bureau, were $4,196,222.63. The receipts from the gasoline tax also go into the State road fund, but are collected by the State tax commissioner. Other sources from which the State Road Commission receives funds are State road bonds and Federal aid.

Expenditures out of appropriation for the fiscal year of 1927-28 amounted to $504,859.38; road construction expenditures for the fiscal year 1927-28 were $13,108,322.67. Maintenance expenditures for the fiscal year 1927-28 were $2,410,775.11. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1929-30 is $540,000.

C. P. Fortney has been chairman of the State Road Commission since its creation. The other members have been Dr. E. B. Stephenson, N. P. Whitaker, C. E. Hiner, C. E. McCoy, Harvey Marsh and F. E. Cunnyngham.

(Read and approved by C. P. Fortney, Chairman, State Road Commission.)

STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE COLORED DEAF AND BLIND, Institute. This State educational institution offers thorough and suitable academic instruction of primary, intermediate, and junior high school grade to the colored deaf and colored blind of the State. It also offers efficient manual and vocational training in reed and raffia work, rug making, weaving, and sewing, for the blind; and in sewing, barbering, shoemaking and shoe repairing, beauty culture, manicuring, cleaning, and pressing and tailoring, for the deaf.

Faculty. The faculty (1929) is composed of three men and four women. Each teacher has had special training of normal school or collegiate grade for the particular type of work he is to supervise.

Campus and Buildings. The school is located on a beautiful campus on the school farm composed of thirty-three acres adjoining the campus of the West Virginia State College. All the buildings are of brick and represent the best construction. The main building provides living quarters for officers, teachers, and students and for some school activities. It is valued at $85,000. Two other one-story brick buildings are arranged and equipped for regular school work and for special training in the vocations listed above. These school and vocational buildings are valued respectively at $40,000 and $25,000.

Equipment. The institution is well equipped with books, apparatus, and shops for all types of training suited to the blind and the deaf.

Enrollment. The enrollment for 1929 is as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Deaf	12	12	24
Blind	7	11	18

Support. The institution is supported by State appropriations, the amounts appropriated for 1929 being:

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$12,500
Current General Expenses	17,000
Repairs and Improvements	10,000
Buildings and Land	15,000

History. The first session of the school began September 14, 1926. Before this institution was established, the negro deaf and blind received their training in the Maryland state school located at Overlea, Maryland. Since the institution was established, it has had two presidents. J. W. Robinson served from November 14, 1925, to July 31, 1927, and James L. Hill has served since August 12, 1927.

Service and Outlook. The school is doing admirable work for the negro deaf and blind of the State. The enrollment will increase as the population of the State increases and as the unusual advantages offered by the institution are better understood.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education.)

STATE SEAL. The West Virginia Legislature in 1863 appointed a committee to secure a seal or coat of arms for the State. This committee was composed of Peter G. Van Winkle of Wood County, L. E. Davidson of Taylor County, William L. Crawford of Hancock County, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth of Upshur County, Edwin Maxwell of Harrison County, and Greenbury Slack of Kanawha County. This group of men employed Joseph H. Diss Debar of Doddridge County to make drawings in compliance with their suggestions. The design agreed upon was adopted in September, 1863.

The report of the committee designated a seal with an obverse and a reverse side, to be used when the coat of arms is made in the form of a medallion. The seal used for State purposes shows only the obverse side; the reverse side is rarely used.

The description given by the committee is as follows: "The disc of the Great Seal is to be two and one-half inches in diameter; the obverse to bear the legend 'The State of West Virginia,' the constitutional designation of our Republic, which with the motto, 'Montani Semper Liberi'—'Mountaineers always free'—is to be inserted in the circumference. In the center a rock with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance, and on the face of the rock the inscription, 'June 20, 1863,' the date of our foundation, as if graven with a pen of iron in the rock forever. On the right of the rock a farmer clothed in the traditional hunting garb, peculiar to this region, his right arm resting on the plowhandles, and his left supporting a woodman's axe, indicating that while our territory is partly cultivated, it is still in process of being cleared of the original forest. At his right hand a sheaf of wheat and a cornstalk; on the left hand of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pick-axe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet. On his left an anvil, partly seen, on which rests a sledge hammer, typical of the mechanic arts, the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the State. In front of the rock and the hunter, as if just laid down by the latter and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunters' rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty, indicating that our freedom and liberty were won and will be maintained by the force of arms.

"The reverse of the Great Seal is to be encircled by a wreath composed of laurel and oak leaves, emblematical of valor and strength, with fruits and cereals, productions of the State. For

STATE SEAL OF WEST VIRGINIA

device, a landscape. In the distance on the left of the disc, a wooded mountain, and on the right a cultivated slope with the log farmhouse peculiar to this region. On the side of the mountain, a representation of the viaduct on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Preston County, one of the great engineering triumphs of the age, with a train of cars about to pass over it. Near the center a factory, in front of which a river with boats, on the bank and to the right of it nearer the foreground, a derrick and a shed, appertaining to the production of salt and petroleum. In the foreground a meadow with cattle and sheep feeding and reposing, the whole indicating the leading characteristics, productions and pursuits of the State at the time. Above the mountain, etc., the sun emerging from the clouds, indicating that former obstacles to our prosperity are now disappearing. In the rays of the sun the motto Libertas et Fidelitate—Freedom and Loyalty—indicating that our liberty and independence are the result of faithfulness to the Declaration and the National Constitution."

The State seal is used upon State papers and public documents, for flags, and for illustrative purposes.

Mr. Debar, the designer of the seal and coat of arms, was an educated Frenchman who brought a Swiss colony to Santa Clara, Doddridge County, West Virginia. He was appointed by Governor Boreman to act as commissioner of immigration, and prepared, compiled, and published the first "Hand Book of West Virginia." He was a member of the House of Delegates from Doddridge County in 1864.

STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION, see Sinking Fund Commission, State.

STATE TAX COMMISSION, established by an act of the Legislature in 1904, is under the direction of a commissioner appointed by the governor for a term of six years. His salary is $6000 a year. The work of the department is divided into the following bureaus: audits and accounts; assessments and levies; business-profession tax collections; gasoline tax collections; inheritance tax collections; licenses; forfeitures; and law. Including the commissioner and the heads of the various bureaus, fifty-seven persons are employed in the department.

It is the duty of the State tax commissioner to see that the laws concerning the assessment and collection of all State taxes including those of counties, districts, and municipalities are enforced. To this end he prepares proper forms and books for the use and guidance of assessors, and performs other duties required by law. From time to time he visits the several counties and municipal corporations of the State; inspects the work of assessors, boards of review and equalization, justices, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the courts, sheriffs, constables, and collecting officers, among whom are included commissioners of school lands. He inquires into the proceedings of such officers, makes suggestions to them respecting the discharge of their duties, and gives such information and requires such action as will tend to produce full and just assessments throughout the State and the diligent collection of all taxes and levies.

The tax commissioner with the approval of the Board of Public Works, appoints competent persons to appraise property values, and employs experts to examine and report upon the different kinds and classes of property in the State, with a view to ascertaining their value for assessment purposes.

In case of the failure of any assessing or collecting officer in the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by law, the commissioner after due notice to the assessor or collecting officer, proceeds to enforce the penalty provided by law, including in any proper case the removal of the officer. To that end, he is authorized to appear before any court or tribunal having jurisdiction. He causes any violations of laws respecting the assessment or collection of taxes to be prosecuted. He is also heard before any court, council, or tribunal, in any proceeding in which an abatement of taxes is sought.

When requested by the board or the governor, the State tax commissioner attends meetings of the Board of Public Works when it is considering matters of assessment or revenue. He gives such assistance to the board as it or the governor may direct, in making assessments. In cases of appeal to any court from any assessment made by the board, the State tax commissioner appears before any court and protects the interests of the State and of any county, district, or municipal corporation which may be interested. He performs such duties relating to the insurance of public buildings and other property of the State as may be required by the governor, and upon the request of the auditor or treasurer, he assists in any matters relating to the revenue of the State.

Biennially on or before the first day of October next preceding the regular session of the Legislature, and at other times when the governor may require, the State tax commissioner makes to the governor a written report in which he shows his official transactions during the period not covered by any preceding report; gives information respecting the operation of the tax laws throughout the State; recommends such changes in the laws concerning the assessment and collection of taxes and kindred subjects as he thinks ought to be made; and reports upon any special matter which may be referred to him by the governor, auditor, or Board of Public Works. His report is printed and communicated to the

Legislature, and is distributed as other like reports are distributed.

The State tax commissioner is ex officio the chief inspector and supervisor of public offices, and as such, he is authorized and obligated to supervise and inspect all public offices in the State of West Virginia, and to audit and state accounts of all public offices and officers once a year if practicable.

As chief inspector of public offices, the tax commissioner is required to formulate, prescribe, and install a system of accounting and reporting in conformity with the provisions of the act creating the office of chief inspector. The public accounting act covers all county, district, and municipal offices, including those of justices of the peace and commissioners of school lands.

It is the special duty of the tax commissioner to supervise and enforce the administration of the general license taxes. He is charged with the duty and responsibility of administering the inheritance and transfer tax act, and collecting all taxes due under it; of administering the business-profession tax act, commonly known as the gross sales law; and of enforcing the gasoline tax act and collecting all taxes due under it.

The duties and responsibilities of the office of State tax commissioner have increased and developed since the creation of the office. When the office was organized, the amount of taxes collected by it was almost negligible as compared with present day collections. The work of the office has increased from year to year. The inheritance tax act, the public accounting act, the gross sales law, and the gasoline tax act have all become effective since the original act of the Legislature creating the office. The office of State tax commissioner at present (1928) collects approximately ten million dollars annually, which is paid into the treasury. Problems incident to assessments, assessment appeals, and levies are prodigious and vexatious. The tax commissioner's office conducts and supervises all litigation incident to assessment appeals from county boards of review and equalization to the circuit court, and assessment appeals from the State Board of Public Works to circuit courts. The commissioner institutes and prosecutes suits against county, district, and municipal officers, in person and upon their official bonds, when official audits made by the office disclose that any such officers are in default in accounting for public funds; and, in addition, the commissioner furnishes legal advice and opinions to prosecuting attorneys and other officers of the State on matters relating to tax problems.

For the biennial period beginning July 1, 1929, and ending June 30, 1931, the total legislative appropriation for the tax commissioner's office was $123,000 a year, not including the commissioner's salary.

The following is a list of those who have held the position of State tax commissioner since the time of its creation: C. W. Dillon, A. B. White, T. C. Townsend, Fred O. Blue, W. S. Hallanan, Grant P. Hall, and T. C. Townsend.

(Read and approved by Grant P. Hall, Former State Tax Commissioner.)

STATE TREASURER, see Treasurer, State.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, in Terra Alta, Preston County, is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted by a well-trained staff of physicians and nurses.

The institution has eleven buildings occupied wholly or in part by patients. Dominating the group is the largest and most substantial, Gore Hospital, a four-story, fire-proof building of brick and tile construction, with limestone trim. It is 40 by 206 feet and has a built-up asphalt roof. It accommodates 125 patients, is modern in every particular, and cost over $190,000.

The first or basement floor of Gore Hospital is used for kitchens, dining room, laboratory, dental office, X-ray department, physician's office, telephone

exchange, and boiler rooms. The second, third, and fourth floors are occupied by patients; also on the fourth floor are an operating room, a sterilizing room, and a room for Alpine and other electric treatments. On each floor are a diet kitchen, nurses' office, orderlies' room, baths, and lavatories. On top of the building is a roof garden, where patients may take sun baths when prescribed.

—*R. R. Vaughan*
FALLS ON HILLS CREEK

Jones Hospital is reserved for the more advanced cases. It is a two-story frame structure, 218 feet by 31 feet, with furnished rooms in the attic, affording living quarters for employees. The first two floors accommodate forty patients. There is ample space on the sleeping porch for each patient, and behind the porch, a room easily accessible for each, should his condition require a warm room. In the central part of the building are offices for nurses, visitors' reception room, and living quarters for the medical staff. On the first floor at the rear are a special diet kitchen and serving rooms for the patients in this building. In the basement are the chemical, pathological, and X-ray laboratories, shower baths, and cold-storage rooms.

Darst Hospital is a two-story frame building, 285 feet by 31 feet, with finished attic for employees' living quarters. It accommodates sixty-four patients. On each side of the large hall are rooms and sleeping porches, the latter partitioned into two compartments which accommodate two patients. Rooms large enough for the patients' beds, should their condition demand heated rooms, adjoin the porches. Nurses' offices, reception rooms, and serving rooms are also in this building.

The children's building, completed in 1929 at a cost of approximately $150,000 is fireproof, brick with stone and tile trim, three stories high, 238 feet by 46 feet, and modern in every particular.

Five one-story cottages, each 20 by 140 feet, with a central extension 20 by 30 feet, contain sitting rooms, baths, toilets, locker rooms, and porches provided with ten beds each. The children's cottage is 22 by 50 feet. The upper story is occupied by orderlies; the lower is used for school and recreation rooms for the children. Each patient is provided with a comfortable room. Lakin and Glasscock cottages are similar in size to those already described.

The receiving building accommodates twenty patients. On the upper floor it contains living quarters for nurses, and on the lower floor, offices. The congregate dining room, 149 feet by 37 feet, accommodates 350 patients, which is more than the present capacity of the institution. To the rear of the dining room are the serving rooms and the kitchen. The basement contains storage and vegetable rooms and rooms designed for the ice plant and refrigeration.

The nurses' home, a two-story frame building, has thirty-two rooms. The superintendent's home, a two-story frame building 48 by 46 feet, is of modern construction.

On the grounds also are the farmer's residence, the dairyman's residence, the farm barn, and the dairy barn, which is modernly equipped.

The tracts comprising the land owned by West Virginia for the use of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium are four in number, designated as the Freeland, Miller, Hemsworth, and Glover tracts, in all amounting to 860 acres. Probably 140 acres are now producing. Fifty acres provide pasture for the dairy herd.

Notwithstanding the increasing cost of running this institution, the rate has been kept down to one dollar a day for treatment, board, room, and laundry, which, of course, is merely nominal, and which is charged all patients. Those who cannot pay for their own treatment, or who have no relatives or friends to pay for them, may be kept in the sanitarium by county courts, municipalities, or charitable or fraternal organizations.

The superintendent reports that recently the percentage of incipient cases admitted is becoming perceptibly larger. From the very beginning, the sanitarium was confronted with the fact that most people who have tuberculosis do not seek admission until the disease has reached an advanced stage. The result has been that in the majority of such cases but little improvement could be expected. For many years the sanitarium officials have endeavored to broadcast publicity as to the extreme importance of early treatment of this disease.

In furtherance of such publicity, a field physician was employed who spent the greater part of his time conducting tuberculosis clinics throughout the State. Great interest was manifested in these clinics, and through them much valuable information has reached the public. It is probable that beneficial results from them are appearing in the increased number taking early treatment.

On January 1, 1929, this sanitarium had 409 patients.

Legislative appropriations for the support of the institution from July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930, included $200,000 for current general expenses, $50,000 for repairs and improvements, and $50,000 for buildings and land.

(Read and approved by Dr. J. G. Pettit, Superintendent, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.)

STATHERS, MADISON, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of George B. and Sophia (Furbee) Stathers. Born August 29, 1877, at Alma, West Virginia. Wife, Nellie Maude Dauphinee. Attended public schools at Alma and Middlebourne, West Virginia; A.B., West Virginia University, 1901; Ph.D., University of Grenoble, France, 1905. Instructor in Romance languages, West Virginia Wesleyan College, 1902-6; Instructor in Romance languages, West Virginia University, 1906-7; assistant professor, 1907-10; and since 1910, professor and head of the Department of Romance Languages. Author of *Chateaubriand et l'Amerique;* editor of *Lope de Vega, La Moza de Cantaro, Erckmann-Chatrian, Histoire d'Un Conscrit de 1813.* Democrat. Presbyterian. West Virginia University English Club (honorary). West Virginia University Faculty Club. Morgantown Country Club. Phi Kappa Psi. Phi Beta Kappa. Beta Pi Theta (honorary).

STATUARY HALL, see Representatives in Statuary Hall in Washington.

STAYMAN, JOSEPH W., Keyser, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Joseph B. and Mary (Shelley) Stayman. Born April 25, 1877, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Wife, Margaret Liller. Studied in public schools in Pennsylvania, Dickinson College (Pennsylvania), University of Chicago, University of Pittsburgh, and University of Grenoble, France. Began teaching in rural schools of Grant and Hardy counties; for a time was principal

of Terra Alta public schools; was city superintendent of schools of Keyser nine years. Since 1912 has been president of Potomac State School at Keyser. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Rotary. (Is governor of the Thirty-fourth Rotary District).

STEED, R. DENNIS, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of W. H. and Margaret J. Steed. Born November 13, 1880, at Hamlin, West Virginia. Wife, Vivian Workman. Attended public schools at Hamlin and Marshall College at Huntington; was a student in the College of Law, West Virginia University. Served as prosecuting attorney of Lincoln County, 1908-12; was State senator from the fifth West Virginia senatorial district, 1912-16; and assistant attorney-general of West Virginia, 1921-28. Republican. Methodist.

STEEL, see Iron and Steel.

STEELE, BYRON WILLIAM, Mullens, West Virginia. Physician and surgeon. Son of Dr. Samuel Marion and Florence Nightengale (Cheadle) Steele. Born July 14, 1889, at Moundsville, West Virginia. Wife, Frances P. Ould. Attended the public schools of Moundsville; was graduated from Marshall College, 1910, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Maryland, 1914. Instructor in College of Physicians and Surgeons the next year. Was later resident obstetrician at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, and the following year at the Women's Hospital in the same city. In 1916, took charge of Robertson's General Hospital at Mullens, as surgeon. Enlisted as a student at the army medical school at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in 1917. Commissioned first lieutenant; was sent overseas; promoted to captain; and made orthopedic surgeon at the Base Hospital No. 63; transferred to Base Hospital No. 91, as chief orthopedic surgeon. Returned to the United States in 1919, and since, has been engaged in general practice at Mullens. Is county health officer of Wyoming County and surgeon for the Virginian Railroad Company. Republican. Methodist. Rotary. American Legion. American Medical Association. West Virginia State Medical Association. Mercer County Medical Society. Phi Beta Pi.

STEELE-WALLACE CORPORATION, Richwood, West Virginia, manufacturers of wooden dishes and clothespins. One plant in State at Richwood, occupying approximately 50,000 square feet of manufacturing floor space; 200 employees. Beech, birch, and maple timber in log form are the raw materials used. Annual production, $750,000. It is the largest of its kind in the United States. World-wide distribution of products.

STEENBERGEN, PETER H., Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of John William and Sarah Eliza (Van Meter) Steenbergen. Born April 11, 1875, in Mason County, West Virginia. Wife, Sallie Lewis McCulloch. Early education by private instruction; B.S., Central University (now Centre College), Kentucky; summer work in West Virginia University, 1905. Was principal of Point Pleasant High School, 1897-1901; commandant and teacher of mathematics at Speers-Langford Military School, Searcy, Arkansas, 1901-2; and superintendent of the Point Pleasant Schools, 1903-7. Since then, has been engaged in farming. During the World War, served as agricultural adviser to the draft board, southern district, West Virginia. Democrat. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis. Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

STEVENS, WILL W., Alderson, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of John G. and Sarah (Caraway) Stevens. Born near Alderson, West Virginia, November 19, 1873. Attended public schools and for one year studied in West Virginia University; has taken correspondence courses. For ten years, was assistant cashier of the Alderson National Bank;

is at present a director. Has engaged in farming and timbering since leaving the bank. Was elected to the House of Delegates in 1922, 1924, and 1926. Democrat. Baptist.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM ERSKINE, third governor of West Virginia, was born in Warren, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1820, and died in Parkersburg, November 29, 1883.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1856. The following year he moved to Valley Mills, Wood County, where he purchased a farm. He took an active part in the election of 1860 and in the movement which resulted in the formation of West Virginia. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1861 and of the State Senate in 1863-1868. He was president of the latter body during the last three years of his term of service. In 1868, he was elected governor and served one term of two years. His policy toward former Confederate sympathizers was liberal. He opposed the continuance of test oaths and urged the adoption of a constitutional amendment to restore to the Confederates their privileges as voters. The Flick Amendment, which secured this reform, was adopted in 1871. Other of his policies looked toward inviting immigration into the State and making provisions for the destitute families of soldiers killed during the war.

STIDGER, WILLIAM LEROY, 825 West Fifty-eighth Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri. Clergyman. Son of Leroy Lester and Etta B. (Robinson) Stidger. Born March 16, 1885, in Moundsville, West Virginia. Wife, Iva Berkey. Allegheny College three years; Ph.B., Brown, 1912; theological student, Boston University one year; D.D., Allegheny College, 1923. Ordained Methodist minister, 1914; pastor, Calvary Methodist Church, San Francisco, 1913-16; First Methodist Church, San Jose, 1916-19; publicity trip through Far East for Methodist Centenary, 1919-20; pastor, Saint Mark's Church, Detroit, 1920-25, and Linwood Boulevard Church, Kansas City, Missouri, since 1925. Served in France as truck driver for the Y. M. C. A., 1918. Author of: *Giant Hours with Poet Preachers; Soldier Silhouettes; Star Dust from the Dugouts; Outdoor Men and Minds; Standing Room Only; Flash Lights of the Seven Seas.*

WILLIAM ERSKINE STEVENSON
THIRD GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

STIFEL, EDWARD W., Pleasant Valley, Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Louis C. and Elizabeth H. (Stamm) Stifel. Born December 10, 1869, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Emily Pollock. Studied in the public schools of Wheeling; in Linsly Institute, Wheeling; in West Virginia University; and abroad. Is now vice president of J. L. Stifel and Sons, Wheeling, a calico-printing industry which was started by his grandfather in 1835. Was brought

up in this industry, and, so that he might have a thorough knowledge of it, was sent to Germany, where he worked in the same plant in which his grandfather learned and worked. Republican.

STIFEL, J. L. AND SONS, pioneer manufacturers of calico. One plant in the State at Wheeling, established in 1835, operated continuously since that time by the Stifel family. The plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, covers an entire city block. Cotton cloth from the South is dyed and printed. The weekly production of the plant is in excess of 1,000,000 yards of cloth. The product, which can be recognized by the "Stifel Boot" trade mark, is shipped to all parts of the world to manufacturers who convert it into dresses, aprons, overalls, work shirts, trousers, and children's suits.

STIFEL, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Wheeling, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of John Louis and Barbara (Becht) Stifel. Born August 12, 1840, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Married, first, Emma Schandein (deceased); second, Ella Jane McFadden. Attended the public schools and Linsly Institute. At the age of sixteen, entered his father's shop, later, manufacturing plant known as J. L. Stifel and Sons, where he learned the printing of cotton fabrics. Has served as president for many years. Was one of the organizers and is now president of the Wheeling Fire Insurance Company. Director of Wheeling Steel Corporation, Fostoria Glass Company, Wheeling Sanitary Manufacturing Company, and Superior Coal Company. Republican. Evangelical Protestant. Fort Henry Club. Wheeling Country Club.

STOETZER, HERMAN G., Fairmont, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Martin and Louise (Koenig) Stoetzer. Born July 10, 1863, at Tambach, Saxony, Germany. Wife, Margaret Anna Brown. Attended the public schools of Germany and of Wheeling, West Virginia, and Fairmont Normal School; A.B., West Virginia University, 1889; A.M., Princeton University, 1892; Princeton Theological Seminary, 1893; postgraduate work, Princeton, 1894; D.D., Waynesburg 1910. Taught Latin and mathematics in West Virginia University, 1890. Ordained in the Presbyterian ministry in 1894. Was pastor of the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, Mooredale, Pennsylvania, until 1900. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Fairmont, West Virginia, until 1925; since 1925, pastor emeritus of that church. Served as moderator of the Synod of West Virginia in 1910 and was commissioner to the General Assembly in 1899, 1903, 1910, 1922. Mason. Rotary. Country Club. Phi Beta Kappa.

STONE, see Building Stone.

STORER COLLEGE, in Harpers Ferry. This well-known institution for negro youth offers: (1) a four-year high school course, (2) a standard two-year normal course for elementary teachers, (3) a regular two-year junior college course, and (4) special work in agriculture and home making. It gives high school training to negro boys and girls who are not supplied with facilities for such training in their local districts.

Faculty. The faculty is made up of six men and ten women, one man and five women being white and the others negroes. The teachers are graduates of such schools as Hillsdale College, Bates College, Virginia Union University, Nasson Institute, Lincoln University, Wesleyan University, Cornell University, and Colgate University.

Equipment. The burning of the central building in October, 1927, destroyed and injured much equipment. The library now (1928) contains about 3,500 volumes. The laboratory equipment for instruction in the sciences is valued at about $5,000.

Campus and Buildings. The central campus of twenty acres, and additional acreage that is available for agricul-

tural purposes include forty acres of valuable land, on a location of unusual beauty and historic interest. The president of the institution lists the buildings with approximate values as follows:

Anthony Memorial Hall	$100,000
Mosher Hall-Dormitory	40,000
Lincoln Hall	75,000
President's House	6,000
Three faculty houses	7,500
Industrial Building	5,000
Woman's Industrial Building	3,000
Sinclair Men's Home	3,000
John Brown's Fort-Museum	2,500
Basket ball court	1,500
Barns, silo, etc	2,000
Three government-built houses, Lockwood, Brackett, Morrell, which should be made available for dormitory use	100,000
Church	7,500

Enrollment. The enrollment is generally about evenly divided between students from West Virginia and students from near-by states. The official figures for the years indicated follow.

	Men	Women	Total
1926-27	69	110	179
Summer School 1926-27	3	46	49
First Semester 1927	53	68	121

Support. Storer College receives its principal support from the West Virginia Baptist Home Missionary Society through an appropriation which amounts to about $6,000 a year, and, in addition, some gifts from friends of the institution. The State makes an appropriation to assist the institution in the training of teachers and in other service of special interest to West Virginia, the State appropriation for the year 1929-30 being $17,500 for salaries, repairs, and improvements. A limited income is received from tuition of students and the payment of tuition of high school students by local boards of education.

The endowment as reported by the president amounts to approximately $100,000.

History. The institution was founded in 1867. Its spirit and general purposes have been maintained without any distinctive changes throughout the years. In October, 1927, the main school building was burned, but competent architects estimate that it can be restored at less than one-half what it would cost to replace such a building. The future of the institution is being considered by its board of trustees and the State governing boards with a view to determining whether it shall be accepted as a State institution for negro youth.

Presidents. A list of the presidents with the time each served follows.

Dr. N. C. Brackett	1867-1897
Reverend E. E. Osgood	1897-1899
Dr. H. T. McDonald	1899-

Service and Outlook. This institution has been throughout a long period of years a source of education at low cost and a source of much inspiration to a large number of negro boys and girls from the states adjacent to Harpers Ferry. The members of the faculty and supporters of the institution have rendered this service at much sacrifice. With such a background and the need for an efficient institution in that section, it will doubtless be continued under some proper auspices with increased efficiency and service.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. H. T. McDonald, President, Storer College.)

STOUT, WALTER E., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Son of John Lowther and America (Maddox) Stout. Born February 20, 1871, at Washington, Wood County, West Virginia. Wife, Georgiana E. Elliott. Attended the public schools of Parkersburg. Was employed by the Standard Oil Company as a clerk for twelve years. Served as county clerk of Wood County six years; was clerk of the circuit court of Wood County for years; was cashier of the Parkersburg Banking and Trust Company two years; was appointed postmaster of Parkersburg in 1917, and served four years; was elected mayor of the city of Parkersburg in 1926

and held this office until 1929. Is now engaged in production of oil and gas. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow; Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk; Knight of Pythias; Woodman of the World.

STRALEY, GEORGE E., Ripley, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Charles F. and Lucy (Ramey) Straley. Born December 4, 1884, in Ripley, West Virginia. Attended the public schools and West Liberty State Normal School. Taught in the rural schools for five years. In 1911, became assistant cashier of the Valley Bank, Ripley, which was later reorganized into the First National Bank; since 1918, has served as cashier. Has served on the town council and the board of education of Ripley. Democrat. Methodist. Mason.

VALLEY FALLS IN TYGARTS VALLEY RIVER

STRIDER, ROBERT E. LEE, Wheeling, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Isaac H. and Sarah E. Strider. Born April 9, 1887, in Lee Town, West Virginia. Wife, Eleanor A. Greer. Attended the public schools of Jefferson County, West Virginia, University of Virginia, and the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1911; served as rector of Emanuel Church, Keyser, West Virginia, until 1915; rector of St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, from 1915 to 1923; bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church since 1923. Author of *Life and Work of George William Peterkin* (1929). Democrat. Phi Beta Kappa.

STROTHER, DAN J. F., Welch, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of James French and Mary (Botts) Strother. Born June 29, 1872, at Washington, Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Garnett Grant. Attended public and private schools in Virginia and Locust Dale Academy; studied in the law department of the University of Virginia. Came to West Virginia in 1900. Started the practice of law at Welch. Is now a member of the law firm, Strother, Sale, Curd, and St. Clair. Is president of the First National Bank at Welch; president, Pocahontas Coal Company at Welch. President of the West Virginia Bar Association, 1928-29. West Virginia Bankers Association. Republican. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

STROTHER, DAVID HUNTER, author and soldier, U. S. A., was born

in Martinsburg, September 26, 1816, and died in Charles Town, March 8, 1888. He was the son of Colonel John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother. He spent three years as an art student in Paris and in Rome, and for a time was an artist and writer in New York City. He then returned to West Virginia, where he adopted the nom de plume of Porte Crayon. He became a prominent figure in American literature.

He was commissioned a captain in the Third West Virginia Cavalry in February, 1862, was advanced to lieutenant colonel, and took part in the operations in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. He was commissioned colonel July 18, 1863, and resigned September 10, 1864. On August 23, 1865, he was breveted brigadier general for meritorious service during the war. In 1879 President Hayes appointed him Consul General to Mexico, which position he occupied for seven years. He was the author of *Blackwater Chronicles*, *Virginia Illustrated*, and *Personal Recollections of the War*.

STROTHER, JAMES A., Welch, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John R. and Viola V. Strother. Born January 13, 1870, at Culpeper, Virginia. Wife, Mary Taylor. Attended elementary and high school in Virginia. Has practiced law in Welch for many years. Is now judge of the criminal court of McDowell County. Served as mayor of Welch, 1897 to 1907; as member of the House of Delegates for the sessions of 1907, 1909, 1911, 1921, and 1923; and as member of the State Senate in 1913. Republican. Religious preference: Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner).

STROTHER, JAMES FRENCH, Welch, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of P. W. and Nannie (Pendleton) Strother. Born in Giles County, Virginia, June 29, 1868. Wife, Lucille Lucas. Attended the public schools, Pearisburg Academy, and Virginia Polytechnic School, Blacksburg, Virginia; studied law in the University of Virginia. Was admitted to the bar in 1894, and located in Welch the following year. Served as judge of the McDowell County criminal court from 1905 to 1924; represented the fifth district in the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions of Congress. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner).

STURDIVANT, BURTON B., Cowen, West Virginia. Physician. Son of James N. Sturdivant, Sr., and Josephine (Barrett) Sturdivant. Born January 29, 1880, in Union County, North Carolina. Wife, Nina Ellen Duckworth. Attended the public schools in Union County, high schools in Piedmont and Marshville, North Carolina, Davidson College, and North Carolina Medical College; M.D., Maryland Medical College, 1912. Licensed to practice in West Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. During the World War, was commissioned lieutenant in the medical corps, United States army; served about two years, with eighteen months as regimental surgeon with the 540th Engineers in France. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason.

STURM, HARRY GAIL, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Agricultural agent. Son of Lucius Riley and Martha (Nutter) Sturm. Born August 30, 1893, at Enterprise, West Virginia. Wife, Frances Folsom McGuire. Attended the public schools of Shinnston; B.S. in Agriculture, West Virginia University, 1921. Became county agricultural agent of Upshur County in 1921. Has held a similar position in Harrison County since 1924. During the World War, was a sergeant in the Thirty-first Field Artillery; became second lieutenant in the infantry and served five years in the reserve corps in this capacity. Republican. Disciples of Christ. Mason. Sons of the American Revolution. Grange. Rotary. Theta Chi.

STUTLER, BOYD BLYNN, Charleston, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Daniel Elias and Emily Bird (Heckert) Stutler. Born July 10, 1889, at Cox's Mills, Gilmer County, West Virginia. Wife,

Catheolene May Huffman. Attended the public schools. In 1900, entered the employ of the *Calhoun Signal* and learned the printer's trade. In 1907, purchased the Grantsville *News* and was editor and publisher until 1917. After two years in the army, was editor of the Logan *Banner* and worked for a short time on the *State Gazette*, Point Pleasant, West Virginia. From 1920 to 1928, was chief clerk to the superintendent of public printing, in charge of State printing and supplies. Elected department adjutant, American Legion, at the State convention at Fairmont, September 5, 1928, and assumed the duties of the office October 1, following. Author of: *West Virginia Casualties in War with Germany; Captain John Brown and Harpers Ferry;* and numerous magazine and newspaper articles. In 1925 and 1926, was editor of the *Service Magazine.* Served as mayor of Grantsville in 1911 and 1912; was president of the board of education, Grantsville Independent District, in 1915 and 1916. Elected alternate delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, in 1924. Served twenty-one months in the United States army during the World War, with twelve months overseas. Participated in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. Has also served with the West Virginia National Guard and now holds commission of second lieutenant in the infantry reserve. Elk; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Sons of the Revolution. American Legion. Eightieth Division Veterans Association.

SUDDARTH, F. S., Grafton, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Benjamin F. and Susan Francis (Seiver) Suddarth. Born February 4, 1871, at Monterey, Virginia. Wife, Eddie McClintic. Attended public schools in Virginia; Appalachian Normal, Virginia; and National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Taught for several years. M.D., University of Virginia; postgraduate study, New York Postgraduate School of Medicine and the New York Polyclinic. Is licensed to practice in Virginia and West Virginia. Since 1902, has been located in Grafton, West Virginia. Besides the practice of medicine, is interested in coal operation and real estate. Served as president of the board of education of the Grafton Independent District from 1912 to 1916. Represented the eleventh district in the State Senate from 1922 to 1926. Trustee, Davis and Elkins College. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite); Elk; Moose.

SUFFRAGE, see History of West Virginia, section XXXI.

SUMMERS, GEORGE WILLIAM, legislator, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, March 4, 1807, and died in September, 1868. His parents moved to Putnam County when he was a child. He was graduated from Ohio University in 1826 and was admitted to the bar the following year. He served in the General Assembly, 1830-31 and 1834-35, and was a member of Congress, 1841-45. In 1852 he was made judge of the circuit court, in which position he served several years.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51 and in that body was a strong champion of Western rights and interests. His opposition to slavery probably cost him the governorship of the State in 1851. In the Convention of 1861 he aligned himself with the conditional Union party. He failed to respond to President Lincoln's appeal to secure the immediate adjournment of the convention, though he later voted against the ordinance of secession, and left the convention with other Western delegates. In the spring of 1861 he also served as a member of the Peace Conference. On the outbreak of the war his position was neutral.

SUMMERS, LEWIS, jurist, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, November 7, 1778, and died in White Sulphur Springs, August 27, 1843. In 1808 he moved to Gallipolis, Ohio, and was

elected to the Ohio Senate two years later. In 1814 he moved to Kanawha County. After serving two terms in the General Assembly, he became a judge of the general court of Virginia, serving from 1819 to 1843. He was also a member of the Board of Public Works and of the Constitutional Convention of 1829-30. His journal of a trip through the Great Kanawha Valley in 1808, published in 1892, is the best description of the southern part of West Virginia as it was at that time.

SUMMERS COUNTY. Population, 19,092 in 1920, as reported by the United States Bureau of the Census after the official enumeration of that year; later estimates made by the same authority show a slight increase. The land area is 367.76 square miles. Summers lies in the southeastern part of West Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Greenbrier and Fayette counties; on the east by Monroe County; on the south by Mercer County; and on the west by Raleigh County.

The mountainous surface of the county is deeply cut by the channels of many swift-flowing streams. Wolf Creek Mountain, White Oak Mountain, and Keeney Mountain are the highest in the county. The first has an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and the others rise from 500 to 700 feet higher. Forest Hill and Talcott districts contain the smoothest land and also, with Green Sulphur District, compose the richest agricultural section. Greenbrier, Jumping Branch, and Pipestem districts are rough, but contain a large acreage of good grazing and tillable land.

New River courses through the center of the county, entering at its extreme southern corner and flowing out on the northwest. The Greenbrier River, flowing from the northeast, empties into the New at Hinton; and the Bluestone River, entering from Mercer, empties on the opposite side from the Greenbrier and about four miles above the latter's mouth. The three rivers with their tributaries furnish ample and adequate water supply and drainage for the county.

The county is served by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, which follows the course of the Greenbrier River to Hinton and then follows the New River Valley to the point where it leaves the county. The same company also operates a line from Marfrance and Quinwood, by way of Rainelle, in Greenbrier County, to a junction with the main line at Meadow, in the extreme northwestern part of Summers. The county is also served by State Route 21, which parallels the Greenbrier River from Alderson to Hinton, then turns due west to form a junction with United States Routes 19 and 21, using the same highway, at Shady Spring in Raleigh County. State Route 20 traverses the county from north to south, having its northern terminus at Rainelle, where it forms a junction with United States Route 60 (Midland Trail), and continues south by way of Hinton to Princeton, Mercer County, where it joins United States Routes 19 and 21. State Route 20 has (1929) been only partially completed. The county maintains a system of improved roads under county maintenance, the best of which serve the eastern and southeastern sections.

Hinton, located on the New River at the mouth of the Greenbrier, is the county seat and the chief town. The city was laid out on the lands of John Hinton in 1873, and was named in honor of Evan Hinton, who had been the moving spirit in securing legislation providing for the creation of Summers County, of which the new town was to be the seat of justice. It was incorporated on September 21, 1880, and was chartered in 1897 by a special act of the Legislature of West Virginia. At the 1927 legislative session, Avis and Bellepoint were consolidated with Hinton and incorporated as one city. The town has an elevation of 1,385 feet above sea level. It is a division point of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and is an important rail-

road center, with yards, machine shops, and other necessary plants. By road, Hinton is 43 miles from Bluefield, 105 miles from Charleston, 328 miles from Martinsburg, 204 miles from Clarksburg, 295 miles from Wheeling, and 66 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The property valuation of Summers County, as shown at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $7,468,650; personal property, $1,947,985; public utility property, $6,512,565; total, $15,929,200. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.59 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into six magisterial districts: Greenbrier, Forest Hill, Green Sulphur, Jumping Branch, Talcott, and Pipestem. The city of Hinton maintains an independent district for school purposes.

The county lies in the Appalachian highlands, and its surface is broken and hilly. Farming is carried on extensively in all parts, and all surplus products find a ready market near at hand. An extensive area of the county from north to south along the entire eastern border of the county lies within the Allegheny limestone belt. A small area in the extreme western section lies within the New River-Pocahontas coal area. All kinds of fruit do well in this county, particularly grapes, apples, and berries. The high, flat mountain tops, fertile soil, and cool climate are excellently adapted to fruit culture.

The land area of Summers County is approximately 236,160 acres; in 1924 the farm land area was listed as 186,749 acres. This area was divided into 1,921 farms, of which 1,883 were operated by white farmers and 38 by colored farmers; 1,649 farms were operated by owners, 2 by managers, and 270 by tenants.

Summers has but little coal area, and that on the extreme western edge where the county joins Fayette and Raleigh. It is estimated that the acreage amounts to 3,840 acres underlaid with coal of the Pocahontas No. 3 vein. Commercial mining has not been carried on extensively. The total production for the county during the calendar year ending Decem-

—*Lee Harper*

COOPER'S MILL ON LITTLE BLUESTONE, SUMMERS COUNTY

ber 31, 1928, amounted to 20,690 tons. Geologists estimate the recoverable coal reserve of the county at 16,128,000 tons.

Iron ore is found in certain parts of the county, though no development of this natural resource has been made. Fire clay exists in many places, and shreds of broken pottery and other relics indicate that this deposit was known and used by the Indians before the advent of the white man. But little of the original stand of timber remains.

Summers is one of the five counties created by the State of West Virginia after its separation from the mother state. It has the further distinction of being one of the two counties that bear the names of natives of the State of which it is a component part. West Virginia honored herself in selecting the name of Summers, thus creating a permanent memorial to the name and memory of George W. Summers, a distinguished statesman and jurist, native of Fayette County, but for many years a resident of Kanawha.

The county was created by an act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed on February 27, 1871. The territory for the new county was taken from the corners of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, and Fayette counties. The distance from these outlying corners of the four counties to the seats of justice formed the principal excuse for the agitation for the formation of a new county. The county government was organized the latter part of April, 1871, when officers appointed by Circuit Judge J. M. McWhorter assumed their duties. These appointments were temporary and were to continue only until the next regular election, which was held in 1872.

The West Virginia stone in the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., was taken from a quarry near Hinton, the same from which the stone used in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio docks at Newport News, Virginia, was obtained. The stone was prepared under the supervision of Honorable W. K. Pendleton, of Bethany College, and, in addition to the coat of arms of the State, bears the inscription, "Tuum nos sumus Monumentum." The block, which is two by four feet in size, was received in Washington on February 2, 1885, and is placed in the wall more than two hundred feet above the floor of the shaft.

SUMMERS COUNTY FAIR was organized in 1921. It is held for four days annually at Hinton. It is managed by a board of directors. Seventy-five members belong to the organization. Approximately twenty thousand people attend and two thousand exhibits are shown annually.

SUMMERSVILLE, county seat of Nicholas County, is located seventy miles from Charleston, twenty-six miles from Richwood, and two miles from Gauley River, on a rolling site surrounded by mountains. It is served by Federal Route 19 and State Route 39. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $1,557,000; a weekly newspaper; a theater; a courthouse; Nicholas County High School, with an enrollment of 165; and an elementary school.

The town maintains one mile of paved streets, and a twenty-hour service is rendered by the Campbell Electric Company. The water system is privately owned. The population increased almost one hundred per cent in five years, due to the development of oil and gas and the completion of hard roads. Taxable property is valued at $2,300,000, with a tax rate of 35 cents on the $100 valuation.

The population of Summersville is about 500. The settlement was founded in 1810, and was at that time called Nicholas Court House. The name was later changed to Summersville. During the Civil War it was burned by the Union soldiers, and many battles were fought near the town.

(Data furnished by Ruskin J. Wiseman, Editor, *Nicholas Chronicle.*)

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS. The Judicial Department is one of the

three co-ordinate branches of the State government. It was established by Article III of the constitution of the State. It consists of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the circuit courts, such inferior tribunals as may be authorized by statute, and justices of the peace.

The highest court in the State is the Supreme Court of Appeals. It consists of five judges, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. They are elected by the voters of the State, and the term of office is twelve years. The salary is $10,000 a year. When a judge reaches the age of sixty-five years and has served a full term of twelve years, he may retire on a salary of $6,000 a year. After retirement he renders such service as called for by the court.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has concurrent original jurisdiction with circuit courts in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and prohibition, and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases wherein there is a final order involving more than $100 exclusive of costs, in land, probate of wills, fiduciary, road, tax, and constitutional cases, and also in criminal cases in which the defendant has been convicted. In cases involving revenue, the State also may have the right to appeal. A written opinion giving reasons for the decision in each appellate case is required. Appeals or other writs may be allowed by the court in term or by a judge thereof in vacation. In case of a vacancy, the governor may appoint a judge to serve until the next election and he issues a writ of election to fill such vacancy; but if the vacancy is for less than two years, the governor fills it by appointment.

GILBERT BRIDGE ON WEST VIRGINIA ROUTE 8, MINGO COUNTY

Two regular terms are held each year, one beginning on the second Wednesday in January and the other on the first Wednesday in September. Both are held in the court room in the east unit of the capitol in Charleston. Although three judges may by their warrant call special terms anywhere in the State, hitherto the special as well as the regular terms have been held in Charleston.

When the State was created, there were only three members of the Supreme

Court of Appeals. The constitution of 1872 provided for four members and an amendment to the constitution in 1902 provided for a fifth judge. The present court consists of Homer B. Woods, President, Frank Lively, M. O. Litz, John H. Hatcher, and Haymond Maxwell. The first court was composed of Ralph Lazier Berkshire, William A. Harrison, and James H. Brown. Other former members in the order of their accession to the bench were Edwin Maxwell, Charles P. T. Moore, John S. Huffman, James Paull, Alpheus F. Haymond, Matthew Edmiston, Thomas C. Green, Okey Johnson, James French Patton, Adam C. Snyder, Samuel Woods, Henry Brannon, John W. English, Daniel B. Lucas, Homer A. Holt, Marmaduke H. Dent, Henry C. McWhorter, George Poffenbarger, Warren Miller, Frank Cox, Joseph M. Sanders, William N. Miller, Ira E. Robinson, L. Judson Williams, Charles W. Lynch, John W. Mason, Harold A. Ritz, James A. Meredith, and William H. McGinnis.

The president of the court is elected annually. There are a clerk, a crier, and a messenger. The court also appoints the State Board of Law Examiners, which at present consists of Robert S. Spilman, President, John O. Henson, James W. Ewing, James W. Vandervort, and D. J. F. Strother, and the State law librarian, which office J. Arthur Jackson now holds.

The following table shows the relative numbers of cases in the Supreme Court of Appeals for 1903 and 1928, indicating the development of a quarter of a century of growth.

	1903	1928
Cases docketed	148	273
Cases decided	133	240
Cases dismissed	17	37
Appeals refused	41	275
Cases pending	172	217
Days in session	200	238

Usually cases brought to the highest State Court involve close or novel questions, which arise in new industrial developments. Between the years named above, the Court was called upon to pass on a multitude of new and difficult questions. New statutes were enacted on such subjects as workmen's compensation, the Public Service Commission, primary elections, prohibition, and automobile and other great industries. The construction of these statutes and the consideration of appeals growing out of litigation thereunder, have resulted in the establishment of many far-reaching precedents.

The aggregate annual appropriations for such expenditures of the Court as salaries of judges and attaches, and current expenses amount to $88,300, and for the State Law Library, $9,400.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF WEST VIRGINIA
Terms expire in 1936

Circuit		
1	J. B. Sommerville	Wheeling
	J. H. Brennan	Wheeling
2	James F. Shipman	Moundsville
3	S. O. Prunty	Harrisville
4	J. W. Martin	Parkersburg
5	Lewis H. Miller	Ripley
6	Thomas R. Shepherd	Huntington
7	Naaman Jackson	Logan
8	I. C. Herndon	Welch
9	H. M. Tanner	Bluefield
10	C. M. Ward	Beckley
11	S. H. Sharp	Marlinton
12	J. W. Eary	Fayetteville
13	A. P. Hudson	Charleston
14	Jake Fisher	Sutton
15	Birk S. Stathers	Weston
16	Harry Shaw	Fairmont
17	Chas. G. Baker	Morgantown
18	A. G. Hughes	Kingwood
19	W. B. Kittle	Philippi
20	H. G. Kump	Elkins
21	A. Jay Valentine	Keyser
22	G. K. Kump	Romney
23	Decatur H. Rodgers	Martinsburg
24	Charles W. Ferguson	Wayne

SUTHERLAND, HOWARD, Elkins, West Virginia. Son of John Webster and Julia P. (Reavis) Sutherland. Born September 8, 1865, near Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Missouri. Wife, Effie Harris. Attended the public schools; A.B., Westminster College (Missouri), 1889; studied law in Columbian (now George Washington) University, and received the LL.D. degree in 1919. Rose from clerk to chief of the population division, eleventh census, while he served

in the department from 1890 to 1893. Until 1903, was with the Davis and Elkins Railroad and coal interests, becoming general land agent. Since 1903, has been engaged in the coal and timber land business. Was State senator from 1909 to 1913. Congressman at large to the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congresses; United States senator from 1917 to 1923. Delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1924 and 1928. Appointed alien property custodian in 1925. Republican. Presbyterian. Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Beta Theta Pi.

SUTPHIN, ADNEY C., Beckley, West Virginia. Banker. Son of J. P. and Emma Sutphin. Born April 23, 1881, near Beckley. Wife, Lyda Hazel Deck. Was reared on a farm. Attended the public schools of Raleigh County; was graduated from Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia. Was traveling salesman for a number of years; was bookkeeper for a coal company for some time. For the past fourteen years, has been connected with the Raleigh County Bank as assistant cashier. Was elected member of the House of Delegates from Raleigh County in 1926 and was reelected in 1928. Republican. Christian.

SUTTON, county seat of Braxton County, the geographical center of West Virginia, is situated on the Elk River one hundred miles from Charleston, and sixty-five miles from Clarksburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, State Route 13 and Federal Route 19. It has two banks, with capital stock and deposits of $2,195,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; and six churches.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 256, and five elementary schools. Twenty teachers are employed in the system. The town maintains two and one-fourth miles of paved streets and a thirteen-acre park. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Penn Public Service Company, and the water supply by the Central Utilities Company. Taxable property is valued at $1,500,000, with municipal tax rate of 56 cents on each $100 valuation. Budget is $8,400, and debt $8,000.

The population of Sutton, including suburbs, is approximately 2,000. The town was founded by James Sutton, and chartered as "Suttonville," Nicholas County, in 1826, by the General Assembly of Virginia. A new charter was granted under chapter forty-seven of the West Virginia code in 1889.

(Data furnished by R. J. Vassar, Secretary, Rotary Club.)

SUTTON, JOHN DAVIDSON, Sutton, West Virginia. Writer. Son of Felix and Susan (Skidmore) Sutton. Born February 4, 1844, at Flatwoods, West Virginia. Wife, Mariah V. Morrison. Attended public schools and Professor Beamer's Grammar School. For many years was a farmer. During the Civil War, saw active service in the battles of the Valley of Virginia in front of Petersburg, at the battle of Richmond, and at the battle of Appomattox. Author of: *History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia; Rise and Fall of the Bullmoose Party; Lotty in the Pines; A Confederate Scout; Sixty Years in a Dream; The Soldier Boy;* and other short stories and essays. Is correspondent for several newspapers. In 1916, was a delegate to the St. Louis National Convention. Served as a member of the House of Delegates, 1923-27. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow.

SWIGER, J. BENTON, West Union, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of John C. and Emily J. Swiger. Born October 31, 1870, in Doddridge County, West Virginia. Wife, Allie M. Riffee. Attended the public schools. Taught school for fourteen years. Has since engaged in farming. Served as assessor from 1905 to 1909 and 1917 to 1921. Since 1925, has been sheriff of Doddridge County. Republican. Methodist.

SWINT, RT. REV. JOHN J., Wheeling, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Peter and Caroline (Winkler) Swint. Born December 15, 1879, at Pickens, Randolph County, West Virginia. Obtained his early education in the public schools of Pickens and Weston; pursued the classical course in St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Maryland; studied philosophy and theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore; spent one year in postgraduate work in the Apostolic Mission House, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Served for three years as pastor at Hinton, West Virginia; devoted the seven subsequent years to diocesan mission work, with headquarters at Parkersburg; from 1914 to 1922, served the church at Weston. In 1922, was consecrated auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Wheeling, and late in the year was appointed Bishop of Wheeling. Catholic.

SYCAMORE COAL COMPANY, general offices in Huntington, West Virginia, was organized in 1910. One mine is operated in the State at Cinderella, Mingo County. Coal is mined from the Winifrede seam. Average annual production, 308,000 tons; 215 employees. The coal is marketed under the trade name Cinderella, in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and other states.

SYDNOR, G. GRANVILLE, Charles Town, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Giles and Rebecca Pleasant (Royster) Sydnor. Born December 10, 1864, in Halifax County, Virginia. Wife, Evelyn Aiken Sackett. Attended New London Academy (Virginia), Hampden-Sidney College (Virginia), and Union Theological Seminary; was awarded the D.D. degree by the College of South Carolina. Was ordained into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and has held pastorates in the churches of Academy, Otkerwood, and Leesville, Virginia, and Green Street, Augusta, and Rome, Georgia. Has been pastor of the Presbyterian church at Charles Town since 1919. Was instructor and lecturer in church music and hymnology at Union Seminary in Virginia and special lecturer on great hymns of the church at Union Seminary of Richmond, Virginia. Was a member of the committee that prepared and published the Presbyterian Hymnal. Is a trustee of the Danville Military Institute (Virginia) and Massanetta Bible Conference. Writes book reviews occasionally for the *Union Seminary Review* and articles for church publications. Democrat. Presbyterian. Kiwanis. Sigma Chi.

T

TABLER, DANIEL CLINGINGSMITH, Mannington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William and Elizabeth Ann (Barnes) Tabler. Born July 18, 1864, at Orion, Richland County, Wisconsin. Wife, Ella Hall Core. Attended public schools in Ohio; A.M., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Started teaching in 1885. Was connected with the Parkersburg schools for twenty-five years and since 1919 has been superintendent of the Mannington schools. Member of the West Virginia State and National education associations and the Monongahela Valley Round Table. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman. Kiwanis.

TALBOTT, LON H., Union, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of William M. and Marinda Miller Talbott. Born September 25, 1877, in Zenith, Monroe County, West Virginia. Wife, Josephine Ellison. Attended public schools. Is engaged in farming and the shipping of live stock. Has been especially interested in purebred live stock. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates from Monroe County in 1928. Democrat. Baptist. Mason.

TAX COMMISSIONER, see State Tax Commissioner.

TAYLOR, GEORGE EDMOND, Charleston, West Virginia. Civil engineer. Son of Ely Griffin and Commora V. Taylor. Born January 1, 1889, at Morgansville, Doddridge County, West Virginia. Attended Doddridge County schools and West Union High School; B.S. in Civil Engineering, West Virginia University, 1913, and the honorary degree of Civil Engineer, 1918. Assistant engineer at the Kanawha Manufacturing Company in Charleston, 1913-14; assistant engineer, Public Service Commission of West Virginia, 1914-19, and chief engineer, 1919-20. Junior partner, firm of Anderson and Taylor, Consulting Engineers, Charleston, 1920-29; successor to Anderson and Taylor since April, 1929. Is secretary of the Anderson Oil and Gas Company. Has been a member and secretary of the Board of Registration for Engineers since its formation in 1921. First vice president of the National Council of Engineering Examiners, 1923; elected president of the body in 1928. Author of *The Conservation of Natural Gas in West Virginia* and *The Professional Engineer of Tomorrow.* Republican. Religious preference: Baptist. Mason. Kiwanis. American Association of Engineers (past president of Charleston Chapter); American Society of Military Engineers; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association; Natural Gas Association of America.

TAYLOR, J. ALFRED, Fayetteville, West Virginia. Editor. Son of James Clark and Malinda Bryant Taylor. Born September 25, 1878, in Lawrence County, Ohio. Wife, Bina E. Taylor. Attended public school to the age of fourteen, when he entered the *Daily Irontonian* office. Worked there nine months and came to West Virginia to make his home. Has edited the Alderson *Advertiser*, the *Fayette Free Press*, the *Fayette Sun*, and *Fayette Democrat.* Is now owner and publisher of the *State Sentinel* (formerly *Pick and Shovel)*, at Fayetteville.

Timber Such as This Once Covered a Large Part of West Virginia

Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates from Fayette County in 1916 and again in 1920. Elected to Congress in 1922 and re-elected in 1924. Democratic nominee for governor of West Virginia in 1928. Author of a number of prose poems that have been widely published. Served as sergeant in Company F, Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guard, 1908 to 1911, inclusive. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Eastern Star; Odd Fellow; Red Man. Jr. O. U. A. M. Represents Fayette County in West Virginia Historical Society.

TAYLOR, LEE THOMAS, Hamlin, West Virginia. Editor. Son of John T. and Mary L. Taylor. Born October 16, 1873, at Lovelaceville, Kentucky. Wife, Elma A. Adkins. Attended public schools; Blandville College, Blandville, Kentucky; Clinton College, Clinton, Kentucky; High School, Chadron, Nebraska; and the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. Served three years as deputy circuit court clerk of Carlisle County, at Bardwell, Kentucky, and four years as police judge of Bardwell. Was reporter on the Cairo *Daily Bulletin*, Cairo, Illinois; worked in the mechanical department of the St. Louis *Republic* and on several small weekly papers. Has been editor of the *Weekly County Standard*, Martin, Tennessee; the Altus *Record*, Altus, Arkansas; the *Modern News*, Barlow, Kentucky; the *Ballard Yoeman*, Wickliffe, Kentucky. Is now editor of the Hamlin *Democrat*, at Hamlin, and the Milton *News*, at Milton. Democrat. Religious preference: Baptist.

TAYLOR, RAY, Spencer, West Virginia. Educator. Son of John E. and Malinda Jane Taylor. Born at Cicerone, Roane County, West Virginia, November 10, 1894. Wife, Beulah Lowe. Attended public schools, including high school, and normal school. Has taught for fifteen years in the rural, graded, and high schools of West Virginia. In 1926, was elected superintendent of the Roane County schools. Served in the United States navy during the World War. Republican. Baptist. Modern Woodman. Rotary.

TAYLOR COUNTY. Population, 18,704 in 1920, as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken during that year; later estimates made by the same authority fixed the population at 19,980 on July 1, 1925. The land area of the county is 177.17 square miles. Taylor occupies a place in the northern central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Marion and Monongalia counties; on the east by Preston County; on the south by Barbour County; and on the west by Harrison County.

Lying some distance west of the mountainous part of the State, Taylor has an irregular, hilly surface. In large areas of Flemington, Court House, and Booths Creek districts, the land is comparatively smooth and easily cultivated. The lower end of Booths Creek District and part of the county adjoining Preston are more uneven, and the elevations are greater.

Tygarts Valley River flows northwest, dividing the county into almost equal parts. Its chief tributary is Threefork Creek, rising in Preston County and emptying at Grafton. Other smaller tributaries of the river are Lost Run, Otter Creek, Berkeley Run, and Pleasant Creek, flowing in from the south, and Wickwire Run and Sandy Creek, flowing in from the north.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with two lines crossing the county and converging at Grafton. The main line of the system from east to west crosses the county at its greatest length in a general northeast-to-southwest direction. Another important line parallels the Tygarts Valley, crossing the county in a general northwest-to-southeast direction. The county is also served by United States Route 50, which enters from Preston

County on the east, crosses the county by way of Grafton and Pruntytown, and continues to Clarksburg. State Route 56 has its terminus at Grafton, where it joins United States Route 50, and takes a route almost due south to Philippi, Elkins, and other points. State Route 6 serves the western part of the county, running from Fairmont to a junction with United States Route 50 near Pruntytown. A short connecting link of the State highway system, State Route 77, touches the extreme southwestern part of the county. This route has its terminus at Bridgeport, where it joins United States Route 50, and is designed to connect that highway with State Route 56 at a point near Philippi. The roads of the county not under State maintenance have been brought up to a high grade of improvement, and many are hard surfaced.

Grafton, located on the Tygarts Valley River, near the center of the county, is the county seat and chief town. It has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level. Grafton was built largely because of the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad early in the decade from 1850 to 1860, and was incorporated as a town on March 15, 1856. The location is decidedly hilly, but, in spite of the unfavorable location, the city has grown and prospered. The only National Cemetery in West Virginia is here, on the west side of the river. The cemetery is under the care and direction of a superintendent appointed by the National Government, but the State of West Virginia makes an annual appropriation for certain expense in order that the soldiers of the Union who are bivouacked in the silent city may have the homage that is their due.

—*D. M. Steele*

A PASTORAL FLOWER GARDEN NEAR GRAFTON, TAYLOR COUNTY

Grafton became the county seat of Taylor County late in the decade from 1880 to 1890, supplanting the older town of Pruntytown, located a short distance west. Grafton is a division point of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and is an important railroad center. Repair shops and other plants necessary in railroad operation are located at this place. By road, Grafton is 253 miles from Blue-

field, 167 miles from Charleston, 21 miles from Clarksburg, 23 miles from Fairmont, 160 miles from Martinsburg, 42 miles from Morgantown, 103 miles from Wheeling, and 162 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The property valuation of Taylor County, as shown by the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $12,461,130; personal property, $4,320,580; public utility property, $7,580,367; total, $24,362,077. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.41 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into six magisterial districts: Grafton, Court House, Booths Creek, Flemington, Fetterman, and Knottsville, each district taking a name peculiar to its location. Grafton and Pruntytown maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Taylor County is rich in natural resources, and extensive development of them has been carried on for many years. The timber has been depleted almost to the point of exhaustion; the best that is left is found in the farmers' wood lots. Coal, oil and gas, iron ore, fire clay, and potter's clay occur in the county.

About four-fifths of Taylor County lies within the coal area, the eastern part containing the Allegheny-Kanawha coal series and the western part, Pittsburgh coal. Four workable seams have been located, and there is about one acre of underlying coal for each surface acre. It is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve of the county amounts to 1,327,673,239 tons. The production for the county during the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 959,612 tons.

Oil and gas development has been carried on extensively in the western part of the county, where the rich fields of Marion and Harrison counties are in close proximity. Some development has also been made in the Tygarts Valley below Grafton.

The manufacturing interests of the county are centered at Grafton, where, in addition to the extensive railroad shops, are located plants for the manufacture of chinaware, glass containers, brick and tile, and other products.

The soil of the hills and valleys of Taylor County is all fertile and is adapted to agriculture and horticulture. The western and northern portions border along the grazing lands of Harrison and Marion counties, and much of this area is in the blue-grass belt. There is but little waste land. The county has an area of approximately 112,000 acres, of which 77,960 was classified as farm land in 1924. This area was divided into 1,055 farms, 1,017 of which were operated by white farmers and 38 by colored farmers; 922 of the farms were operated by owners, 3 by managers, and 130 by tenants. The high percentage of resident farm owners is indicative of the character of the people. Local or convenient markets are ample to care for all surplus or commercial farm products.

The formation of Taylor County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January, 19, 1844. The territory comprising the county was taken from Harrison, Barbour, and Marion counties, and it was named in honor of John Taylor, of Caroline County, Virginia. Mr. Taylor was a most distinguished man; he served with credit as an officer in the Revolutionary army, with equal distinction as a member of the General Assembly of Virginia during the formative period, and later, on three occasions, as a member of the Senate of the United States.

Pruntytown, originally in Harrison County, was the first county seat of Taylor County. It was established under the name of Williamsport by an act of the General Assembly passed on January 8, 1801. It was located on the lands of David Prunty. Prior to the legal establishment of the town, the place had been known locally as the Cross Roads. When Taylor County was created in 1844, the act recited that the county seat should be located at "Williamsport, sometimes

called Pruntytown." The name was officially changed to the latter on January 23, 1845. Pruntytown remained the county seat until late in the decade from 1880 to 1890, when the newer town of Grafton became the seat of justice.

The West Virginia Industrial School for Boys is located at Pruntytown, and the old public buildings, courthouse, jail, and jailer's residence, are in use by that institution. As its name implies, it is an institution maintained by the State for minor and juvenile offenders. An extensive farm is owned by the State and operated by the boys committed to the school, and several industrial plants are operated by them. These plants are valuable not so much for their product as for the training each boy obtains in a useful and gainful trade.

TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF TRADE, Incorporated, was organized July 8, 1929, to promote the economic, industrial, and social welfare of the people of Grafton and of Taylor County. Membership numbers more than 150. It is governed by twenty-four directors.

TEAL, FRED L., Charleston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of G. W. and Alvada Stalter Teal. Born May 26, 1886, at Sycamore, Ohio. Wife, Lodema E. Bemisderfer. Attended the Sycamore public schools, including high school; diploma for elementary teaching and B.S. in Education, Ohio Northern University; A.M., Ohio State University. Has taught in elementary, high, and normal schools. Was director of teacher training and assistant superintendent of schools at Canton, Ohio. Was superintendent of the Wheeling, West Virginia, schools from 1927 to 1929. Superintendent of schools, Charleston, since July, 1929. Author of: "Content and Methods in Normal School Courses" in *Educational Review;* "Reading—A Definite Subject and a Teacher-Training Project" in *Junior Educational Methods;* Elementary Courses of Study, Canton, Ohio, and Wheeling. Methodist. Mason. Rotary.

TECUMSEH (the Meteor or the Shooting Star) was a famous Shawnee war chief, organizer of the second great Indian confederation, and brigadier general in the British army in the War of 1812. He was the son of Pu-kee-she-no (I Light from Flying), a Shawnee, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774. His mother was Mee-thee-ta-she (Turtle Laying Her Eggs in the Sand), a Cherokee.

Tecumseh was born in 1768, but the exact place of his birth has been disputed by authorities. Drake, his biographer and authority on Indian lore, says that he was born on the Scioto River near Chillicothe; other authorities claim that he was born on Mad River near Old Chillicothe; Hatch fixes the place at the mouth of Clearwater, at the upper point of its junction with the Great Miami River; and L. V. McWhorter, historian, antiquarian, and author of *Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia,* recites a tradition based on a statement made by Tecumseh, himself, that he was born at a camp on Hackers Creek, Lewis County, the Wiya-nipe of the Shawnees. The place of the temporary camp was located either at the village where Jesse Hughes, noted scout, afterwards settled, or at the one where John Hacker, the pioneer, located.

As the birth of Tecumseh occurred one year prior to the settlement of the Pringle brothers in the Buckhannon country, nearest to Hackers Creek, it is possible that the village was occupied then by a hunting party; relics found there, such as brass buttons and other articles of European manufacture, indicate that both villages were inhabited after the Shawnees had had contact with the white men.

Tecumseh is said to have received his baptism of fire in 1786, at the age of eighteen years, when Colonel Benjamin Logan led a band of Kentucky riflemen against the Shawnee towns on Mad River. The fight took place near where Dayton, Ohio, now stands, and there is an Indian legend that the afterwards

noted warrior fled from his first conflict. The following year he made a long journey to the south with his brother, Cheeseekau. They found the Creeks and the Cherokees in a war with the settlers and joined with them. Cheeseekau was killed in one of the forays; Tecumseh, though but nineteen years of age, was chosen chief. After an absence of three years, Tecumseh and his band returned to the Ohio tribal villages.

In 1791, a band of Shawnees, of which Tecumseh was a member, attacked the camp of Nicholas Carpenter, near Williamstown, killing Carpenter, his small son, George Leggett, and Barns and Ellis. Jesse Hughes and John Paul, the other two members of the party, escaped, though Paul was wounded. The Carpenter party had set out from Clarksburg to take a drove of cattle to Marietta. The place of the massacre has since been known as Carpenter's Run.

In May, 1792, Tecumseh led a marauding band of his tribesmen into the upper Monongahela Valley. On Jesse's Run, a branch of Hackers Creek, they found John Waggoner resting after the labors of the day. He was fired on, but took flight and eluded the warriors. A small son was scalped, and Mrs. Waggoner and six children captured. The massacre occurred near the home of Jesse Hughes, who carried the news to West's Fort, alarmed the settlers, and organized a party to pursue the Indians. The Indians were closely followed. They wreaked vengeance by the murder of four of their captives. About a mile from the cabin one of the children was found scalped, a short distance farther lay Mrs. Waggoner and two of her children. Thus released from an extra burden, they were able to make better time, and they escaped their pursuers.

Peter Waggoner, the only boy left, remained with the Indians until the close of the War of 1812. His two sisters were more fortunate; both secured their release by the Treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. Peter Waggoner died at his home on Hackers Creek on February 26, 1879, the last survivor of the Indian wars on the Virginia border. The sisters, Mary and Lizzie, married and lived long lives in Lewis County.

This foray to the upper Monongahela country is the first account of Tecumseh's leading a war party against white settlers. Drake, in his *Aboriginal Races of North America*, cites the Waggoner affair as Tecumseh's initiatory exploit as a young warrior.

Tecumseh visited the Hackers Creek country after the treaty of Greenville. There is a tradition in that section that on one of his incursions, either on a hunting or war expedition, Tecumseh lost his pipe, a necessary adjunct to the Indian warrior's equipment, and with the lack of his talisman he lost prestige. He is said to have spent much time in that section hunting the pipe. Further credence was given the story by the finding of a stone pipe of "strange and peculiar workmanship" on the waters of Jesse's Run during the decade following 1880. With the visit after the peace of Greenville, Tecumseh's connection with West Virginia ceased.

He participated in the defeat of St. Clair and was present at the battle of Fallen Timbers, when General "Mad Anthony" Wayne crushed the Indian power of the Ohio Valley.

Gathering about him a large band of adherents from the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawattomies, Ottawas, and Kickapoos, he withdrew in discontent and entered into an alliance with the British in Canada. His twin brother, Elskwatawa, the Prophet, acquired a great reputation among the Indians as a prophet and a leader, chiefly because he told them that on a certain day he would cause the sun to be blotted out—fortunately for his reputation the eclipse occurred as scheduled.

The two brothers became the leaders, one from natural military talents, the other by feeding the superstition and credulity of the warriors. They entered upon a plan to drive the settlers into

the sea and recover the land of their fathers. Tecumseh visited the Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and other southern tribes and enlisted them in a military campaign more comprehensive than that of Pontiac in 1763. He invented a calendar composed of a bundle of red sticks. They were to throw away one stick each day and to rise up when the last stick was gone.

During the absence of Tecumseh, the Prophet behaved in such a warlike and aggressive manner that Governor William Henry Harrison led an army of

OPEN WIRE POLE LINE GENERALLY USED IN WEST VIRGINIA

nine hundred troops against him. The army was attacked by the Indians under the Prophet at a place seven miles northeast of Lafayette, Indiana, on November 7, 1811, and here was fought the battle of Tippecanoe. The Prophet proved much abler in intrigue than in military leadership, and his forces were crushed.

Tecumseh was on his way to the tribal village when he learned of the defeat; his confederacy was broken by the premature battle brought on by the obstinacy and vanity of the Prophet. Tecumseh then, with his broken tribe, went to Canada and entered the service of the King. He was made a brigadier general of the British army. He was killed in the battle of the Thames, fought on October 5, 1813.

TELEPHONES. The telephone, now essential to the business and social life of every community, was a few years ago thought a luxury. This instrument of service had its origin in America, and it is here that it has reached its highest degree of efficiency and usefulness.

A recent report on the telephone shows that there are about 31,000,000 telephones in the world. The United States, with 6 per cent of the world's population, is served by more than 60 per cent of the world's telephones, and there are now 18,800,000 telephone stations connected with 20,000 central offices in this country. The telephone systems in the United States are connected by about 65,000,000 miles of wire, more than 90 per cent of which is in cable. Telephone users in this country now make about 75,000,000 calls daily, which is equivalent to a yearly average of 205 conversations for each man, woman, and child.

West Virginia had its first telephone connection in 1879, when two telephones on a private line connected the Berhern brothers' two grocery stores in Wheeling. On May 15, 1880, a central office was established in the basement of the Peoples' Bank of Wheeling building. This office was placed in service four years after Dr. Bell had received his patent on the telephone.

The Wheeling switchboard served thirty-two subscribers. This system was established by the Central District Printing and Telegraph Company. This was the predecessor of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, one of the Bell System companies which now serves the State.

Following upon the establishment of a telephone exchange at Wheeling, came the installation of switchboards in Parkersburg in 1882; Charleston in 1883; Moundsville in 1884; Martinsburg in 1886; Grafton in 1890; Clarksburg in

1891; Bluefield in 1893; Fairmont in 1894; and Morgantown in 1896.

Soon after these exchanges had been placed in service, toll lines were constructed to connect the various central offices in the State. By 1898 all of the central offices in the northern part of West Virginia had been connected by telephone lines. In 1897, a long distance line was extended from Cuyhoga Falls, Ohio, through Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to Charleston, by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This provided a connection to the exchanges in the northern part of the State over a circuitous route through Pittsburgh.

In 1901 another long distance line was constructed through West Virginia that had its terminating points at

SPLICING UNDERGROUND CABLE WHICH CARRIES 50 TO 1800 PAIRS OF WIRES

Petersburg, Virginia, and Georgetown, Kentucky. This line gave Charleston, Hinton, Huntington, and other points along the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers outlet with cities east and west.

With this beginning the telephone company began the construction of toll and long distance lines into the various sections of the State. Soon there was a network of telephone lines to almost every section of West Virginia. Today the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia serves the State with about 300,000 miles of wire, and 105,000 telephones, connected with eighty-one central offices.

West Virginia, rough and rugged in sections, is divided into separate and distinct areas by natural barriers. For many years these different sections carried on their business and social activities almost wholly within their own boundaries. But through the construction of good roads and the expansion of the telephone system throughout the State each section has come to know the others better.

Telephone users in West Virginia may now talk to more than 70,000 communities in the United States and with many foreign countries. The countries to which telephone connections are now available include Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and France. Within the next few years it is expected that the service will be extended to many other European countries and Central and South American countries as well.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia is one of the twenty-six operating companies of the Bell System. Its lines and those of the connecting telephone companies serving the State, together with the long distance lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company make telephones available for almost anyone anywhere.

In addition to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, there are 96 connecting telephone companies comprising 27,386 stations serving the State. These companies receive their toll connections over lines of the Bell System.

(Prepared by Information Bureau, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.)

TERRA ALTA, Preston County, is situated thirty-eight miles east of Grafton, in the Alleghenies, 2,557 feet above

sea level. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and State Route 7. It has two banks with capital stock of $55,000; one weekly newspaper; one theater; the West Virginia State Tuberculosis Sanitarium; a ten-acre public park; and six churches.

The town has one high school, with an enrollment of 150, and one elementary school. Twenty teachers are employed in the system. Two miles of paved streets are maintained, and the town has electricity and an abundant water supply from mountain springs. Property valuation is placed at $1,700,000, with a tax rate of 70 cents on each $100 valuation. The budget is $12,000, and the debt $8,000. Terra Alta has a population of about 1,400. It was chartered originally as "Cranberry" under the provisions of the State code. The charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court in 1890.

(Data furnished by R. E. Fraley.)

TETRICK, W. GUY, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of L. Elmer and Sarah F. (McIntire) Tetrick. Born January 3, 1883, at Enterprise, West Virginia. Wife, Virginia Ann Heavner. Attended public schools, Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Elliott's Business College, Fairmont, West Virginia. Chief clerk to the clerk of the county court of Harrison County, West Virginia, from 1903 to 1907; clerk of the county court of Harrison County from 1907 to 1915, first by appointment and then by election in 1908 for six-year term. General manager of the Clarksburg *Exponent* from 1915 to 1927; since July, 1927, publisher and general manager of the Clarksburg *Exponent*, the Clarksburg *Telegram*, and the *Sunday Exponent-Telegram*.

Now serving eighth consecutive term as president of the West Virginia Publishers and Employing Printers Association. Has served as president of West Virginia Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. Represented West Virginia on board of directors of Southern Newspaper Publishers Association and the Eastern Advisory Board of the Associated Press. Now chairman of the West Virginia Members of the Associated Press. State Registrar for Sons of American Revolution. Democratic nominee for mayor of Clarksburg in 1915. Member of West Virginia Democratic State Executive Committee; has served as member of Democratic Executive Committee of Clarksburg and of Harrison County. Democrat. Methodist. Elk; Odd Fellow. National Press Club.

THOENEN, DAVID E., Sistersville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John F. and Catherine (Luikart) Thoenen. Born on a farm near Hannibal, Ohio, August 2, 1870. Wife, Marguerite Russell. Attended public schools in Hannibal and business college in Delaware, Ohio. Clerked in stores at Hannibal and Columbus, Ohio. Taught in country schools and in business college. Came to West Virginia in 1895; was associated with a lumber company, first as yard clerk and then as bookkeeper. Since 1893, has been in the oil business; is a producer of oil, gas, and gasoline. In 1902, was one of the organizers of the People's National Bank; is now active vice president of the Union National Bank of Sistersville. Has served as chairman of the county Democratic committee and also as mayor of Sistersville. Was a member of the Kiwanis State Good Road Committee and chairman of the committee in 1925. Democrat. Protestant Episcopal. Mason (Shriner).

THOMAS, Tucker County, is situated on a branch of the Blackwater River, thirty-five miles west of Elkins and seventy-eight miles east of Cumberland, Maryland. It is served by the Western Maryland Railroad. It has one bank, one theater, three churches, and within a radius of five miles, many places of scenic beauty, including Canaan Valley and the Blackwater Falls.

The town has one elementary school and one high school with a total enroll-

ment of 1200 students and 37 teachers. Two and one-half miles of paved streets are maintained, and electric power and light are furnished by the Davis Coal and Coke Company from their central plant. The water plant is owned by the city, and a volunteer fire company has been organized which is equipped with two trucks, chemical tanks, and a pressure pump. Property valuation is placed at $1,500,000, and the tax rate is 60 cents on $100 valuation. The budget is $16,000; the bonded debt is $2,000.

Thomas was founded by H. G. Davis and S. B. Elkins in 1884 as a mining town and is located in the center of a large coal field. The offices of the Davis Coal and Coke Company are located here in the center of a district that has a population of over 8,000 in a radius of three miles. Thomas is the trading center for the towns of Coketon, Douglas, Ben-Bush, Pierce, and Kempton. The town was incorporated in 1892 and received a city charter from the Legislature in 1926.

(Data furnished by H. F. E. Hinebaugh. Read and approved by J. Stewart Ervin.)

THOMAS, JAMES HOOTON, Fairmont, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John and Flora (Hooton) Thomas. Born May 23, 1888, in Rowlesburg, West Virginia. Wife, Marguerite Geldbach. Attended public schools. Has been engaged in banking for more than twenty years. Republican. Methodist Protestant. Mason.

THOMAS, WILLIAM L., Grafton, West Virginia. Banker. Son of B. E. and Margaret L. Thomas. Born February 4, 1876, near Morgantown, West Virginia. Attended Fairmont State Normal School and Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. From 1906 until 1918, was associated with the First National Bank at Oakland, Maryland. Vice president and cashier of the Grafton Banking and Trust Company since 1924. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Rotary.

THOMAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This organization was formed in March, 1927, for the purpose of sponsoring and promoting good road work and community co-operation. It is governed by a board of ten directors and an executive committee of five.

THOMPSON, ALEX R., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Isaac and Mary (Davis) Thompson. Born August 19, 1867, at Meadow Bluff, West Virginia. Attended the public schools of Meadow Bluff; was graduated from Lebanon University, Lebanon, Ohio; attended Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Has been engaged in educational work since 1887; taught four years in the schools of Oregon and four years in the schools of Summers County; since that time, has been engaged in work in the schools of Greenbrier County. From 1895 to 1899, was county superintendent of schools in Greenbrier County; at the end of the present term, will complete twelve years as superintendent of schools. Democrat. Methodist. Odd Fellow; Modern Woodman.

THOMPSON, CARMI ALDERMAN, Cleveland, Ohio. Lawyer. Son of Granville and Mary E. Thompson. Born September 4, 1870, in Wayne County, West Virginia. Wife, Leila E. Ellars. Ph.B., Ohio State University, 1892; LL.B., 1895. Admitted to the bar, 1895, and practiced in Ironton, Ohio. Organizer and director of Iron City Bank, Ironton; city solicitor of Ironton, 1896-1903; member of Ohio House of Representatives, 1904-7; secretary of state, 1907-11; Assistant Secretary of the Interior, March 6, 1911, to July 1, 1912; secretary to President Taft, July 1, 1912 to November 20, 1912; Treasurer of the United States, November 20, 1912, to April 1, 1913; president of Cottonwood Coal Company, 1913-17; vice president and general manager of the Tod-Stambaugh Company, Cleveland, since 1917. Organized law firm Thompson and Smith, 1925. Member of the ad-

visory committee to the American delegation at the Conference for Limitation of Armament, Washington, D. C., 1921; special commissioner to make survey of economic and internal conditions in Philippines, 1926; candidate for governor of Ohio, 1926.

LOG RUN IN THE GUYAN RIVER

THOMPSON, FRENCH W., Lewisburg, West Virginia. Educator and clergyman. Son of Woodville E. and Harriet Reola McGehee Thompson. Born April 16, 1875, at Monticello, Arkansas. Wife, Helen Cain. A.B., Arkansas College, 1897; was graduated from McCormick Seminary, 1902. Taught school from 1898 to 1900. Ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1900. Was pastor of Presbyterian churches from 1902 to 1916. Served as executive secretary of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville; president of Daniel Baker College and president of the Texas Presbyterian College. Since 1915, has been president of Greenbrier College, Lewisburg, West Virginia. During the World War, was Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Taylor. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar). Rotary.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM EARL, Hurricane, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Joseph P. and Mary McCallister Thompson. Born December 13, 1880, at Hurricane, West Virginia. Wife, Rose Queck. Attended public elementary and high schools, and Marshall College for two years; studied law in the Chicago School of Law. Taught in rural schools; was principal of a three-room and of a six-room school; and since 1923 has been superintendent, Putnam County schools. During World War, held commission of first lieutenant, adjutant general's department, and for a time was insurance officer at Sandy Hook and Camp Dix. Holds the commission of major in the adjutant general's department, reserve corps. Democrat. Baptist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias. Eastern Star. Military Training Camp Association.

THORNBURG, CHARLES WILLIAM, Huntington, West Virginia. Insurance. Son of Moses Shephard and Caroline Handley Thornburg. Born December 28, 1866, in Cabell County, West Virginia. Wife, Josephine Harris. Attended the public schools of Cabell County and Holbrook's National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Taught in the public schools of Cabell County for seven years. Has been engaged in general insurance business since 1898. Is secretary-treasurer of the Hans Watts Realty Company. Is chairman of the board of trustees of Morris Harvey College, Barboursville, West Virginia. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner). Rotary. Son of American Revolution.

THORNTON, JESSE QUINN, lawyer and author, was born August 24, 1810, near Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia, and died in Salem, Oregon, February 5, 1888. In infancy he moved with his parents to Champaign County, Ohio. He was studious and as a boy read all the books that he could get. Among them was *Sully's Memoirs*, from which he drew his favorite nom de plume Achilles De Harley, used in later years

as a signature to political articles in the New York *Tribune*. Although the desire of his parents was that he study for the ministry, he chose law as a profession and went to England to study. His stay in London, practically a retirement, lasted nearly three years. He returned to Virginia and studied law under John Howe Peyton, of Staunton, being admitted to the bar in May, 1833.

He became interested in the discovery of the nature of gravitation. His belief was that the word *attraction* as applied to gravitation, is a misnomer, and that the force is external to, rather than inherent in, matter. He claimed that the identity of the force was discovered by him in August, 1832. His investigations on the subject, in manuscript form, were twice destroyed by fire, and no later effort has been made to place his discovery before the world.

After being admitted to the bar, he attended law lectures at the University of Virginia. He opened a law office in Palmyra, Missouri, in 1835, and in 1836 edited a political paper in that place, in the interest of Martin Van Buren during the presidential campaign. On February 8, 1838, he married Mrs. Nancy M. Logue, of Hannibal, Missouri. In 1841 he removed to Quincy, Illinois.

At this time the Oregon Question was in popular discussion. Thinking, as did thousands of others, that his individual weight would add to the American claim, he set out for Oregon on April 18, 1846. February 9, a little more than six weeks after his arrival in the territory, he was appointed to the office of supreme judge of the provisional government of Oregon. He later represented this government in Washington. He is recorded as rendering important service toward the creation of the Oregon Territory. He represented Benton County in the Oregon Legislature in 1865.

He is the author of a number of papers, articles, and documents, and of *Oregon and California in 1848*, in two volumes.

THORNTON, JOHN H., Sistersville, West Virginia. Journalist. Son of Thomas J. and Flora (Smith) Thornton. Born October 11, 1888, in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Esther Smith. Attended public schools at Emlenton and Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania; Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio; Columbia University; and University of Pennsylvania. For a time, was athletic coach and teacher of history in the Wheeling High School; principal of Sistersville High School; assistant State superintendent of schools of West Virginia; industrial relations director of the Wiser Oil Company; editor, *Trico Review*. Is now managing editor of the Sistersville *Daily Review* and *Tyler County Star-News*. Is a member and president of the Sistersville board of education; Tyler County High School board of education. Is assistant editor of the *West Virginia Legionnaire*. Served in the United States Infantry during the World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason. Kiwanis. American Legion.

THURSTON, DAVID WALLACE, Parsons, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Daniel Wallace and Clarissa L. (Wiggins) Thurston. Born March 12, 1885, at Waverly, New York. Wife, Vesta Sarah Kryder. Obtained his education in the public schools and through correspondence courses. Served his apprenticeship on the *Mountain State Patriot* and *Tucker County Republican*. In 1907, became associated with the Parsons *Advocate;* in 1913, became editor and publisher; is now owner and manager. Served as secretary of the Republican County executive committee for a number of years. City recorder. Republican. Methodist. Jr. O. U. A. M. Moose.

TIDBALL, JOHN C., the "Artillerist of the Potomac," was born January 25, 1825, in Ohio County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, 1844, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant, Third United States

Artillery, 1848, and served in the army until his retirement in 1889. He was commissioned first lieutenant, 1853; captain, 1861; and colonel, 1865. He served throughout the Civil War and was cited many times for gallant, distinguished, and meritorious service in many of the important battles of the war, was breveted brigadier general in 1865 for such service, and was appointed brigadier general of the United States army. He retired in 1904. He died at Montclair, New Jersey, May 15, 1906.

TIFFIN, EDWARD, first governor of Ohio under the state constitution (1803-7), was born in Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766. The family emigrated to America when he was about eighteen years of age. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and then came to practice medicine in what is now Charles Town, West Virginia, where his father lived. He remained in West Virginia for ten years, and then in 1796 moved from Charles Town to Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1802 he represented his county in the Constitutional Convention, and on the conclusion of the convention's proceedings, was elected governor in 1803 without opposition. He was later elected to the United States Senate, and still later President Madison made him land commissioner and surveyor-general of the West. He died August 9, 1829.

TIMBER AND LUMBERING. The forests of West Virginia, as in other states of the same general region, are composed of a large number of useful species of trees. The State's great range in altitude of 4,600 feet, which is equivalent to about fifteen degrees of latitude, and the variety of soils, including the rich alluvium of river bottoms, the numerous clays of hills and plateaus, the cool rich loams of coves and north hillsides, the dry sands of mountain ridges, the shales of the northeastern counties, and the deep humus-filled soils of upland glades, are favorable to the existence of a great diversity of tree life. The geographic position, the topography, and the elevation of the State are such that a very large percentage of the species of trees that are indigenous to the northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and as far south as the southern border of Virginia find extensive areas of adaptability for their existence. The Allegheny Mountain region admits several species of cone-bearing trees that belong primarily, to southern Canada and the states of the extreme northeast; the low fertile Potomac valleys provide suitable conditions for many of the trees of the Atlantic coast region; and the large westward-sloping, trans-Appalachian portion of the State, with its numerous low valleys and hills, meets the requirements of many of the trees that belong to the sub-tropical and middle western regions of the United States.

At one time, within the present limits of West Virginia, a forest cover was spread over the whole area of more than fifteen and one-half million acres. There was an open glade here and there, and in the days when only savages held possession of this territory a few small cornfields might have been observed in the river valleys. The early explorer and pioneer settler, as he reached the summit of mountain after mountain in his progress toward the West, saw before him a sea of forest bounded only by his vision. Such a forest is no longer to be seen. The farmer and the lumberman have been at work clearing the land to make room for agriculture and to supply the needs of American and foreign markets.

The amount of timber cut and used for various purposes prior to 1880 is not known. Much that was cut before the Civil War period was used for domestic purposes. Some was sold in markets that could be reached by water and a little was shipped on the first railroads. One estimate puts the quantity used at home for building purposes, during the whole time before 1880, at

five hundred million feet. The cut of sawmills during the thirty-five years from 1880 to 1915 was approximately twenty billion feet. This does not take into account the vast quantity of timber cut for telephone poles, cross ties, tan bark, pulp, fuel, and other minor purposes. The following table shows the rapid increase in production until 1909.

Year	Feet Board Measure
1880	180,120,000
1890	301,958,000
1900	778,051,000
1907	1,395,975,000
1909	1,472,942,000

High water mark was reached in West Virginia, and all over the country, in 1909. Since that date production has been slowly decreasing. Following is the cut of the sawmills for sixteen years since that date.

Year	Feet Board Measure
1914	1,118,000,000
1919	763,000,000
1922	554,000,000
1923	640,000,000
1924	614,000,000
1925	583,000,000

West Virginia ranked third among the states in the production of hardwood

—*American Lumberman*

IN THE HARDWOOD FORESTS OF WEST VIRGINIA

lumber in 1919, and seventeenth in the output from all species. The period of greatest activity was from 1907 to 1916, and for those years the annual production of lumber exceeded one billion feet. The cut for 1919 decreased 31.8 per cent, compared with that for 1914, and 48.2 per cent, compared with that for 1909.

In 1919 West Virginia led in the production of lumber from chestnut and yellow poplar, contributing 21.6 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively, of the total cut of these woods in the United States.

The lumber cut from the principal species in 1919 was reported as follows: oak, 279,891,000 feet, or 36.7 per cent of the total cut from all species in the State; chestnut, 118,087,000 feet, or 15.5 per cent; hemlock, 104,582,000 feet, or 13.7 per cent; yellow poplar, 63,827,000 feet, or 8.4 per cent; maple, 58,242,000 feet, or 7.6 per cent; and spruce, 50,414,000 feet, or 6.6 per cent. Other important woods sawed into lumber in considerable quantities were beech, basswood, hickory, birch, yellow pine, ash, gum, cherry, white pine, and tupelo.

During the years when the more primitive types of mills were running there were other forest industries of considerable importance. The list of these industries included the making and floating of flat-boats, the rafting of logs and other timber products, the manufacture of cooperage stock, the hoop-pole industry, shingle-making, the telephone and telegraph pole and cross-tie industries, tanning, and others of less importance. In later times the manufacture of pulp and paper has become one of the leading forest industries.

That the area of original forest in the State has decreased in proportion to the increase in number and capacity of the sawmills is a natural and correct inference. The amount of lumber cut on the old water-power sawmills and the amount rafted out, and that used for various other purposes, made only a small beginning on the margin of the great forests of the State. Even as late as 1880 the great body of coniferous and hardwood forests of the interior sections had scarcely been touched. At that date only strips of varying widths had been cut along the Ohio River and its larger tributaries in the State, and along the North and South Branches of the Potomac River and along the Shenandoah River. But with the coming of the larger mills and the building of additional railroads, the area of virgin forest has been reduced to less than one-tenth its original size. Yet enough remains to support an enormous industry.

The forest and timber industries, beginning in a small way with the earliest settlements of the State, and increasing to the present large proportions, have meant more in the way of benefits to the citizens of West Virginia than any other industry except that of farming. The forest industries not only have brought capital into the State and afforded employment to thousands of its citizens, but have also been the means of establishing centers of population and of developing natural resources. Hundreds of small villages and flourishing larger towns today stand where lumber camps formerly stood, built years ago in densely wooded regions. In many instances, where the ownership of large tracts of timber has fallen into the hands of a single company, the first small operations have given place to enormous mills which still furnish employment to the entire population of the prosperous towns that have grown up around them.

(Read and approved by John Raine, President, West Virginia Lumber Association and Meadow River Lumber Company.)

TOBACCO. The tobacco plant is native to Virginia. It was cultivated by the Indians, and almost from the first settlement of Virginia it became the staple crop of the colony. As the settled area has increased, so the cultivation of tobacco has been extended. In most of the early pioneer clearings of West Vir-

—*United States Forest Service*

A Mountain Fastness in Randolph County

ginia, tobacco was one of the most prized crops. It was one of the first commodities used for exchange. The cultivation of tobacco continues, and tobacco of extremely good quality is produced in West Virginia.

Tobacco culture has undergone great changes in the past forty-five years. In 1870 it was raised in twenty counties of the State. Since that time its culture has been largely discontinued in some counties, but an equal or greater number have taken up the business, and the output has grown markedly. During the past half-dozen years the tobacco crop has come to be one of the most important in a number of the counties in the southwestern portion of the State, notably Putnam, Lincoln, Wayne, Cabell, Mason, and Jackson; considerable quantities are grown in Wirt, Summers, Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe, Calhoun, and Braxton, and smaller quantities in some other counties. Large tobacco warehouses have been established in Huntington and Hurricane in the past few years, and millions of pounds are annually brought there for sale.

The soils that yield the best crops of tobacco are found in the river and creek bottoms and those of the light, sandy lands found in the first and second terraces up from the streams. It was long ago noted that the highest grade soils do not produce the highest grades of tobacco, but that a lighter soil that warms up readily will produce a lighter, finer quality in the plant.

In 1900, 5,129 acres of tobacco were grown on 5,045 farms in West Virginia, the yield being 3,087,140 pounds, worth approximately $228,620. In 1920, 11,233 acres produced 7,587,052 pounds.

The best tobacco region in West Virginia is that south of the Little Kanawha River, in which section the larger portion of the crop will doubtless continue to be produced. At the present time, there are sixteen concerns in West Virginia engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. They are: Bashar, Christian Company, Wheeling; Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company, Wheeling; Burley Tobacco Growers Association, Hurricane; J. S. Haggerty Company, Incorporated, Fairmont; Huntington Tobacco Company, Hurricane; Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, Huntington; M. Marsh and Son, Wheeling; John F. Miller Company, Wheeling; Louis A. Nolte's Sons, Wheeling; Pollack, Incorporated, Wheeling; H. O. Potts Company, New Martinsville; John Rangas Wholesale Company, Wellsburg; Seamons Original Wheeling Stogie Cigar Company, Moundsville; Spearmint Tobacco Company, Wellsburg; and the Wetzel County Cigar Works, New Martinsville. These concerns employ approximately 1,417 persons.

(Read and approved by John W. Smith, State Commissioner of Agriculture.)

TOLMAN, JUDSON ALLEN, Alderson, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Judson Allen and Mary Erhart (Weeks) Tolman. Born July 23, 1879, at Sandwich, Illinois. Wife, Eva Rawlings. A.B., University of Chicago, 1901; A.M., 1903; and Ph.D., 1911. Was professor of Latin, Des Moines College, 1901-2; teacher of Latin, El Paso High School, 1904-8; professor of Latin and Greek, Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, 1908-17; president, Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas, 1917-19; president, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Oklahoma, 1919-22; head of department of Ancient Languages, A. and M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1922-23; head of Department of Education and dean of freshmen, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 1923-26. Came to West Virginia in 1926 as president of Alderson Junior College at Alderson, which position he now holds. Author of *Study of Metrical Inscriptions* and *Buchler's Carmina Epigraphica Latina Sepulchralia.* Independent in politics. Baptist. Mason (Knight Templar). American Association of College and University Professors (honorary). Kappa Delta Pi. Pi Gamma Nu.

TOMPKINS, HAROLD PRESTON, Charleston, West Virginia. Coal and gas operator. Son of Henry Preston and Addie Lee (Elswick) Tompkins. Born September 20, 1888, at Cedar Grove, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary E. Midkiff. Attended Kanawha County schools; took academic course in Marshall College, Huntington, 1904-8; studied law in West Virginia University, 1908-10. Has been engaged in the gas-producing and coal business since 1911. Is president of the Tompkins Fuel Company. Served as president of the Charleston Kiwanis Club in 1925, as lieutenant governor of the West Virginia Kiwanis District in 1926, and as governor of the West Virginia Kiwanis District in 1929. President of the Southern West Virginia Auto Club in 1927. Inventor of the Tompkins Extension Rail, 1925. Was a member of the West Virginia Cadet Corps, 1908-9; was a member of the West Virginia National Guard, four years. Mayor of Cedar Grove, 1910-12. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Sigma Nu.

TOWNSEND, FRANK SUMNER, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of William and Susan (Capron) Townsend. Born April 19, 1857, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Wife, Hattie Alice Sage. Was graduated from East Greenwich Academy; A.B., A.M., and D.D., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; D.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College. Was pastor for twelve years in the New York East Conference. Has since served charges in Parkersburg, Buckhannon, Huntington, Ronceverte District, New Martinsville, Wheeling, and Kingwood, all in West Virginia. From 1922 to 1928, was secretary of the Conference Claimants Fund. Author of *Hugh Graham: A Tale of the Pioneers.* Was delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1916; was chairman of the West Virginia Conference Board of Examiners, 1900 to 1910 and 1917 to 1924; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church Commission on Courses of Study from 1916 to 1920; dean of the Pittsburgh Area Summer School of Theology from 1922 to 1925; and since 1915, trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College. Methodist Episcopal Church.

TOWNSEND, THOMAS C., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Benjamin Mason Townsend. Born August 14, 1877, in Fayette County, West Virginia. Attended public schools. Admitted to the Fayette County Bar in 1903. Was chief clerk in office of the State tax commissioner four years, and served as tax commissioner twenty-eight months, filling an unexpired term. Continued the practice of law in Charleston. Was elected prosecuting attorney of Kanawha County in 1912. Continued practice in Charleston until he was again appointed State tax commissioner in 1929. Republican.

TRACEY, W. J., Sistersville, West Virginia. Farmer and legislator. Son of J. M. and Julie A. (Carter) Tracey. Born August 2, 1866, at Benwood, Ohio. Attended public schools and what was then called county normal school. Taught in the public schools fifteen consecutive years. Engaged in stock raising and in the dairy business. Is the owner of Coal Valley Dairy and Stock Farm, Lincoln District, Tyler County. Was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Tyler County in 1926. Is a member of the board of directors of the Union National Bank at Sistersville. Democrat. Church of Christ.

TRAINER, GEORGE H., Salem, West Virginia. Oil and gas producer. Son of William and Louisa J. (Hoult) Trainer. Born March 27, 1861, on a farm near West Union, West Virginia. Wife, Viola C. Davis. Attended country schools near his home. Conducted general store with his brother, J. E. Trainer, at West Union, 1880-92. Has for many years been engaged in the oil and gas business. Became resident of Salem, 1902. Elected

member of the House of Delegates from Harrison County, 1924. Served on the county examining board during the World War. Director, First National Bank of Salem; member of the board of directors, West Virginia Wesleyan College; and vice president of the board of directors of Salem College and member of executive and finance committee. Republican. Methodist.

TREASURER, STATE. The office of State treasurer was provided for in the constitution adopted at the time of the formation of the State. The following are some of the principal duties of the treasurer.

He is a member of the State Board of Public Works. (The duties of this Board are outlined in a separate article.)

The treasurer issues all checks for the disbursement of State funds. The amount of disbursement of funds increased from $10,500,000 in 1916 to $88,989,000 in 1928. The number of checks issued by the treasurer increased from 73,512 in 1916 to 317,355 in 1928. The treasurer receives and deposits all State funds collected by the various departments, boards, and commissions, and issues receipts for all payments made to the State.

Prior to 1919, the State had no bonded indebtedness. Since that time, 3½ per cent bonds have been issued to the amount of $13,500,000, in the payment of the Virginia debt, and State road bonds to the amount of approximately $70,000,000. Keeping a record of these bonds is the duty of the Treasury Department.

The 1927 Legislature made the treasurer custodian of all securities owned by the State or any department thereof, or required by law to be filed with the State. At the present time, these securities amount to $34,477,609.41. They are kept in a burglar-proof, fireproof vault, constructed especially for the use of the Treasury Department. This vault is considered one of the best in the country.

The treasurer is a member of the State Interest and Sinking Fund Commission; a member of the Board of the School Fund; and vice president of the West Virginia Geological Survey, composed of the governor, the president of the University, the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the State treasurer. The treasurer receives an annual salary of $7,000.

The following is a list of the names of the treasurers and their tenure of service from the formation of the State to the present time.

Campbell Tarr	1863-1867
Jacob B. Bristol	1867-1869
James A. McCauley	1869-1871
John S. Burdette	1871-1876
Sobieski Brady	1876-1877
Thomas J. West	1877-1881
Thomas O'Brien	1881-1885
W. T. Thompson	1885-1893
J. M. Rowan	1893-1897
M. A. Kendall	1897-1901
Peter Silman	1901-1905
Newton Ogdin	1905-1909
E. Leslie Long	1909-1917
W. S. Johnson	1917-

(Prepared by W. S. Johnson, Treasurer of West Virginia.)

TREES OF WEST VIRGINIA. Of the 862 kinds of trees native and naturalized in the United States, about 125 are found in West Virginia. All of the more important trees have been identified, and have been listed and described in local publications. The doubtful species are certain hawthorns (Crataegus) which show variations confusing to specialists on this group.

In respect to their geographic distribution the trees of the State include both northern and southern species, the ranges of which, in many cases, meet and overlap. Over large areas of the less elevated portions of the State southern types of trees are to be found, in greater or less abundance, including the Umbrella and Fraser's Magnolias, Fetid and Sweet Buckeyes, Fringe Tree, Chinquapin, Sweet Gum, Sourwood, Table Mountain Pine, Opossum Wood, and Fraser's Balsam Fir. Of these, the two

species last named appear to reach the northern limits of their range in West Virginia. The southern trees meet and, in some cases, intermingle with those of higher latitudes.

The Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, with the numerous high ridges of the former, carry the Canadian Life Zone into and through the State in the form of belts of varying widths, separated by intervening parallel valleys. These elevated ridges carry southward many forms of life, including trees and lesser plants which belong chiefly to

RED OR NORWAY PINE

regions farther north. Along the cold summits, and spreading out over the Allegheny Plateau, are extensive areas of Red Spruce, in some places originally growing in pure stands, in others intermingled with Hemlock, Yellow Birch, Beech, Sugar Maple, and Linden. Even the Tamarack and the Red Pine, trees that abound in the forests of Canada and the northern tier of states, are among the boreal species referred to, both appearing to reach here their southernmost extension in the United States. Below the spruce belt and grading down into the Carolinian Life Zone, are the numerous species making up the bulk of the important hardwood forest. These include the famous Tulip Poplar, Wild Black Cherry, Chestnut, Oaks, Sweet Birch, Hickories, Ashes, Walnuts, and their associates. Among the soft woods which are typically northern is the White Pine, which once attained commercial importance in Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Tucker, and Raleigh counties.

Of the less important trees, from the commercial standpoint, but those which are of special interest on account of their peculiarities of range and habitat, are the Arbor Vitae, sparsely distributed along certain tributaries of the Potomac River and the Greenbrier River; the Silver-bell or Opossum Wood, of southern stream banks; the Evergreen and Mountain Hollies; the Hop Tree, Hackberry, Mountain Ash, Red Bud, Persimmon, and Paw Paw.

Among the introduced trees which have become sufficiently naturalized to spread without artificial aid are the Tree of Heaven *(Ailanthus altissima)* and *Paulownia tomentosa*, a Japanese species, with catalpalike leaves. The Maidenhair Tree *(Ginkgo biloba)*, a native of China and Japan, whose family is not represented in this country, is often planted on account of its value as an ornamental. It is a "living fossil" and speaks to us as the last of a race that once held a large place in certain floras of the earth.

The native trees of West Virginia represent 27 families and 52 genera, which are here briefly described.

Pine Family — *Pinaceae*

The Pine Family includes the true pines (Pinus) and all of the other true cone-bearing or softwood species. It is a family of much importance, both from the standpoint of the lumber value of some of its members, and the ornamental value of many of them. Red spruce once covered an area of 469,000 acres in the State; and at the present time is found in all the higher counties. Next in abundance is the hemlock, the most widely distributed of the coniferous trees. With the exception of spruce and hemlock, and of white pine, before re-

ferred to, the other representatives of the pine family in West Virginia are relatively unimportant as to the value of their lumber. The local worth of practically all species, however, is considerable, and their presence, even in small numbers, adds utility and beauty to the forest. The student of trees finds interest in the discovery of factors of climate, elevation, soil, moisture, exposure, and other conditions, which make this the meeting ground of such trees as the Tamarack, which ranges from Alaska to Preston County, West Virginia, and the Fraser's Fir, which grows upon mountain tops from North Carolina to Tucker County, West Virginia.

Five species of true pines were originally recognized as native to this State, but in July, 1925, a sixth was added—the Red or Norway Pine *(Pinus resinosa)* found in considerable quantities in Pendleton County.

Below are given the native members of this family, with their approximate distribution in the State.

White Pine *(Pinus Strobus*, L.) Common in Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Raleigh, and Tucker counties. Sparingly distributed in other parts of the State.

Pitch Pine *(Pinus rigida*, Mill.) Found locally in about half of the counties, especially east and south.

Table Mountain Pine *(Pinus pungens*, Lamb.) Scattered sparingly along the Allegheny Mountains.

Yellow Pine *(Pinus echinata*, Mill.) Grows mostly in the hilly counties lying back from the Ohio River and along the Alleghenies.

Scrub Pine *(Pinus virginiana*, Mill.) Common in eastern counties. Less abundant in the lower elevations of many of the counties of the western and central portions.

Red Pine *(Pinus resinosa*, Ait.) Known here only from North Fork Mountain, Pendleton County.

Tamarack *(Larix laricina*, DuPoi-Koch.) A few trees in Pine Swamp, near Cranesville, Preston County.

Red Spruce *(Picea rubra*, DuPoi-Deitr.) High parts of Grant, Pendleton, Tucker, Randolph, Pocahontas, Webster, Nicholas, and Greenbrier counties.

Hemlock *(Tsuga canadensis*, L-Carr.) Found in most parts of the State at various elevations, especially along streams.

Balsam Fir *(Abies Fraseri*, Pursh-Poir.) Sparsely distributed in Randolph, Pocahontas, and Tucker counties.

Arbor Vitae *(Thuja occidentalis*, L.) Found in scattered growth on the banks of the Potomac River waters in Pendleton, Grant, and Mineral counties. A few trees grow along the Greenbrier River, near the mouth of Second Creek, Greenbrier County. Some of the trees here reach a diameter of four feet.

Red Cedar *(Juniperus virginiana*, L.) Most common in the Eastern Panhandle counties. Found locally throughout State.

Willow Family — *Salicaceae*

This family embraces the willows and poplars, none of which is of great economic importance. The willows, which grow along stream banks, perform a service in holding the same in place and in making them more attractive. They are difficult to identify and are known only to a few specialists. In addition to our native willows, the Weeping Willow and the White Willow are common introduced trees which are planted on lawns. The poplars must be classed among the less common trees of the State, although some species are locally common. The White Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, and Balm of Gilead have been introduced from other countries for ornamental purposes. The recognized native willows and poplars are:

Black Willow *(Salix nigra*, Marsh.) A common tree along streams throughout the State.

Peach-Leaved Willow *(Salix amygdaloides*, And.) Reported from Fayette County.

The following willows have also been reported and listed in Millspaugh's

Flora: Shining Willow *(Salix discolor,* Muhl.), Prairie Willow *(Salix humilis,* Marsh.), Silky Willow *(Salix sericea,* Marsh.), Heart-leaved Willow *(Salix cordata,* Muhl.).

American Aspen *(Populus tremuloides,* Michx.) Found in some localities in mountainous and high hilly counties.

Large-Toothed Aspen *(Populus grandidentata,* Michx.) Grows in small groups in many widely separated localities.

Cottonwood *(Populus deltoides,* Marsh.) Infrequent, except where planted; found principally in eastern counties along streams.

Walnut Family — *Juglandaceae*

The walnuts and hickories are classed together in this important family. Most of its members are well known, and are highly prized on account of their lumber and their increasingly valuable nuts. Black walnut is the most valuable of the native woods, and the hickories furnish the toughest of all woods for the manufacture of such things as require strength and elasticity. The value of the former has resulted in the complete cutting out of all important stands of large trees, but has encouraged the replanting of areas to this species. There are the two following walnuts and five hickories native to the State.

Black Walnut *(Juglans nigra,* L.) Common in all parts of the State, except at high elevations.

Butternut *(Juglans cinerea,* L.) A common tree throughout the State, growing at higher elevations than the black walnut.

Shellbark Hickory *(Carya ovata,* Mill-Koch.) Fairly common locally in most parts of the State.

Big Shellbark Hickory *(Carya laciniosa,* Michx.f.-Loud.) Found principally near the Ohio River and some of its larger tributaries, from above Parkersburg to Kenova. Reported from Harrison and some other inland counties.

Mockernut Hickory *(Carya alba,* L-K. Koch.) A common hill tree, especially east of the Alleghenies.

Pignut Hickory *(Carya glabra,* Mill-Spach.) Distributed in all sections, less common at high elevations.

Bitternut Hickory *(Carya cordeformis,* Wang.-K. Koch.) Found scattered in most parts of the State.

(Pecan—*Carya illinoensis*—is grown on Washington Bottom, near Parkersburg.)

Birch Family — *Betulaceae*

The popularity of the birch tree species makes this one of the best-known families. While the yellow and sweet birch are used for lumber, they are not among the most important timber trees. The native birches, which add attractiveness to all woodlands where they grow and which have value as ornamentals, are less known than the several kinds of white-barked birches introduced principally from the northern parts of North America. This family contains shrubby species, such as alders and hazelnuts. West Virginia tree species represent three genera and five species:

Hop Hornbeam *(Ostrya virginiana,* Mill-K. Koch.) A small tree found in most parts of the State. Also called Ironwood.

American Hornbeam *(Carpinus caroliniana,* Walt.) This tree is small, reaching only a few inches in diameter, and is common in most sections.

Black Birch *(Betula lenta,* L.) Often called Sweet Birch. Locally common in most counties.

Yellow Birch *(Betula lutea,* Michx.) A tree of the higher elevations and cool stream banks.

Red Birch *(Betula nigra,* L.) A common tree of river banks.

Beech Family — *Fagaceae*

To this family belong the well-known beech and chestnut and the various oaks. It also contains the chinquapin, a small tree which is disappearing along with the chestnut on account of the fungus parasite, *Endothia parasitica.* The State has been a leader in the production of oak lumber. This family largely con-

tributes to the fame of this whole region as a hardwood producer. In addition to the trees named below, there are introduced species, planted as ornamentals, as Chinese Chestnut, *Castanea molissima*, European Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, and English Oak, *Quercus robur*.

Beech *(Fagus grandifolia*, Ehr.) Common except in eastern counties.

Chestnut *(Castanea dentata*, Marsh-Borkh.) Once abundant in most sections. Now becoming rare on account of the chestnut blight.

Chinquapin *(Castanea pumila*, L.-Mill.) A tree locally distributed in southern and eastern counties.

White Oak *(Quercus alba*, L.) Found in every county of the State and in most localities, except high elevations.

Post Oak *(Quercus stellata*, Wang.) Less common than the White Oak, though found in most hilly sections in scattered growth.

Bur Oak *(Quercus macrocarpa*, Michx.) A rare species, found mostly on Potomac River waters in the eastern counties.

Swamp White Oak *(Quercus bicolor*, Willd.) Infrequent. Found in Grant, Hardy, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Berkeley, Randolph, Upshur, and doubtless in other counties.

Yellow Oak *(Quercus Muhlenbergii*, Engelm.) Not a common species. Found in Boone, Doddridge, Fayette, Ohio, Webster, Morgan, and other counties, though nowhere plentiful.

Chestnut Oak *(Quercus Prinus*, L.) A common tree, except at high elevations.

Red Oak *(Quercus rubra*, L.) A common tree, growing at higher elevations in some places than other oaks.

Pin Oak *(Quercus palustris*, Michx.) Not a common tree. Found usually on low ground, in several counties.

Scarlet Oak *(Quercus coccinea*, Muench.) Common in most parts of the State, except at high elevations.

Black Oak *(Quercus velutina*, Lam.) A common tree throughout the State, except at high elevations.

Spanish Oak *(Quercus falcata*, Michx.) Confined to the Kanawha and a few other rivers in the southern sections. Rare.

Scrub Oak *(Quercus ilicifolia*, Wang.) Common along the Allegheny Mountains and in eastern counties, where it often grows in almost pure stands.

Black Jack Oak *(Quercus marilandica*, Muench.) Observed only on the western slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Jefferson County. It probably occurs in a few other localities.

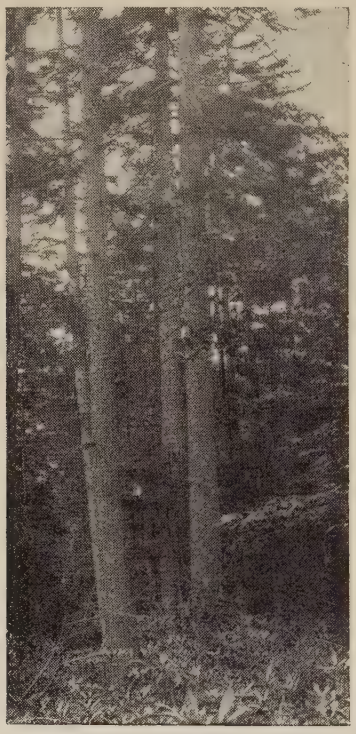
—*A. Boughner*
ONE OF WEST VIRGINIA'S HAWTHORNS

Laurel Oak *(Quercus imbricaria*, Michx.) Locally distributed in many counties, but nowhere common, preferring bottom lands.

Nettle Family — *Urticaceae*

Included in this family are the Elms, Hackberry, and Mulberry, representing three genera and at least four species.

The Paper Mulberry *(Broussonetia papyrifera)*, a species introduced from Japan, the Fig Tree *(Ficus Carica)*, and the White Mulberry *(Morus alba)*, are introduced trees occasionally found planted on lawns or escaped. The Osage



—*A. B. Brooks*
VIRGIN TIMBER

Orange *(Maclura pomifera)* is a Western species used for hedges.

The trees of this family have great value as ornamentals.

Slippery Elm *(Ulmus fulva*, Michx.) Common in some places, but rare in many sections of the State.

American Elm *(Ulmus americana*, L.) Found in most parts of the State, especially on river bottoms.

Hackberry *(Celtis occidentalis*, L.) Common in the eastern Panhandle, and scattered over most of the counties.

Red Mulberry *(Celtis rubra*, L.) Not an abundant tree anywhere, but found scattered throughout the State.

Magnolia Family — *Magnoliaceae*

In this large family only two genera are represented in West Virginia, *Magnolia* and *Liriodendron*, the former being less valuable for lumber than the latter, but having considerable value for ornamental purposes. The four species found here are as follows:

Cucumber Tree *(Magnolia acuminata*, L.) This species grows with other hard woods throughout the State, but cannot be considered a common tree. Its lumber is valuable, being classed with yellow poplar, its near relative.

Umbrella Tree *(Magnolia tripetala*, L.) This species never attains large size, possibly sometimes reaching fifty feet in height. It is found along streams in many sections.

Mountain Magnolia *(Magnolia Fraseri*, Walt.) Found chiefly in the mountainous parts of the State, often growing at high elevations.

Tulip Tree *(Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.) Often called Yellow Poplar. It is a common tree below the spruce belt, throughout the State, though most of the original growth has been cut out on account of its value for lumber.

Custard Apple Family — *Anonaceae*

This family is chiefly tropical and its members are not important commercially. Only one member of the family is to be found growing wild in West Virginia.

Common Pawpaw *(Asimina triloba*, Dual.) Scattered throughout the State, except at high elevations. It prefers the rich soils of coves and valleys.

Laurel Family — *Lauraceae*

Nearly a thousand species belong to this family, although comparatively few of them are found in North America. There is only one tree representative in this State and it is of little commercial importance.

Sassafras *(Sassafras variifolium*, Salis-Kuntze.) A common tree, distributed throughout the State, except at high elevations, usually on thin land.

Witch Hazel Family — *Hamamelidaceae*

The two species of this family found in West Virginia are of much interest and have considerable value, the Witch Hazel on account of its habit of blooming in the fall and its medicinal properties, and the Sweet Gum as a shade tree.

Witch Hazel *(Hamamelis virginiana,* L.) A small tree found in nearly all parts of the State.

Sweet Gum *(Liquidambar styraciflua,* L.) Found principally along the Great Kanawha, New, Gauley, Tug Fork, and other rivers of the southern section.

—A. B. Brooks
AFTER A FOREST FIRE

Plane Tree Family — *Platanaceae*

The Plane Tree Family has a single genus, with about five species, three of which are native to North America and one to West Virginia. Of the exotic species the European Plane Tree *(Platanus orientalis)* is frequently planted for ornamental purposes.

Sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis,* L.) Common along streams throughout the State.

Rose Family — *Rosaceae*

This large family contains many trees as well as smaller plants. Probably not fewer than thirty species in this family are to be found in this State, a number of which are Hawthorns not listed herein. The trees, as a whole, are very important, both for their lumber and their fruits.

Crab Apple *(Pyrus coronaria,* L.) Common in many localities in the State.

Mountain Ash *(Pyrus americana,* Marsh-D. C.) A rather rare tree confined to certain high mountains, swamps, and stream borders.

Shad Bush *(Amelanchier canadensis,* L.-Medic.) Common in most sections.

Cockspur Thorn *(Crataegus crus-galli,* L.) A common tree.

Dotted Thorn *(Crataegus punctata,* Jacq.) Found at high elevations, principally, often growing in dense thickets.

Note: Other trees belonging to this difficult group found in the State are the following: *Crataegus pausiaca,* Ashe; *Crataegus foetida,* Ashe; *Crataegus roanensis,* Ashe; *Crataegus macrosperma,* Ashe; *Crataegus Holmesiana,* Ashe; *Crataegus phaenopyrum,* L.f.-Medic; and certain shrubby species.

Black Cherry *(Prunus serotina,* Ehrh.) A common tree in the hilly and mountainous parts of the State.

Choke Cherry *(Prunus virginiana,* L.) Rare in most sections. Found occasionally at rather high elevations near the mountains.

Wild Red Cherry *(Prunus pennsylvanica,* L.f.) Found principally in mountainous sections, especially in burned areas.

Wild Plum *(Prunus americana,* Marsh.) Scattered throughout the State, but not common except locally.

Pulse Family — *Leguminosae*

This is the family of legumes, to which the clovers, beans, peas, etc. belong, and

which includes three trees native to West Virginia, each belonging to a separate genus.

Honey Locust *(Gleditsia triacanthos,* L.) Not a common tree but found widely scattered in most of the counties.

Red Rud or Judas Tree *(Cercis canadensis,* L.) Common in many parts of the State, rare in the more elevated portions.

Common Locust *(Robinia Pseudo-Acacia,* L.) A well-known tree found throughout the State.

Rue Family — *Rutaceae*

To this family belongs only the one tree described below. The Prickly Ash *(Xanthoxylum americanum)* a shrubby species, is found in Monongalia, Jefferson, and perhaps other counties.

Hop Tree *(Ptelea trifoliata,* L.) A small tree of little worth except for ornamental planting. It is among the rare trees of the State, being found, however, in Morgan, Summers, and some other counties.

Cashew Family — *Anacardiaceae*

This large family is represented in West Virginia by about six species of Rhus (Sumach and Poison Ivy), only three of which are listed as of tree size. The introduced Smoke Tree *(Rhus Cotinus)* is planted as an ornament on lawns.

Staghorn Sumach *(Rhus typhina,* L.) Common throughout the State.

Dwarf Sumach *(Rhus copallina,* L.) Like the Staghorn, this tree never reaches large size. It is a common tree in most sections, but its area of distribution is irregular.

Poison Sumach *(Rhus vernix,* L.) A species poisonous to the touch, rarely found in this State. It has been observed near Cowen, Webster County, Dunmore, Pocahontas County, and Elkins, Randolph County, growing in swampy areas.

Holly Family — *Aquifoliaceae*

Of the four or five species of holly found in this State, two reach small tree size. The American Holly sometimes reaches a diameter of 12 inches and a height of 50 or 60 feet. The hollies are valuable on account of their beauty, and the wood of the evergreen holly is sometimes used in inlay work.

American Holly *(Ilex opaca,* Ait.) Locally plentiful but of uneven distribution in the State. It grows most abundantly toward the South and is infrequently found on limestone.

Mountain Holly *(Ilex monticola,* Gray) A tree, usually of high altitudes, though nowhere abundant.

Maple Family — *Aceraceae*

The Maple Family is one of the best known trees. Its members are all valuable for ornamental purposes, and the Sugar Maple, particularly, is valuable on account of its lumber and its sap. Introduced maples include the Norway Maple, *(Acer platanoides),* Sycamore Maple *(Acer Pseudo-Platanus),* and others.

Striped Maple *(Acer pennsylvanicum,* L.) Common in rich soil of shaded ravines and hillsides, principally in the mountainous sections. A small tree.

Mountain Maple *(Acer spicatum,* Lam.) A small species, common in mountainous sections, where it sometimes grows in dense masses.

Sugar Maple *(Acer saccharum,* Marsh.) The best known and most common of the maples.

Black Maple *(Acer saccharum nigrum,* Michx.f.-Britt.) Less abundant than the sugar maple, but found in many localities, often growing with the sugar maple, of which it is a subspecies.

Silver Maple *(Acer saccharinum,* L.) Common, principally along streams, in the lower portions of the State.

Red Maple *(Acer rubrum,* L.) A common tree in most parts of the State, though less frequently seen in the eastern sections.

Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple *(Acer negundo,* L.) Common along streams, chiefly in the less elevated sections.

Soapberry Family — *Sapindaceae*

This is the family of the buckeyes, of which there are two native tree species.

—Fred E. Brooks

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

The so-called Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*, introduced from Europe, is often planted on lawns. The wood of buckeye is used for boxes, excelsior, wooden limbs, furniture, etc.

Fetid Buckeye *(Aesculus glabra*, Willd.) Common along some of the streams, principally in the western part of the State.

Sweet Buckeye *(Aesculus octandra*, Marsh.) Common locally but not generally distributed.

Linden Family — *Tiliaceae*

Two species of Linden are native to West Virginia. These trees are well known on account of their being planted for ornamental purposes. The lumber from them is soft and easily worked, being used for boxes, toys, musical instruments, and furniture. Bees glean the famous basswood honey from the flowers of this tree.

Linden or Basswood *(Tilia americana*, L.) A common tree, especially of hilly and mountainous sections.

White Linden *(Tilia heterophylla*, Vent.) A common tree in many parts of the State.

Ginseng Family — *Araliaceae*

Most of our species belonging to the Ginseng Family are herbs, including the famous ginseng. The genus Aralia contains the only tree species of this family in the United States. This is common in West Virginia.

Hercules Club *(Aralia spinosa*, L.) A small tree growing mostly in the mountainous sections. It is sometimes planted for ornamental purposes, but is otherwise of little value.

Dogwood Family — *Cornaceae*

The flowering dogwood, common in this State, is sufficient to distinguish this family. In addition to the small tree dogwoods, there are several shrubby species. Nearly all have a distinct value for ornamental purposes. The Black Gum, or Tupelo, also belonging to this family, does not add much commercial value, although its wood is sometimes used for such purposes as wagon hubs, rollers for moving buildings, ironing boards, etc.

Flowering Dogwood *(Cornus florida*, L.) This small tree, with its attractive white blossoms is well distributed throughout the State, although in some localities it is rare or wanting.

Alternate-leaved Dogwood *(Cornus alternifolia*, L.) A small tree with greenish bark found in many parts of the State, though less common in eastern sections. Common along mountain streams of most localities.

Black Gum *(Nyssa sylvatica*, Marsh.) A common tree throughout the State, but less common at high elevations and east of the Alleghenies.

Heath Family — *Ericaceae*

Such well known plants as Huckleberry, Wintergreen, Trailing Arbutus, and Azalea, belong to this family. The common Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel sometimes reach small tree size and so are included in this list. Sourwood, also a member, is more distinctly a tree.

Great Laurel *(Rhododendron maximum*, L.) Common in the State but most abundant in mountainous sections, where it is often found in dense stands. This beautiful plant has been adopted as the West Virginia State flower.

Mountain Laurel *(Kalmia latifolia*, L.) Usually found on thin land. It is a common tree throughout the State. Often a shrub, never attaining more than small tree size.

Sourwood *(Oxydendrum arboreum*, L.-D. C.) Rare in the eastern counties. Found in most sections west of the mountains. A small tree not especially useful, though attractive when in bloom.

Ebony Family — *Ebenaceae*

West Virginia has only one representative of this important family.

Common Persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana*, L.) A small tree thinly scattered throughout the lower portions of the State. Known chiefly for its peculiar edible fruit.

Storax Family — *Styracaceae*

Like the preceding family, this one is represented in West Virginia by a single species.

Opossum Wood *(Halesia carolina,* L.) A southern tree which appears to reach the northern limits of its range in this State. It is by no means common here but is frequently found along the Great Kanawha River and its tributaries, and along some other southern streams.

Olive Family — *Oleaceae*

The Olive Family is represented in this State by two genera and five species, the four species of Ash having certain commercial value and the one species of the other genus having ornamental worth.

White Ash *(Fraxinus americana,* L.) A common tree throughout the State. It is the most valuable of the ashes and by far the most common.

Red Ash *(Fraxinus pennsylvanica,* Marsh.) Found on the New River and reported from three or four other sections. A rare tree of little commercial value.

Black Ash *(Fraxinus nigra,* Marsh.) Found in Fayette, Tucker, and Ohio counties and reported from several other counties. A rare tree.

Green Ash *(Fraxinus lanceolata,* Borck.) Reported from Summers County, near Hinton, and as "frequent throughout the State," by Millspaugh.

Fringe Tree *(Chionanthus virginica,* L.) Found principally in the southern and eastern parts of the State. A small tree of very attractive appearance which is sometimes planted on lawns.

Honeysuckle Family — *Caprifoliaceae*

This family has about eighteen species in West Virginia, of which only two are classed as trees. The others, such as honeysuckles and elders, are shrubs.

Sweet Viburnum *(Viburnum lentago,* L.) Found in Tucker and Grant counties. Reported from a few other sections. A small tree of little importance.

Black Haw *(Viburnum prunifolium,* L.) One of the more common viburnums, though rare in most sections of the State. It has attractive white flowers, but is not often planted as an ornamental.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Park Naturalist, Oglebay Park. Read and approved by Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, Head of the Department of Botany, West Virginia University.)

TRENT, WILLIAM WOODSON, Philippi, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Thomas W. and Mary Agnes (McClung) Trent. Born January 31, 1878, at Runa, Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Isabel Carmichael. Obtained his early education in the rural schools; taught school a few years; was graduated from Marshall State Normal, 1902; A.B., West Virginia University, 1912; A.M., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1921. Has taught in rural schools and in high schools; has been principal of high schools and superintendent of city schools. From 1920 to 1926, was part-time secretary of the West Virginia Education Association; in 1923-24, was editor of *West Virginia School Journal;* and in 1926-27, was full-time secretary of the Association and editor of *West Virginia School Journal.* In 1927, became president of Broaddus College, which position he now holds (1929). During the World War, served as food administrator for Randolph County. For two years, 1926-28, was president of the West Virginia State Baptist Convention. Democrat. Baptist. Kiwanis. Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. Sigma Nu.

TRI-COUNTY FAIR was established and held its first exhibition in 1919. In 1924 it was incorporated. It is held for three days annually at Petersburg. It is composed of twelve members and is managed by a board of directors. More than four thousand people attend annually. Approximately seven hundred exhibits are shown. Prizes are awarded.

TRI-TOWNS' CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This chamber was organized in May, 1926, for the purpose of sponsor-

ing any project for the improvement and advancement, either civic or industrial, of the communities of Piedmont, West Virginia, and Westernport and Luke, Maryland. It is governed by a president, a secretary and a board of directors. The office of the secretary is maintained at 52 Ashfield Street, Piedmont.

TROTTER, FRANK BUTLER, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James and Elizabeth (Stock) Trotter. Born February 27, 1863, in Washington County, Ohio. Wife, Lillian List Steele. A.B., Roanoke College, Virginia, 1890, and A.M., 1895; studied in Harvard Graduate School, 1891-92. Was a teacher in the public schools of West Virginia four years and in private schools two years. Professor of Latin and modern languages, West Virginia Conference Seminary (since 1902, West Virginia Wesleyan College), 1890-1907. Professor of Latin, West Virginia University, 1907; dean of College of Arts and Sciences, 1911-16; acting president, 1914-16; and president, 1916-28. Republican. Methodist. Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Gamma Delta.

TROUGH, THE. This is a term applied to a section of the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac River located southwest of Romney, Hampshire County. After flowing through Pendleton County, in northern Hardy and extending into Hampshire, the river is bordered by high mountains which rise directly from the bed of the river. In this manner has been created a deep, straight, and symmetrical canyon or "stone trough" through which the river flows for seven miles.

TROUT POND, a small oblong body of clear water in Hardy County, is the nearest approach to a natural lake in West Virginia. It is very deep; the water is cold and is inhabited by brook trout, as the name implies. Its location is near the settlement of Thornbottom, about ten miles southwest of Wardensville. The pond is fed by cold springs and by a stream which rises on Great North Mountain. The stream through which the water of the pond is discharged, after descending about two miles, falls into a natural sink and disappears. About eight miles below, at a point near the "Devil's Garden", the stream reappears.

(Written by A. B. Brooks, Naturalist, Oglebay Park.)

TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA. The association maintains headquarters at 910 Quarrier Street, Charleston. It is a branch of the National Tuberculosis Association. There are over one thousand members and forty-eight affiliated local organizations in the State. It was founded in 1908 and reorganized in 1920. Its purpose is the cure and prevention of tuberculosis and the promotion of health in general. The *Healthfinder*, an official publication, is issued bimonthly. Annual meetings are held in May.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, see State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, STATE COLORED, see State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

TUCKER COUNTY. Population, 16,791 in 1920, as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken in that year; estimates made later by the same authority do not indicate an increase. The land area of the county is 421.67 square miles. Tucker County is located in the northeastern section of the State and is one of the counties of the Eastern Panhandle. It is bounded on the north by Preston County, West Virginia, and Garrett County, Maryland; by Grant County on the east; by Randolph County on the south; and by Barbour County on the west.

The whole county is included in the area of the Allegheny highlands, and

lies between the crests of the Canaan and the Allegheny mountains on the east and the northern portion of Laurel Ridge on the west. About two miles southward from the point on the Alleghenies where the eastern boundary line turns abruptly to the northwest and crosses Stony River and Red Creek watershed to the crest of Canaan Mountain, the county attains its greatest elevation, 4,300 feet. The lowest point is found where the Cheat River leaves the county at an elevation of 1,469 feet. Between these two altitudes, the downward slope of the land surface, toward the northwest from the Alleghenies and toward the northeast from the less elevated crest of Laurel Ridge, is interrupted by numerous mountains and plateaus cut by the deep channels of streams.

The principal mountains within, or partly within, the county are the Allegheny, the Canaan, and the Brown mountains in the eastern part; Shavers Mountain, which extends into the county just west of Glady Fork; Green Mountain, partly enclosed by Otter Creek, a tributary of Dry Fork; McGowans Mountain, between Otter Creek and Elk Lick Run; Fork Mountain, east of the lower part of Shavers Fork; Pheasant Mountain and Laurel Ridge on the west; Limestone Mountain, on the right of Cheat River where it leaves the county; and Backbone Mountain in the center. Some of the mountains named conform to the general trend of the Appalachian system, and others, breaking away at all angles, extend irregularly between the numerous tributaries of the Cheat.

The county is drained entirely by the waters of the Cheat River, the main stream of which flows through the west-central portion in a northeasterly direction. Its principal tributaries are Clover Run and Minear Run, which empty into the river from opposite sides, near the town of Saint George; Horseshoe Run, which empties into the river a short distance above the Island; Shavers Fork, which, with Big Blackwater, forms the main stream at Parsons; Elk Lick Run, which empties into the river at Hambleton; Dry Fork, which joins the Black-

BLACKWATER RIVER BELOW THE FALLS, TUCKER COUNTY

water at Hendricks; and Otter Creek and Glady Fork, tributaries of Dry Fork.

The Blackwater is the only large tributary of Cheat which rises, with all its branches, within the boundaries of the county. The principal tributaries of this stream are the Little Blackwater, emptying one mile below Douglas; Beaver Creek, emptying at Davis; and, farther up, the smaller tributaries of its upper course. The Blackwater and its tributaries drain the entire area of the plateau which covers the eastern part of the county. They flow sluggishly, falling not more than one hundred feet in twelve miles. But, on reaching a point one mile below the town of Davis, the river plunges over the southern rim of the plateau and, by a succession of picturesque cataracts and rapids, descends 1,350 feet in a distance of ten miles. From the mouth of the Blackwater to the point where the Cheat River leaves the county, its fall is about 250 feet. This descent is not made regularly but, in part, by a number of shoals occurring at irregular intervals. The falls of Blackwater are among the best-known of West Virginia's natural and scenic wonders.

Porte Crayon's *Blackwater Chronicle*, published in *Harper's Magazine* and in book form in 1853, and his *Visit to the Virginian Canaan*, published in 1857, were for many years deservedly popular as travel, adventure, and sporting books. These works, greatly overdrawn in description, made the Blackwater country and the "Virginian Land of Canaan" known universally.

Tucker County is served by the Western Maryland Railroad, whose lines extend across the county in a general southwest-to-northeast direction, touching Parsons, Hambleton, Hendricks, and Thomas. Another line of this same system serves the southern part, with its northern terminus at Hendricks, where it joins the main line. This branch extends to Horton, Randolph County. The county is served by State Route 58, which follows generally the lines of the Western Maryland Railroad from Elkins through Tucker County, touching Moore, Hambleton, Parsons, and Pierce. An extension of this highway connects the towns of Hambleton and Hendricks. State Route 40 has its beginning at Pierce, where it branches off from State Route 58, and it is designed to serve the eastern section, by way of Thomas, Davis, Cortland, and Red Creek. This highway has (1929) been completed only to Davis. Another connecting line to join two important highways is State Route 70, from Rowlesburg, where it leaves United States Route 50, to Parsons, where it joins State Route 58. This highway, when completed, will serve the western part and will follow the valley of the Cheat River.

Parsons, the county seat and chief town, is located at the confluence of Shavers Fork and Big Blackwater, whose mingled waters take the name of Cheat River from that point. Parsons became the county seat in the middle of the decade following 1890, wresting the seat of justice from Saint George, located some distance below on the Cheat River, which had been named the county seat upon the establishment of the county government. Parsons was chartered in 1907 by a special act of the Legislature. By road, it is 217 miles from Bluefield, 191 miles from Charleston, 86 miles from Clarksburg, 21 miles from Elkins, 144 miles from Martinsburg, 168 miles from Wheeling, and 139 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total valuation of property in Tucker County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $6,502,640; personal property, $1,797,970; public utility property, $1,806,770; total, $10,107,380. The average rate of taxation for the county for the same year was $2.76 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Black Fork, Dry Fork, Clover, Davis, Fairfax, Licking, and Saint George. Each is named for local watercourses or towns.

Tucker is an agricultural and industrial county. The products of its farms and herds are of great value. The county has immense wealth in its deposits of coal and other minerals and in timber. The splendid stand of virgin timber, which was described by Major Jed Hotchkiss as the equal of any stand within the United States, has been depleted by great operations during the past fifty years. The first mill was established in the county in 1830, but the operations did not attain major proportions until the construction of the Western Maryland Railroad in 1885. Important works are still being carried on at Clover Run and other points in the county.

A considerable area of the county, in the central and eastern parts, lies within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area. Development of this natural resource has added much to the wealth of the county. During the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, the coal mined in the county amounted to 900,564 tons, a slight decrease from the previous year. Four seams of minable coal have been located, ranging from the Little Pittsburgh to the Sewell veins, and, although the coal area is rather restricted, the seams so overlap that there is almost one acre of underlying coal for each surface acre of the county. It is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve of the county amounts to 486,964,209 tons.

The manufacturing plants of the county are located at Parsons and Thomas. At the former town a woolen mill, a toolhandle plant, and a tannery furnish employment for a number of persons. A crushed-stone plant and the shops of the Western Maryland Railroad are located at Thomas.

Much of Tucker County lies within the Allegheny limestone belt. The land is fertile and productive, and, in the lower sections especially, grain and vegetables of all kinds are grown. The limestone sections, particularly the upper end of Canaan Valley, produce excellent blue grass and such other crops as oats, buckwheat, and potatoes. The total land area of the county is approximately 259,200 acres, with 105,068 acres of farm land in 1924. This farm acreage was divided into 763 farms, all operated by white farmers; 669 were operated by owners, 3 by managers, and 91 by tenants. Ample markets are convenient for all surplus or commercial farm products.

The formation of Tucker County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 7, 1856. The territory comprising the county was taken from Randolph County, then of imperial dimensions. It was named in honor of Henry St. George Tucker, a distinguished Virginia statesman and jurist.

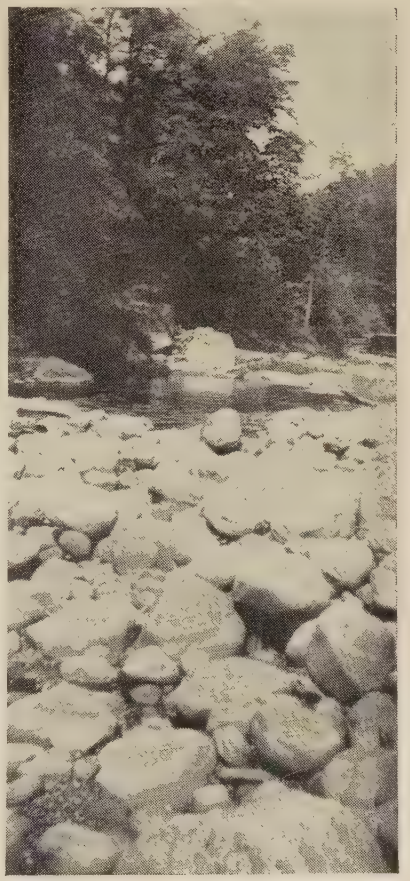
The county government was organized in May, 1856, with the election of Arnold Bonnifield as clerk of the circuit and county courts; Daniel C. Adams, assessor; Rufus Maxwell, commonwealth's attorney; Jesse Parsons, sheriff; and Solomon Boner, county surveyor. The seat of government was fixed at the Minear settlement on Cheat River, then known as Westernford, but upon its establishment as the county seat it became Saint George. The town was so called not for him for whom the county was named, but for a kinsman of the same name. This St. George Tucker was, at the time of the formation of Tucker County, serving as clerk of the House of Delegates. Saint George retained the county seat until after 1890, when that distinction was given to Parsons. Saint George was also the site of one of the very first settlements in Tucker County, that established by John and Jonathan Minear in 1774. Jonathan Minear was killed by Indians near his home in 1780, and the following year, in April, 1781, John Minear, Daniel Cameron, and a settler named Cooper were killed near the same place.

Probably the first white man to see the present territory of Tucker County was William Mayo, who entered the section in 1745. He was on the head of Little Blackwater in that year, surveying

lands of Lord Fairfax, who owned a great scope in the northern part of the county. In 1762 Captain James Parsons passed through the territory on his way home to Moorefield after being held captive by the Indians. John and Samuel Pringle, deserters from the British army at Fort Pitt, who later established their home in a hollow sycamore near the present town of Buckhannon, are believed to have crossed the county in 1764. Captain James Parsons and his brother, Thomas, located lands in the Horseshoe in 1772 or 1773, and became actual settlers about 1774. Soon after the Parsons and Minear settlements had been established, and their land rights determined—for both had located lands in the Horseshoe—other colonies were established at points along the Cheat. As late as 1840 there were few settlements except along the Cheat River and in the narrow bottoms of the larger creeks toward the northern end of the county.

The Fairfax Stone, the first monument erected to mark ownership of land in this State, is located at Fairfax on the northern boundary of the county, marking the head fountain of the North Branch of the Potomac River, which had been fixed in the royal grant as the limit of the land granted to Lord Fairfax. It also determines the western limit of the boundary of Maryland, and from the Fairfax Stone the Maryland line turns sharply north to Mason and Dixon's line, which marks the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The stone also marks the extreme western limit of Grant County. The Fairfax Stone was fixed in place on October 17, 1746, after a dispute as to boundary begun in 1733. Commissioners appointed by the King of England began a survey in 1734 to find out the head spring or first fountain of the true Potomac. At the mouth of the South Branch a halt was made; after several tests the North Branch was determined as the greater stream and, therefore, the true Potomac. This report was approved by the King in 1745, and the survey and planting of the stone immediately followed.

This historic stone had a square base, each side of which was two feet and six inches. It was constructed of sandstone and built up to a point or apex four feet



—*J. A. Gilbert, Jr.*

BLACKWATER RIVER NEAR HENDRICKS

and six inches from the base. The base was on a level with the surface, and three stones formed the pyramid. No dates were placed on the stone, but on the middle section the letters "F X" were cut on each of the four sides. This stone is one of the most noted historical monuments in the United States; the original was destroyed by some unknown person in December, 1884. The Davis Coal and

Coke Company had another stone cut as nearly like the original as possible and set in place on the site of the original marker.

TUCKER COUNTY FAIR is held annually for three days at Parsons, under the direction of the Agricultural Fair Association of Tucker County. It was organized in 1916 and was granted a charter in 1928. It is managed by a board of directors. Between five hundred and one thousand exhibits are shown to an annual attendance of approximately ten thousand people. Prizes are awarded.

TURNER, ELLA MAY, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of Thomas and Annie (Snyder) Turner. Born in Jefferson County, West Virginia. Was graduated from Shepherd College State Normal School, 1895; A.B., West Virginia University, 1906, and A.M., 1911; has been a graduate student in Cornell University and George Peabody College for Teachers. Has been an instructor in the public schools; assistant in the training school at Marshall College; instructor in the Glenville State Normal School; since 1907 instructor in the Shepherdstown State Normal School, now in the Department of English. Editor and compiler of *Stories and Verse of West Virginia,* 1923 and 1925; *West Virginia Verse of Today,* 1924; and *James Rumsey-Pioneer in Steam Navigation,* 1929. Methodist. National Education Association; West Virginia State Education Association. West Virginia and Jefferson County historical societies. Daughters of American Revolution.

TURNPIKES, HISTORY OF, see History of West Virginia, section X.

TUSTIN, LLOYD T., Bluefield and Charleston, West Virginia. Educator. Son of David and Martha (Waters) Tustin. Born January 6, 1888, at Alvy, Tyler County, West Virginia. Wife, Josephine Young. Attended Tyler County public schools and Ripley High School; was graduated from Fairmont State Normal School; attended Marshall College, and West Virginia University; and was graduated from Concord State Normal School and George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. Has been a teacher in the rural schools of Doddridge, Tyler, and Marion counties; principal of Shirley and Alvy graded schools; district superintendent of the Church District schools, Wetzel County, four years; director of the model rural school in connection with Fairmont State Normal School; assistant superintendent of Bluefield public schools five years; assistant State supervisor of rural schools two years; and since 1926, has been State supervisor of rural schools. Author and compiler of the State Course of Study and Teacher's Manual, standardization bulletins, Parents and Pupils Reading Circle bulletins for West Virginia, and a Survey of Church District in Wetzel County. Served as treasurer of Hundred and secretary of the board of education, Beaver Pond District, Mercer County. Republican. Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner); Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow. National Society for the Study of Education; American Physical Education Association; National Education Association; Department of Supervision and Directors of Instruction. Kappa Delta Pi; Phi Delta Kappa.

TYLER COUNTY. Population, 14,186 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken that year; later estimates made by the same bureau do not indicate a material increase. The land area of the county is 260.12 square miles. Tyler is one of the Ohio Valley counties, second county south of the Northern Panhandle. It is bounded on the north by Wetzel County; on the east by Doddridge County; on the south by Pleasants and Ritchie counties; and on the west by the Ohio River and Washington and Monroe counties, Ohio.

The county is mostly rolling and hilly. The Ohio River bottoms are broad and level, and the bottoms of the smaller streams are also broad. The county has a range of elevation from 580 feet above tide (low water level of the Ohio River) near Bens Run to 1,500 feet above tide at the top of a high knob on the Wetzel-Tyler line two miles northeast of Alvy, in the extreme eastern part of the county, or a total range of 920 feet.

The principal watercourse is the Ohio River, along which the county fronts for a distance of about fourteen miles. The tributaries of the Ohio for this distance are very short, draining a strip which averages not more than a mile in width. To the east of this low watershed, all the streams flow directly away from the Ohio River to Middle Island Creek or its larger tributaries. Middle Island Creek, which empties into the Ohio River at Saint Marys, Pleasants County, drains almost all of Tyler County. This creek is said to be the longest stream in the United States not to bear the name of river. The air-line distance from its mouth to its head in southeastern Doddridge County is slightly over 38 miles; the distance measured along the meanders of the stream is over 100 miles, and the crookedest portion of the creek lies within Tyler County. The air-line distance between the point where the creek enters Tyler and the mouth, 63 miles along its meanders, is 12.8 miles.

The entire area of Tyler County, with the exception of a narrow belt along the Ohio River front, lies within the drainage basin of Middle Island Creek. The area of its drainage within the county is 246 square miles. From Middlebourne to the Ohio River, a distance of about 39 miles, the total fall is only 60 feet, or an average of only one foot and a half to a mile.

—*American Lumberman*

THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES OF TIMBER IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WEST VIRGINIA

The famous Jug of Middle Island Creek is located about two miles above Middlebourne. Here at one time the creek made a great bend, or loop, to the south, three and one-half miles around, and came back within fifty feet of itself. About the year 1800 the difference in level between the two portions of the stream, about ten feet, was utilized for water power by digging a race across the low,

narrow neck of the peninsula, and a mill was erected. Floods have greatly enlarged this cut, and now, when the water is low, the entire discharge flows through the new channel. At two other points in Tyler the creek has made similar cut-offs. The first of these abandoned loops is found about one-half mile above Josephs Mills where Little Camp Mistake Run follows the old north channel for the last mile of its course. The other loop is located at the point where Middle Island crosses the Tyler-Pleasants boundary. At this point the creek at one time made a great bend of almost a mile to the south.

Isaac Van Meter, of Hampshire County, traveling through the Middle Island Creek country in 1801, made the following entry in his journal: "Monday, April 20—Down Middle Island Creek fourteen miles in which distance we crossed it seventeen times. A rough hilly country and poor. I was informed on the creek there was a bend seven miles around, and comes within thirty yards of itself. A ditch is cut through and a mill erected with only a seven foot fall in that distance. In digging the race which I am informed is twenty-five feet deep, the earth was so hard that it was the custom to give visitors a pint of liquor to dig up as much dirt. The undertaker after being at a very great expense had thought of giving out on account of the expense of digging, when a person who understood blowing rocks proposed to try it, and completed it at a small expense compared with what its digging would have cost. It was solid clay and no appearance of rock."

The tributaries of Middle Island in Tyler County are, from the north, Point Pleasant, Indian, and McElroy creeks, all three of which are fairly large streams, and Buffalo, Left Buffalo, Shriver, Gorrell, Muddy, Jefferson, and Camp Mistake runs. Those putting in from the south are McKim, Sugar, and Sancho creeks, and Jug, Pitts, Wheeler, Conaway, Purgatory, McGee, Big, and Short runs.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which follows the Ohio River through the entire length of the county. It is also served by State Route 2, the great north-and-south highway, which also parallels the Ohio River through this county. State Route 18 serves the central part of the county, having its terminus at Sistersville, leading from State Route 2, by way of Middlebourne, Tyler, and Josephs Mills and on to West Union. A short branch line, State Route 74, from Josephs Mills to Pennsboro, will connect two important highways, State Route 18 and United States Route 50. The parts of Routes 18 and 74 from Tyler to the Doddridge and Ritchie lines have not (1929) been completed.

Middlebourne, the county seat, is located on Middle Island Creek near the central part of the county. It has an altitude of 745 feet above sea level. It was established as a town by legislative enactment on January 27, 1813, on the lands of Robert Gorrell, and was incorporated on February 3, 1871. By road, Middlebourne is 286 miles from Bluefield, 153 miles from Charleston, 54 miles from Clarksburg, 235 miles from Martinsburg, 56 miles from Parkersburg, 61 miles from Wheeling, and 237 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total valuation of property in Tyler County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $6,525,570; personal property, $5,076,-119; public utility property, $5,144,514; total, $16,746,203. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.37 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into six magisterial districts: Centerville, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Meade, McElroy, and Union. The city of Sistersville maintains an independent school district.

Tyler County lies in the heart of the great oil and gas belt of the northwestern part of the State, and development of this great natural resource has claimed attention for many years. It is also an

agricultural and horticultural county. The county has a small deposit of coal, but this has not been developed. Two veins of workable thickness, though for the most part at considerable depth in the earth, are present, the Washington and Uniontown of the Pittsburgh series. It is estimated that the coal reserve of the county amounts to 948,133,232 tons.

Oil and gas development has been carried on in almost every part of the county and paying yields have resulted. The Sistersville field is the pioneer field of Tyler County, opened in 1891 and 1892. The first well drilled at this place was completed in February, 1891, and after being "shot," pumped nothing but salt water for four months. It was then abandoned. About a year afterward pumping was renewed and a good showing of oil appeared. It later became one of the best wells in the field with a production of about three hundred barrels a day. Drilling for oil and gas in the other parts of the county was the result, and many paying fields were located.

The manufacturing plants of the county are located at Sistersville, on the Ohio River, where a glass plant, tank and boiler plant, and other smaller factories operate.

In common with the other Ohio Valley counties, the soil of Tyler is fertile and productive, the surface being level in the valleys and sloping gently on the hills. There is scarcely any portion of the county that is not suited for cultivation. Grains of all kinds grow well, fruits are good and productive, and grasses make excellent sod. The land area of Tyler is 166,477 acres, of which 126,286 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm land acreage was divided into 1,211 farms, all operated by white farmers; 1,078 operated by owners, 8 by managers, and 125 by tenants. Markets for all commercial or surplus farm products are ample and convenient.

The formation of Tyler County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on December 3, 1814. The territory comprising the county was taken from Ohio County and at the time of its creation included all the territory now in Wetzel County. The new county was named for John Tyler, eighth governor of Virginia and father of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States.

The county government was organized at the home of Charles Wells, just below the present site of Sistersville, on January 9, 1815. The justices composing the court were Joseph Martin, Jeremiah Williams, Presley Martin, Joseph McCoy, William Wells, Abraham S. Birckhead, John Nicklin, Ephraim Martin, John Whitten, and Bazil Riggs. The first officers were Joseph Martin, sheriff; Moses W. Chapline, clerk of the superior court; Abraham S. Birckhead, clerk of the county court; Moses W. Chapline, prosecuting attorney; and Moses Williamson, commissioner of the revenue.

Sistersville, the most populous town in the county, is located on the Ohio River, and has long been an important center. Charles Wells, Sr., settled on this site in 1776. A ferry across the Ohio was established in 1818. The town was incorporated on February 2, 1839. The founder of the town achieved celebrity by reason of the size of his family; he was a veritable father in Israel. He was the father of twenty-two children by two wives, sixteen of whom were living and doing well in 1812. One of his tenants named Scott, a Marylander, was also the father of twenty-two, and at the time of compiling the vital statistics in 1812 the youngest, by a second wife, was but an infant. A neighbor named Gordon, a German-American, was the father of twenty-eight children. These three worthies gave to the Ohio Valley section seventy-two children.

TYLER COUNTY COMMUNITY FAIR was organized in 1923. It is held for four days annually at Middlebourne, the county seat. Approximately three thousand people attend and twelve hundred exhibits are shown. Prizes are awarded.

U

UNION, county seat of Monroe County, is situated twenty miles south of Lewisburg, fifty-six miles northeast of Bluefield and forty miles east of Hinton. It is served by State Route 24, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Ronceverte, sixteen miles distant and connected by a hard road. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $600,000; two weekly newspapers; one theater; and five churches. Old Rehoboth Church, the oldest Methodist Church west of the Alleghenies, is located near Union. This ancient edifice has recently been restored and it is now a famous shrine of Methodism.

The town has one high school and one elementary school; the high school has an enrollment of about seventy-five and employs five teachers. Electric light and power are furnished by the Union-Fort Spring Power Company, and the water supply is municipally owned and operated. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Taxable property is valued at $238,032, with a tax rate of 42 cents on each $100. The debt is $2,500.

Union has a population of approximately 300. It is located in a farming section and has had practically no growth. The town was created in 1800 by an act of the Virginia Assembly in order to provide a county seat for the newly formed county of Monroe.

(Data furnished by J. M. Johnston, Editor, *Monroe Watchman.*)

UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL COMMISSION. The commission is non-partisan and is sustained by appropriation. It is composed of the governor, ex officio, and four veterans of the Civil War appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The commission is authorized to erect a memorial to the Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of West Virginia on the grounds of the State capitol.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, CHURCH OF THE. This denomination was the first church founded in the United States that is not an offshoot of another denomination. It is an American church in ideals and government. It grew out of the religious awakening of William Otterbein, a distinguished missionary of the German Reformed Church of America, Martin Boehm, a zealous Mennonite minister, and their coworkers. The church had its beginning at a "great meeting" held about 1766 in the Isaac Long barn, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The first conference was held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1789, and the church was formally organized in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1800. Its beliefs are those of other evangelical churches, and its theology is Arminian. Baptism is by any mode desired by the applicant.

In administration, the power is almost equally divided between the ministers and laity. The General Conference which meets every four years is the supreme body of the church. Its membership consists of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by the people of each annual conference. All general officers are elected by the General Conference, and legislation for the denomination is enacted by the Conference.

There are thirty-two annual conferences, divided into five bishop's dis-

—*Fred E. Brooks*

WINTER IN UPSHUR COUNTY

tricts, the East, Central, Northwest, Southwest, and Pacific, each presided over by a bishop; and also five foreign mission conferences, including China, Japan, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and West Africa. There are 3500 organized churches, with a membership above 400,000. The value of church and parsonage property is $30,000,000. Each year $7,000,000 is contributed for all purposes. The church has six colleges, one theological seminary, and three orphanages and homes, as well as a large printing establishment located in Dayton, Ohio.

As early as 1835 a mission was established by the church in Cabell County. The mission became Guyandotte Circuit in 1837. On August 21, 1836, Jackson Mission, including particularly Jackson and Mason counties, received twenty-one persons into the church at New Haven, Mason County. The old log church is still standing. It was known as the Lutheran Church. The first United Brethren Church erected within the present territory of the West Virginia Conference was built at Sand Hill, near Point Pleasant.

In 1851, a Western Virginia District was constituted, consisting of six charges. In 1857 it was constituted the Parkersburg Conference, which was changed in 1897 to the present name, West Virginia.

The men who stand out as the leaders of periods in the life of the United Brethren Church in the West Virginia Conference, are Zebedee Warner, who became the second superintendent of schools in Tyler County and who in 1882 organized the State in the temperance movement that led to the temperance triumph in 1912; and Bishop W. M. Weekley, whose "twenty years on horseback," itinerating in West Virginia, was the usual life of the circuit rider. Another West Virginian to become a bishop in the United Brethren Church is H. H. Fout, who was born in Grant County.

The present membership within the West Virginia Conference and part of the Virginia Conference, totals 32,655; the number of church buildings, 341; the Sunday school enrollment, 28,577; the number of ministers, 88; the annual budget, $292,916; and the value of church property, $1,681,185.

(Written by L. B. Harnish, Press Service Representative of the United Brethren in Christ.)

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF AMERICA. The organization was founded in this State in 1898. It now has a membership of three thousand in the ten councils of the State. It is a fraternal order, furnishing accident insurance to its members and promoting the welfare of the traveling men. Each local organization regulates its own meetings. Annual meetings are held in June. The *Sample Case*, a national magazine, is published monthly. International headquarters are maintained in Columbus, Ohio.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS is an organization of veterans of the Confederate army who participated in the war between the states, 1861 to 1865. The national organization was formed at New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 10, 1889, as a federation of all the societies and associations of the survivors of the soldiers of the Southern army. The objects of the consolidated organization were those usual to such bodies, social, literary, historical, benevolent, and especially the care of disabled soldiers, their widows, and dependents.

The constitution of the United Confederate Veterans sets forth the objects and purposes as follows: "To endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors, now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the states; to preserve relics or mementos of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common suffering, and privation; to care for the

disabled and to extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans."

The local organizations were known as camps, those of the State as divisions and a number of divisions were grouped together as departments. The organization and division of territory was military. Two of the departments were given names of the great units of the Confederate army. The three departments were the Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of Tennessee, and Trans-Mississippi Department. In the three departments, 1,200 camps were operating, but death has so thinned the ranks that but a few are now active.

NUTS FROM THIS SHELLBARK HICKORY, UPSHUR COUNTY, CLASSED AMONG THE BEST BY EXPERTS

The Division of West Virginia was organized soon after the national organization came into existence, and flourishing camps were established at many places where there were a considerable number of Confederate veterans. Many of these camps, as at Charleston, Huntington, Lewisburg, Martinsburg, Charles Town, and Shepherdstown, maintain organizations, but meetings are held infrequently because of the age and disability of the few remaining members. Division encampments, or State conventions, have been discontinued, though the divisional organization has not been disbanded. No permanent headquarters are maintained. Thomas S. Dennis, of Lewisburg, is (1929) general of the West Virginia Division. Contact with camps is made by general orders and bulletins.

National reunions are held each year and will continue until the last man has gone. Organizations are maintained in seventeen states, and general headquarters are located at Nashville, Tennessee. The official national publication is the *Confederate Veteran*, published at Nashville, Tennessee. This is also the official publication of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION. The United Daughters of the Confederacy was incorporated July 18, 1919, under the laws of the District of Columbia. The business and objects of the society are historical, benevolent, educational, and social—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; to protect, preserve, and mark places made historic by Confederate valor; to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the Civil War; to record the part taken by Southern women in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle, as well as in untiring efforts after the war during the reconstruction of the South; to fulfill the sacred duty of benevolence toward the survivors and toward those dependent upon them; to assist descendants of worthy Confederates in securing proper education and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the organization.

The first convention of the order was held in Shepherdstown, June 2, 1898, and on that day, the West Virginia Division was formed with four chapters. There are now thirty chapters in the State and

2054 members. The annual convention of the division is held on the fourth Wednesday in September at different places in the State.

The motto of the West Virginia Division is "Duty is ours; consequences are God's."

The *Confederate Veteran*, published at Nashville, is the official publication of the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederated Southern Memorial Society, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY, general offices at Quarrier and Dunbar streets, Charleston, West Virginia, together with its subsidiaries operating in West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, forms what is known as the Charleston operating group of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation of New York City. It has 2180 gas and 1240 oil producing wells, of which 1923 gas and 1002 oil wells are in the State. The organization, first known as the Charleston Natural Gas Company, was formed in 1894, to serve the city of Charleston. It had three producing wells. In 1905 the company was purchased by the United States Natural Gas Company, and in 1908 all of the properties were taken over by the present company. The Charleston operating group today (1929) serves more than 82,000 consumers with natural gas. In the State it serves approximately sixty thousand customers in seventy-three communities of fifteen counties, including Barboursville, Ceredo, Charleston, Clendenin, Dunbar, Hamlin, Huntington, Kenova, Logan, Nitro, Point Pleasant, Ravenswood, Ripley, South Charleston, Spencer, and Williamson. There are 2527 employees, of whom 1955 are in the State.

UNITED POCAHONTAS COAL COMPANY, general offices in Crumpler, West Virginia, was organized in 1915. Three mines are operated in this State in McDowell and Wyoming counties. Coal is mined from No. 3 Pocahontas seam. Average annual production, 425,000 tons; 300 employees. Coal is marketed universally.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS is a patriotic society devoted to the interests of the American veterans who served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Chinese expedition.

It has been known under its present name since 1904, when the National Association of Spanish War Veterans, which was organized in 1899, consolidated with the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans and the National Encampment Service Men of the Spanish War. The Legion of Spanish War Veterans, in 1906, and the Veteran Army of the Philippines, in 1908, were also united with the present society.

The organization of the West Virginia veterans was made in 1899 under the name of the Spanish-American War Veterans. In 1923 the Department of West Virginia, United Spanish War Veterans, was instituted. The objects of the organization are to keep alive the memories of the war with Spain; to promote the best interests of those who, in the service of the United States, took part in the war, and their dependents; to encourage and spread universal liberty and equal rights and justice to all men, and to inculate the principles of freedom, patriotism, and humanity.

There are now (1929) twenty-six local encampments in the State with a total membership of eleven hundred. Encampments are located at Wheeling, Charleston, Beckley, Elkins, Piedmont, Parkersburg, Weston, Moundsville, Fairmont, Huntington, Buckhannon, Williamson, Grafton, Hinton, Spencer, Logan, Point Pleasant, Martinsburg, Morgantown, Lewisburg, Marlinton, Clarksburg, Bluefield, Princeton, Wellsburg, and an encampment of colored veterans at Charleston.

The State is divided into eighteen districts, and an inspector is appointed to each district. A number of the State

encampments have auxiliary organizations. A State and a National encampment are held each year.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY, principal offices in New York City, are the manufacturers of leather. Four plants in State, at Marlinton, Moorefield, Paw Paw, and Petersburg. Four hundred people are employed. Oak and hemlock bark, mangrove, myrobalms, divi div, cutch, argam quebrache, chestnut extract, and green and dry salted cattle hides are used as raw material. Products are marketed throughout the United States and Europe. The belting butt tannery at Paw Paw has been in continuous operation since 1869, and is the largest of its kind in the United States.

UNITED STATES ROUTE 19, see Scenic Highways.

UNITED STATES ROUTE 21 AND WEST VIRGINIA ROUTE 2, see Scenic Highways.

UNITED STATES STAMPING COMPANY, Moundsville, West Virginia, manufacturers of enameled ware. One plant in State at Moundsville having eight acres of floor space with plant and equipment valued at $1,500,000 and employing 300 people. Steel is the raw material used. Annual production, $1,000,000. It is the fifth largest plant in the industry. Products distributed throughout the United States.

UNITED ZINC SMELTING CORPORATION, Moundsville, West Virginia, are the manufacturers of zinc and sulphuric acid. One plant in State at Moundsville, established in 1916; 200 employees.

UNIVERSAL GLASS PRODUCTS COMPANY, Parkersburg, West Virginia, manufacturers of glass milk bottles. Two plants in State at Parkersburg, each equipped with automatic machines; 100 employees. Silica sand, soda ash, lime, feldspar, and borax are the raw materials used. Products are marketed throughout the United States and through many foreign markets.

UNIVERSITY, WEST VIRGINIA, see West Virginia University.

UPPER POTOMAC FAIR was organized in 1920. It is held for three days annually at Burlington. It has 140 stockholders and is managed by a board of directors. Approximately five thousand people attend annually and twenty-five hundred exhibits are shown. Prizes are awarded in agriculture, live stock, and handiwork.

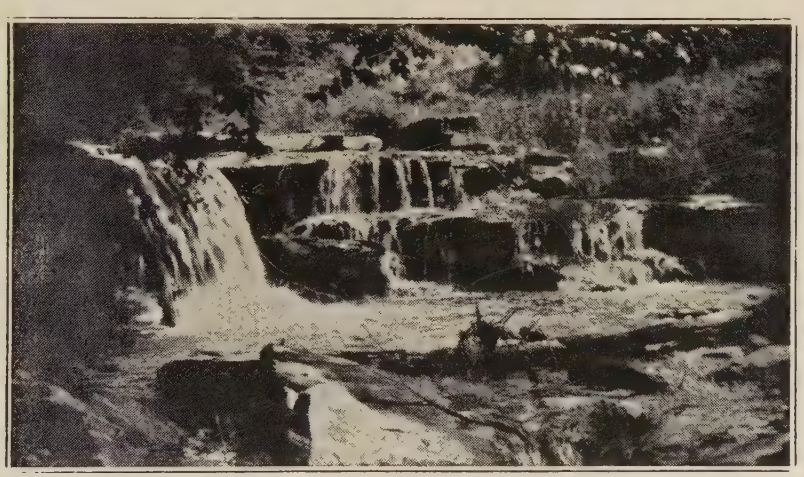
UPSHUR COUNTY. Population, 17,851 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken that year; an estimate was made by the same authority that the population had increased to 18,543 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 354.86 square miles. Upshur is located slightly northeast of the center of the State. It is bounded on the north by Barbour and Harrison counties; on the east by Barbour and Randolph counties; on the south by Webster County; and on the west by Lewis County.

The surface of the county varies greatly from north to south. The smoothest and lowest land lies north and west of a line running from Arlington, on the Little Kanawha River, to Sago, and thence down the Buckhannon River to the Barbour County line. The hills of that part of Warren District which borders on the Buckhannon River and those that are in the drainage basin of Pecks and Turkey runs are low, with well-rounded or flat tops. The hills in the northwestern side of the district, drained by Hackers Creek, are steep and less rounded on top. Only a few of the Hackers Creek hills rise above those on the other side, but all appear much higher on account of the greater depth of the stream channels in that section.

Hackers Creek flows out at 1,070 feet and the Buckhannon River at 1,380 feet, making a difference of 310 feet in the stream-bed elevations on opposite sides of the district. The drainage basin of Finks Run in Buckhannon District, that of portions of French Creek with its Slab Camp Fork and Bull Run tributaries in Meade District, and that of Cow Run of Banks District, are comparatively smooth. The principal bottom lands of the county lie along the Buckhannon River from a little above the town of Buckhannon to a distance of six or seven miles below it. Narrower bottoms are found along Turkey Run, Finks Run, Brushy Fork, Cutright Run, French Creek, Bull Run, Slab Camp Fork, and Cow Run. There are level or rolling uplands in the vicinity of Rock Cave, Frenchton, Hinkleville, and in several other localities on both sides of the Buckhannon River in Meade, Union, and Washington districts.

The areas drained by the Buckhannon River, as well as those drained by the Middle Fork on the east and by the Right and Left forks of the Little Kanawha on the south, are principally high and rough. For several miles back from the Randolph and Webster county lines, the summits of the Upshur hills rise from 2,000 to 2,500 feet, and in one place near Palace Valley they reach an elevation of about 3,100 feet.

The Buckhannon River flows north through the county keeping a little east of the center. Its descent is rapid from where it enters the area a short distance north of Avondale to the village of Hampton, four miles above Buckhannon. From this point it flows slowly for a distance of seven or eight miles. A short distance from where it leaves the county it again begins to flow rapidly toward the Tygarts Valley, into which it empties eight or nine miles below. The principal eastern tributaries of the Buckhannon are Left Fork, Panther Fork, Tenmile Creek, and Sand Run. Its largest western tributaries are Big Run, French Creek, Finks Run, Turkey Run, and Pecks Run. The Middle Fork of Tygarts Valley River drains a belt of land on the east of the county, the Little Kanawha drains a large area on the south, and the tributaries of the West Fork drain small areas on the western side.



—*William McDade*

FALLS ON MILL SEAT RUN, UPSHUR COUNTY

Upshur County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines traverse the county from east to west and from north to south. The lines of

this system, formerly the Coal and Coke Railroad, from Elkins to Charleston, cross the county in a general east-to-west direction slightly south of the center. Another line follows generally the valley of the Buckhannon River through the county from north to south, with its southern terminus at Pickens, Randolph County. The county is also served by State Route 22, from Clarksburg to Webster Springs, which passes through the county at its greatest length, slightly west of the center. The west-to-east line from Weston to Elkins is State Route 5, which crosses the county slightly north of the center. The two highways form a junction at Buckhannon, from which point improved roads under county maintenance also lead out. A short connecting road, State Route 69, serves a small section in the extreme northern part of the county; this link in the highway system connects State Route 22 with State Route 56, from Grafton to Elkins and points south and east to the Virginia border.

Buckhannon, the county seat and chief town, is located on the Buckhannon River in the northern central part. It has an elevation of 1,432 feet above sea level. It was legally established as a town on January 15, 1816, on the lands of Robert Patton, Jr. Near this place, at the mouth of Turkey Run, is the site of the settlement of John and Samuel Pringle, the first in that section, made about 1764 or 1765. For two or three years the brothers lived in the cavity of a great sycamore tree. Buckhannon was also the scene of a spirited fight in August, 1862, when General Albert G. Jenkins led his Confederate forces in a raid through northern West Virginia.

West Virginia Wesleyan College, maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, is located at Buckhannon. It was established in 1887 as the West Virginia Wesleyan Conference Seminary, but as the scope of work enlarged the name was changed to one more appropriate. It has played an important part in the cultural advancement of central West Virginia. By road, Buckhannon is 222 miles from Bluefield, 136 miles from Charleston, 27 miles from Clarksburg, 34 miles from Elkins, 36 miles from Grafton, 208 miles from Martinsburg, 133 miles from Wheeling, and 152 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total property valuation in Upshur County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows; real estate, $12,755,940; personal property, $3,053,785; public utility property, $2,275,350; total, $18,085,075. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $2.47 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into six magisterial districts: Buckhannon, Banks, Meade, Union, Washington, and Warren. The city of Buckhannon maintains an independent district for the purpose of school administration.

The entire county lies in the foothills of the Appalachian range and is distinctly agricultural in its chief interests. It has also great deposits of coal, and the development of this natural resource has added much to the wealth of the county. The entire eastern part lies within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area, while a large scope in the northern and western section is underlaid with the Pittsburgh series. In all, the county has fifteen seams of workable coal at varying depths, ranging from the Redstone to the Sewell, and commercial mining has been carried on extensively. The coal deposits are so overlapped that there are three acres of coal for each surface acre in the county, and it is estimated by geologists that the recoverable coal reserve amounts to 3,689,956,623 tons. The total production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 620,246 tons.

Oil and gas development has been carried on to a limited extent, and paying wells have been drilled in several parts of the county.

The manufacturing interests of the county are not extensive. A wood chemical plant and a railroad machine shop are operated at Selbyville. A wood-

working plant at Ivanhoe furnishes employment for a considerable number of persons. There is, also, an extensive tannery at Buckhannon. Public utilities at Buckhannon furnish employment for many people.

Upshur County has an area of approximately 227,110 acres, of which 173,630 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm area was divided into 2,149 farms, all but three of which were operated by white farmers. Of the farms, 1,971 were operated by owners, 10 by managers, and 168 by tenants. Markets for all surplus or commercial farm products are ample and convenient.

The formation of Upshur County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on March 27, 1851. The territory comprising the county was taken from Randolph, Barbour, and Lewis counties. It was named in honor of Abel Parker Upshur, a distinguished Virginian, who, while serving as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President John Tyler, was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the United States warship, *Princeton*, on February 28, 1844. Another reminiscence of this tragedy is found in the name of a West Virginia county—Gilmer received its name from Thomas Walker Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, who was killed at the same time.

The county government was organized on July 24, 1851, when the gentlemen justices composing the county court met at the village of Buckhannon for that purpose. The court was composed of George Clark, George Bastable, David Bennett, John W. Marple, Amos Brooks, Adam Spittler, Simon Rohrbough, William W. Foster, Anthony B. See, Willis H. Woodley, A. M. Bastable, Alva Teter, and Jacob Lorentz. After the election of county officers, the first session was devoted for the greater part to the establishment of roads and the appointment of committees to "view and mark out" roads from point to point.

V

VALENTINE, A. JAY, Parsons, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Andrew and Rachel (Digman) Valentine. Born March 8, 1866, in Barbour County, West Virginia. Wife, Lummie Kalar. Obtained his early education in the public schools and prepared for teaching in summer normal schools. Taught several years. Studied law in a private law office and was admitted to practice in 1887. Has specialized in corporation and commercial law. Elected judge of the twenty-first judicial circuit of West Virginia in 1920 and has since served in this capacity. Republican. Mason; Odd Fellow.

VALLEY CAMP COAL COMPANY, a holding company with offices in the Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Thirteen mines in the State at Pursglove, Byrne, Ward, Ronda, Elm Grove, Moundsville, Glendale, and Maidsville. Coal is mined from Pittsburgh, No. 5 Block, Coalburg, and Lewiston seams. Average annual production, 3,000,000 tons; 2915 employees. The company finds markets for steam, gas, by-product, railroad, and domestic coal in the eastern United States and Canada.

VAN CAMP, SALLIE MAYNARD (Mrs. Oliver C.), Delbarton, West Virginia. Educator. Daughter of William and Vicie McCoy Maynard. Born April 26, 1874, near Burch, Logan County (now Delbarton, Mingo County), West Virginia. Husband, Oliver Cromwell Van Camp. Attended rural schools, Concord State Normal School for one year, and Valparaiso University for five years, receiving the degrees of Pg.B. and B.O. in 1917; studied in the graduate school at Chicago University. Has taught twenty-seven years in the rural, graded, and high schools of Mingo County. In 1926, was elected superintendent of the Mingo County schools, in which capacity she is now serving. Democrat. Presbyterian.

VANDERVOORT, JAMES W., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Amos A. and Susan (Holmes) Vandervoort. Born May 7, 1855, at Masontown, Preston County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Wife, Maud S. Shuttleworth. Attended public schools and George's Creek Academy, Pennsylvania; studied two years in West Virginia University; and completed the law course in the University of Virginia. Practiced law for two years at Clarksburg and since 1881 has practiced in Parkersburg. Has been for many years general counsel from West Virginia of the American Bar Association. Author of *Supreme Court of West Virginia* in Green Bay of Boston. Has served as chairman of the Wood County Republican Committee, as presidential elector in 1896, as criminal judge of Wood County, and as chairman of the Wood County American Red Cross Chapter during the World War. Republican. Methodist. Elks Club. Blennerhassett Club.

VANDERVORT, H. S., Morgantown, West Virginia. Business man. Son of Virgil and M. Belle Vandervort. Born July 23, 1886, in Morgantown. Married, first, Lucille Vandervort (deceased); second, Freda Tutwiler. Attended country schools and Morgantown High School; B.S. in Agriculture, West Virginia University, 1911. Engaged in farming.

—*Quarrier Studio*

New River Gorge from Lovers Leap near Hawk's Nest

Served as county agricultural agent of Wood County from 1912 to 1916; was assistant director of extension until 1924. Since 1924, has been president and general manager of the Sanitary Milk and Ice Cream Company. Served two terms on the Morgantown City Council. Elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1926 and re-elected in 1928. Republican. Methodist Protestant. Mason; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis. Kappa Alpha.

VANHORN, G. W., Charleston, West Virginia. Banker. Son of William and Lucetta VanHorn. Born November 22, 1877, at Georgeville, Pennsylvania. Wife, Cora Estella Williams. Was for many years a partner in the Hugh Stewart Lumber Company. Is now president of the Bank of Commerce of Charleston. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

VAN WINKLE, PETER GODWIN, lawyer, was born in New York City, September 7, 1808, and died in Parkersburg, April 15, 1872. He moved to Parkersburg in 1835 and studied law in the office of General John J. Jackson. In 1852 he became interested in railroad building, becoming at first secretary and then president of the Northwestern Railroad (Grafton to Parkersburg). He was also president of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1850-51, of the Second Wheeling Convention, and of the First Constitutional Convention of West Virginia. In the first election for members of the Legislature of the new State, 1863, he was chosen to the House of Delegates. The same year he was elected one of the first United States senators from West Virginia.

VEGETABLE GROWING. The commercial vegetable-growing industry at present is not of major importance in the agriculture of West Virginia. Comprehensive surveys of several population centers in the State, together with investigations in a few representative communities, show that at least 80 per cent of the vegetables and small fruit consumed are from outside sources, that most of these imports can readily be produced in the State, and that native products, properly marketed, invariably bring premium prices. A few carloads of tomatoes, cabbage, watermelons, and potatoes are exported to neighboring states each year. The State at present does very little in the way of feeding herself with vegetable crops.

Market gardening is practiced to a limited extent in close proximity to all the larger population centers, and is found a profitable occupation. Truck farming is well established in the lower Ohio and Kanawha river lands and has promise of wide expansion in the near future. There are no organizations of truck growers in the State, but a number of the members of the Marietta Truck Growers Association of Marietta, Ohio, are West Virginians.

The vegetable-forcing or hothouse phase of vegetable production is as yet in its infancy, but its possibilities are great. There are a very few glass ranges in the State and these, when properly managed, are without exception successful. Severity of winters, price of fuel, and water supply govern the development of this pursuit. West Virginia is fortunate in having a short and mild winter and a long growing season, which, together with accessible and inexhaustible supplies of coal and water, would prophesy a rapid and wide expansion of this branch of the industry. Good roads are rapidly making the consuming centers easily accessible to the producers.

The tomato is the only vegetable crop canned in commercial quantities in the State. Morgan County packs the bulk of the crop.

The potato is rated as the best cash crop produced and is grown throughout the State. The standard early varieties, produced in the Ohio and the Great Kanawha and the Little Kanawha bottoms, are marketed with the early crops from growing centers to the east and

farther south. The late or main crop varieties are produced, for the most part, in the higher counties where climatic conditions are comparable to those of the established sections in the North and conducive to large yields of high quality. Preston County potatoes demand a premium in any market where they are known. At present a few over 200 carloads graded according to government standards, are shipped. It is estimated that to satisfy demand, at least 5,000 carloads should be grown in the State. Attention is being given to the culture and marketing of the crop, and yields of 300 to 400 bushels of graded potatoes an acre are quite common. The average yield, according to the latest government census, 1921 to 1925, was 97 bushels an acre.

(Written by K. C. Westover, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, West Virginia University. Read and approved by John W. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD. The board is bipartisan and is self-sustaining. It is composed of three competent veterinarians, graduates of at least two different colleges, appointed by the governor. They are not salaried. The length of term is six years. The board is authorized to examine applicants for licenses to practice veterinary surgery and to issue licenses to those qualified. It elects its own officers.

VICKERS, ENOCH HOWARD, Morgantown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William and Jerusha (Mullin) Vickers. Born March 14, 1869, in Washington County, Maryland. Wife, Kiyo Nellie Nishigawa. Attended Shepherd College Normal; A.B., West Virginia University, 1890; A.B., Harvard University, 1893, and A.M., 1894; University of Berlin, Germany; Sorbonne College de France and Ecole Libre des Sciences Sociales, Paris, France. Professor of Economics in Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, Japan, from 1898 to 1910. Head of department and professor of economics and sociology in West Virginia University since 1911. Served as special

—*Sam A. McCoy*

REYNOLDS GAP NEAR MOOREFIELD

expert for the Imperial Japanese Labor Commission, International Labor Conference of League of Nations, Washington, 1919; State Department of the United States in the Limitation of Armaments Conference, Washington, 1921. Received the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan in recognition of services to education. Author of many articles and reviews, chiefly on economic subjects. Four-Minute Man and Liberty Loan speaker during the World War. Republican. Religious preference: Episcopal. American Economic Association. American Academy of Political and Social Science. American Association for Labor Legislation. Asiatic Society of Japan. Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Psi.

VINES, OSCAR P., Hinton, West Virginia. Banker. Son of John W. and Elizabeth (Ellison) Vines. Born October 17, 1880, in Mercer County, West Virginia. Wife, Mabel Ould. Attended public schools of Princeton, Concord Normal School, and Capital City Commercial College at Charleston. As a boy, clerked in his father's store. Was bookkeeper with Noyes Thomas and Company, Charleston, two years; employee of Bank of Raleigh, Beckley, two years, and of National Bank of Summers, Hinton. cashier of the Citizens National Bank; of Peterstown and served five years as cashier. In 1916, returned to Hinton as cashier of the Citizens National Bank; has since continued in that position. Has served as member of board of education, Hinton Independent School District and as member of city council of Hinton. Elected to the House of Delegates from Summers County, 1928. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree); Elk. Kiwanis.

VIRGINIA DEBT. When the question of dividing the State of Virginia was being discussed in Wheeling in 1861, a great deal of difficulty was experienced concerning the public debt of Virginia. This debt had been contracted for the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal, for various railroads in the eastern part of the state, and to a less extent for the construction of roads, bridges, and turnpikes. Practically the whole expenditure had been made for works located in the present state of Virginia.

The Convention in Wheeling, which was recognized by the government of the United States, was unable on account of the confusion of the war period to arrive at an exact apportionment of the debt. The convention therefore passed an ordinance that the new State should assume a just proportion of the debt of Virginia contracted prior to January 1, 1861. This proposition was to be computed by charging the new State with all the internal improvement expenditures made within its limits, plus a just proportion of the general expenses of the state government, and then crediting it with all payments of taxes made by counties in western Virginia.

In the first constitution of the State an entirely different basis was perhaps unintentionally substituted. Provision was made that West Virginia should assume an "equitable proportion" of the debt. No specification was made concerning the method by which this proportion should be determined. In later controversies West Virginia appealed to the method outlined in the Wheeling Ordinance of 1861; and Virginia, with better legal justification, based its claim on the phrase "equitable proportion" in the constitution.

After the close of the war various difficulties incident to reconstruction prevented a definite apportionment. Commissioners of the two states were appointed, but never met. Virginia proposed arbitration by citizens of other states whose decision should be final. West Virginia declined to accept this method. In 1871 the West Virginia Legislature appointed a commission composed of John J. Jackson, A. W. Campbell, and Jonathan Bennett, the latter

having served as first auditor of Virginia during the Civil War. The commissioners went to Richmond and with what information they could secure reported their findings. Without assigning the taxes paid by West Virginia counties as a credit, this commission reported that the amount which should be charged to West Virginia was $953,000. The Legislature refused to accept this report.

In 1873 the Senate Finance Commission, of which Jonathan M. Bennett was chairman, assigned the taxes paid by West Virginia counties as a credit and reported that West Virginia not only owed nothing, but that Virginia owed West Virginia $525,000. The basis on which this amount was computed exactly followed the Wheeling Ordinance. For twenty-five years afterward the Legislature of West Virginia regularly passed resolutions that West Virginia owed none of the Virginia debt.

Meanwhile, Virginia had found it impossible to meet the whole obligation alone. Interest was greatly in arrears and retirement of principal was found impossible. In 1871 her General Assembly scaled down principal and interest somewhat and assumed two-thirds of the debt. The remaining one-third was assigned by the Virginia legislature to West Virginia on the ground that West Virginia had about one-third of the area and population of the original state. Virginia issued certificates to the bondholders for the third which she assigned to West Virginia and these became popularly known as West Virginia debt certificates. By later funding acts she released herself from liability for the certificates, but agreed to use her efforts to collect the amount from West Virginia for the holders.

On February 26, 1906, Virginia filed suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the United States against West Virginia to recover for the certificate holders the amount of the West Virginia certificates. The court appointed Charles E. Littlefield of Maine as master to investigate and report. He rejected the claim that apportionment should be based on area and population, as claimed by Virginia, and also the claim of West Virginia that it should be based on benefits derived. Instead, he reported that the basis should be the total valuation of all property in the original state, excluding slaves. He reasoned that if the states had remained united the debt would have been paid by direct taxation. On this basis, West Virginia, having twenty-three and one-half per cent of the total property on January 1, 1861, should pay $7,182,507.46 of the debt as it stood on that date.

West Virginia at once bestirred itself and appointed a Debt Commission. This body came to the conclusion that, if West Virginia owed a part of the debt, it should benefit from whatever stocks and bonds of railroads, canals, etc., Virginia had retained in its possession. The court allowed to West Virginia a credit of $2,996,085.18, which was twenty-three and one-half per cent of the total assets retained by Virginia from the proceeds of the original debt. This reduction brought the principal amount to $4,215,-622.28. To this amount was added interest from 1861 at rates equal to those that Virginia had agreed on with her own bondholders, namely, 4 per cent from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1891, and 3 per cent from the latter date to July 1, 1915. The total interest charge was $8,178,307.22, making the total of principal and interest, $12,393,929.50. West Virginia was slow in accepting the decision of the Supreme Court and, through interest charges, by January 1, 1919, the total had grown to $14,562,000.

The Legislature of 1919 provided for a cash payment of $1,062,867.16 and the issuance of 3½ per cent bonds due in 1939, to the amount of $13,500,000. The cash payment was delivered to the Virginia debt commission on April 18, 1919, and bonds to the amount of $12,366,500 were delivered on July 13, 1919. The remainder of the bonds—$1,133,500—was held in escrow by the State Board

of Public Works until outstanding debt certificates were filed.

Under the law West Virginia is required to pay interest on the bonds semi-annually and to redeem them to the amount of $675,000 every year. Through purchases at the market price, West Virginia had, up to January 1, 1919, redeemed bonds to the amount of $6,247,-200 at a cost of $5,617,723.13, thus effecting a saving of $629,467.87. There were outstanding at that date bonds to the amount of $7,938,500, including $477,600 in escrow bonds held by the State for the retirement of old debt certificates issued by Virginia. The indications are that a large number of the Virginia certificates are lost and will never be presented for redemption.

(Prepared by Dr. E. C. Smith, Associate Professor of Political Science, New York University.)

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY, see Railroads.

VISCOSE COMPANY, manufacturing headquarters at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and sales headquarters at 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, are the world's largest producers and manufacturers of rayon yarn (formerly called artificial silk or synthetic fiber. Began producing rayon in the United States in 1911, producing 350,000 pounds. Now (1929) produces annually 66,000,000 pounds, which is 50 per cent of the consumption in the United States. Manufactures over twenty different sizes and types of yarn. Operates six plants in the United States, two of which are in West Virginia.

Pulp plant at Nitro, West Virginia, converts raw cotton stock into pulp form suitable for direct use in the manufacture of rayon yarn in the other plants. Plant has floor space of 580,000 square feet and has 350 employees. Began operations in 1922. At Parkersburg, West Virginia, the fourth plant of the company, constructed for the manufacture of rayon yarn by the Viscose process, began operations in 1927. Has over 750,000 square feet of floor space and has 2800 employees. Cotton seed hull shavings, wood pulp from spruce and pine trees of Scandinavia, Canada, and other northern forests, and heavy acids are used as raw materials.

Crown Brand Rayon, the trade name of the company's viscose-process products, as manufactured at the Parkersburg plant, is marketed throughout the United States. Plans and construction, now under way, will make the Parkersburg plant the largest rayon-producing plant in the world.

VITROLITE COMPANY, THE, executive and general sales offices in Chicago, Illinois, are the manufacturers of Vitrolite, a vitreous material, opaque and homogeneous, combining the qualities of marble, glass, and porcelain. The one plant of the company, the largest one of its kind in the world, is located in this State at Parkersburg. The plant, which was established in 1907, now covers fifteen acres and employs 350 people. The manufacturing process of Vitrolite is the fusing together of kryolith, manganese, soda, feldspar, flourspar, sand, and several other chemicals under great heat. The finished product has a highly polished surface that is flintlike in hardness and is stainless and non-absorbent. The production of the plant every twenty-four hours is from 8,000 to 18,000 square feet or 200,000 pounds.

Vitrolite is manufactured in a range of colors, which include white, black, ivory, jade, blue, orchid gray, and dark green. Its extreme hardness makes possible its subjection to a sand-etched treatment to provide a variety of decorative effects. Vitrolite is used for table and counter tops, shelving, and panels in mercantile business and as a building material for walls, ceilings, wainscoting, and partitions in buildings, homes, and industrial plants. Vitrolite is marketed throughout the United States and in many foreign countries.

W

WADE, EDWIN C., Bluefield, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Edwin G. and Jennie (Vaughan) Wade. Born August 29, 1885, at Farmville, Virginia. Wife, Ernestine Barger. Attended Farmville public schools and Hampden-Sidney (Virginia) College; A.B. and A.M., Columbia University. Was principal of Boydton (Virginia) High School, 1908-10; instructor at Hoboken (New Jersey) Academy; head master at Cedar Croft School for boys in Pennsylvania, 1912-17; superintendent of schools at Florence, South Carolina, 1921-23; superintendent of schools at Bluefield, 1917, 1921, and since 1923. Democrat. Presbyterian. Kappa Sigma. Rotary. Sons of American Revolution. National Education Association. Pi Gamma Mu.

WAGNER, FREDERICK R., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of George William and Agnes (Runyon) Wagner. Born May 30, 1873, in New Market, New Jersey. Wife, Sara B. Toot. Attended the public schools of Delano, Pennsylvania; Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania; Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; and Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. D.D., Susquehanna University, 1917. Served as pastor of the Lutheran church at Frostburg, Maryland, from 1901 to 1910; St. James Church, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, from 1910 to 1920; and St. John's Church, Martinsburg, West Virginia, since 1920. President of the Allegheny Synod from 1916 to 1918. Republican. Lutheran. Mason. Rotary.

WALKER, WILLIAM EDWARD, Ripley, West Virginia. Railroad conductor and banker. Son of George J. and Martha J. (Gaskill) Walker. Born January 2, 1870, at Ripley, West Virginia. Wife, Minnie D. Williamson. Attended public school in Ripley. Became an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1889, was promoted to conductor in 1892, and has since served in that position. Director in Valley Bank at Ripley, 1895. President, First National Bank, Ripley, 1920-27; vice president since 1927, when the bank consolidated with the Citizens State Bank. Director in wholesale grocery since 1921. Is part-owner of the *Jackson Herald.* Also interested in farming and stock raising. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner). Order of Railroad Conductors (charter member).

WALLACE, GEORGE SELDEN, Huntington, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of Charles Irving and Maria Logan (Sclater) Wallace. Born September 6, 1871, at Greenwood, Albemarle County, Virginia. Wife, Frances Bodine Gibson. Attended the public schools of Richmond, Virginia, and Virginia Mechanics Institute; LL.B., College of Law, West Virginia University, 1897. Began in the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway as a messenger boy and served successively as telegraph operator, manager, and train dispatcher. Admitted to the bar in 1897 and has since actively practiced his profession except for a few years in military service. Became director in the Union Bank and Trust Company, Huntington, in 1901; served as its president for a period of five years; is now first vice president. Served as first lieutenant, Second West Virginia United States Volunteers, 1898-

1. Ancient Folds of Rock. 2. The Sinks, Randolph County. 3. Above the Majestic Potomac. 4. Canaan Valley, Tucker County. 5. The Trough, South Branch. 6. Greenland Gap

99, during Spanish-American War. Was successively in the grades from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel in the Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guard. Acted as judge advocate general in the coal strikes of 1912-13; served as major and lieutenant colonel of judge advocate general's department, 1917-19; and as senior assistant to acting judge advocate general for France, 1918-19. Author of *The Need, Basis, and Propriety of Martial Law.* Democrat.

WALLACE, HARRY A., Charleston, West Virginia. Business executive. Son of David I. Wallace and Rachel Ann (Mullin) Wallace. Born September 10, 1873, in Oil City, Pennsylvania. Wife, Mary E. Beck. Children: Mildred Jane, Harry A., Jr., Virginia A., Robert, and Frank. Attended public school for a short time near his home. Grew up in close touch with the oil and gas business and is recognized as one of the most practical men connected with the industry, having worked in all departments of the business in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, California, and Texas. Came to Piney, West Virginia, in 1899, where he was employed as field foreman by the Hope Natural Gas Company; was division superintendent until 1912; became general superintendent of the United Fuel Gas Company. In 1916, elected vice president and general manager of the United Fuel Gas Company; later held the same position with the Columbia Gas and Electric Company until their West Virginia holdings were purchased by the United Fuel Gas Company. Elected president and general manager of the United Fuel Gas Company when the reorganization of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company took place in 1921; is now president and chief executive of the following companies: Big Marsh Oil Company, Bracken County Gas Company, Central Kentucky Natural Gas Company, Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company, Huntington Development and Gas Company, Huntington Gas Company, Point Pleasant Natural Gas Company, United Fuel Gas Company, Virginian Gasoline and Oil Company, Warfield Natural Gas Company, Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company. Vice president of the Wood Coal Company and the Viking Gasoline Corporation. Elected and served as president of the West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association during 1920 and 1921 and of the Natural Gas Association of America during 1923 and 1924.

WALLINGFORD, W. H., Princeton, West Virginia. Physician. Son of Mantford P. and Leilah Browning Foxworthy Wallingford. Born November 29, 1880, at Mt. Carmel, Kentucky. Unmarried. Attended public school in Kentucky and Flemingsburg (Kentucky) High School; was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisville in 1907, and the following year was admitted to the practice of medicine in Kentucky and in West Virginia. Has practiced in Princeton, West Virginia, since 1908; is also proprietor and surgeon of the Princeton Hospital and proprietor of the Mullens Hospital. Republican. Methodist. Elk. Kiwanis. Moose. Wild Life League. County and State medical societies.

WARK, HOMER ETHAN, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Clergyman and college president. Son of George B. and Elizabeth (Miller) Wark. Born August 1, 1875, at Spencer, Indiana. Wife, Gertrude E. Beecher. A.B., Campbell College, Holton, Kansas, 1900; A.M., Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, 1904; S. T. B., Boston University School of Theology, 1906; Ph.D., Boston University, 1908. Entered the Methodist ministry in Kansas in 1900; served as pastor at Topeka, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, Kansas, until 1912. Was in Calcutta, India, from 1912 to 1915. Was professor of Bible at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, 1915-18; was professor of history of religions, Boston University, 1921-26; since 1926, has been

president of West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon. Was chaplain of the 137th Infantry for two years during the World War, spending one year in France. Author of *The New Era in Missions* (1929). Republican. Methodist. Mason. Rotary. Twentieth Century Club of Boston.

WARNE, FRANK JULIAN, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Economist. Son of William H. and Rosalie DeAlberts (Warren) Warne. Born March 16, 1874, in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Unmarried. Graduated from the Parkersburg High School, 1891; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; Ph.D., 1902; senior fellow in economics, 1902-3; research fellow, 1903-6. On staff Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, 1896-1902; editor of the *Railway World*, 1903-6. Studied in Paris, London, Edinburgh, and Berlin, 1907. Secretary of New York State Immigration Commission, 1908-9; special expert, United States Census, 1910; statistician, Federal Board of Arbitration, 1912; statistical representative of the Eastern conductors and trainmen in concerted wage movement, 1913; also in eight-hour day movement, 1916, and for firemen and enginemen on Eastern, Western, and Southern railroads, 1926-27. Was chief statistician Emergency Fleet Corporation; manager of industrial relations and member of board of United States Housing Corporation. Organizer and first director of School of Journalism of New York University. Author of: *The Slav Invasion and the Mine Workers; The Coal Mine Workers; Railway Operation and Finance; The Tide of Immigration; Industrial Relations;* and numerous pamphlets, editorials, and articles on economic, social, political, and industrial topics. Member, Authors' Club (London).

WARWICK CHINA COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia, manufacturers of vitrified china. Incorporated in State in 1884. Three plants in State, one at Grafton, one at Clarksburg, and one at Wheeling. The Wheeling plant consists of eight kilns. They employ a total of 240 persons. Clay, flint, and feldspar are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $750,000. This was the first factory in the State to make vitrified china. Products have wide distribution.

WATER POWER IN WEST VIRGINIA. In any appraisal of West Virginia's resources, her potential water power is always mentioned as an important factor. To the present time, only about seven to ten per cent of the commercially available water power has been developed. Approximately ten per cent of the power produced by electric light and power generating stations in West Virginia is made by water power, and practically all the remainder is produced by coal. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee more than half the power generated comes from "white fuel."

Figures of the United States Geological Survey for the year 1927 show the percentage of the power developed by hydroelectric stations in the following states.

Idaho	99.7
Maine	99.3
Montana	99.0
Vermont	98.5
Washington	96.8
California	90.4
Georgia	86.8
Alabama	82.1
South Carolina	65.6
North Carolina	54.5
Wisconsin	49.4
New York	43.6
Virginia	25.0
West Virginia	9.8

The list includes certain states which depend, in large part, upon water power for their electrical energy as compared with West Virginia, which is depending almost entirely upon her coal as a means of producing power and light.

United States Geological Survey reports 12 hydroelectric plants of more than 100 horsepower in the State, with a total capacity of 91,279 horsepower. Seven of these are public utility plants with

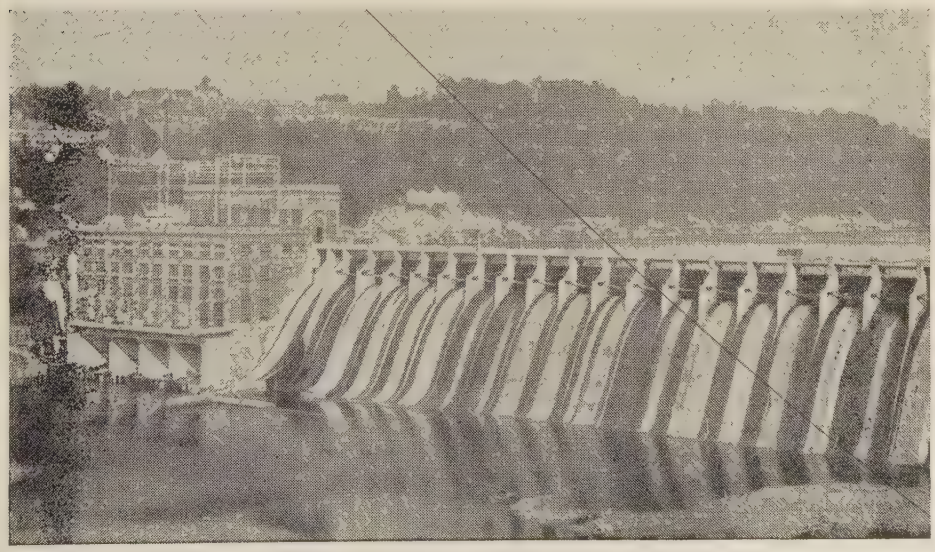
81,174 horsepower capacity, and five are manufacturing and miscellaneous plants with a total capacity of 10,105 horsepower. West Virginia stands twenty-seventh among the states in the Union in the capacity of her hydroelectric stations.

The State's potential water power resources, both developed and undeveloped, are given by the Survey as 980,000 horsepower, rated available 50 per cent of the time and 355,000 horsepower available 90 per cent of the time based upon a twenty-four-hour usage at an over-all efficiency of 70 per cent. West Virginia stands sixth among the states east of the Rocky Mountains in the amount of potential water power developed and undeveloped available 50 per cent of the time. The states in order of their rating are New York, North Carolina, Maine, Alabama, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. However, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee outstrip West Virginia in the amount of available water power based on a 90 per cent performance.

In a survey made some years ago, the United States Forestry Service estimated that power in the Great Kanawha River above slackwater, in the New River, and in the Gauley, Greenbrier, and Elk rivers, based on a minimum stream flow, is approximately 200,000 horsepower. During the six high-water months of the year, this is increased to more than 500,000 horsepower, of which quantity there would be 460,000 horsepower twelve months with adequate storage.

In the northern parts of the State the main streams are the Tygart, Cheat, Buckhannon, Middle Fork, and Monongahela rivers. The Forestry Service estimates that there is a minimum of about 32,000 horsepower on these streams, which, in the six high-water months or with storage for twelve months, would amount to approximately 130,000 horsepower. From more recent surveys it appears that the estimate made by the Forestry Service is too low.

The tributaries of the Potomac River on the eastern mountain slopes do not have all their fall within the State of West Virginia, and the amount of power to be developed on these streams within the State is limited. Above Harpers



MONONGAHELA WEST PENN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY'S DAM AND POWER HOUSE ON CHEAT RIVER NEAR MORGANTOWN

Ferry the Potomac River is said to have potential power, based on minimum flow, of about 20,000 horsepower, and this, during the six high-water months, is increased to 75,000 horsepower.

The power capable of being generated from these large streams is within easy and economical transmission distance of the great industries of the State and assures a dependable supply of power supplemental to and, in a few instances, independent of power generated by coal. In addition to the large streams mentioned above, there are some less important streams which afford small water power projects available for development by local communities and industries along their banks.

Development of water power in West Virginia has been retarded by the great volume and wide distribution of cheap fuel and to a large extent by the failure of the State until within the last few years to adopt a satisfactory water power policy. Although prevalence of a superior quality of cheap steam coal has in the past been the largest single factor retarding water power development, it must be remembered that there are comparatively few examples of water power east of the Rocky Mountains which are not dependent on fuel for supplemental power. (Niagara Falls is a notable exception to this rule.) This is particularly true in West Virginia, where the streams decrease to exceedingly low flow in the dry periods and the power load must be carried by steam-produced power. Generally speaking, the chief value of the State's water power is in carrying the "peak loads" which occur at certain times of the day, the week, or the month, thus avoiding the duplication of large steam-producing plants and at the same time securing the greatest efficiency from the hydro plants.

Even if the cost of coal increases with the years—as it probably will—for the most part, the water power generated in West Virginia will be supplementary to fuel power rather than competitive with it.

As an interesting example of the interdependence of power generated from the two great sources, we find the Pocahontas coal fields in southeastern West Virginia largely supplied by power generated in Virginia by hydroelectric stations.

The largest and most modern hydroelectric development in the State is in Monongalia County on the Cheat River near Morgantown, operated by the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. This project was completed in 1926. The power plant has a generating capacity of 55,000 horsepower. The dam is 1,000 feet long, 105 feet high, 80 feet wide at the base, and 6 feet wide at the top. The reservoir is thirteen miles in length and has an average width of three-fourths of a mile, giving a storage capacity of 22,000,000,000 gallons. The area flooded is approximately 1800 acres.

In addition to the Cheat River project mentioned above, there has already taken place a considerable development on the Kanawha River above Charleston and applications are pending for several plants on the New River.

With the passage of the 1929 water power act by the State Legislature, it is safe to predict that there will be considerable hydroelectric development in West Virginia within the next few years.

(Written by A. Bliss McCrum, Secretary, West Virginia Public Utilities Association.)

WATER SUPPLIES. In 1915, through the enactment by the Legislature of new laws governing public health, the public water supplies in the State of West Virginia were placed under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineering Division, one of the six branches of the State Health Department.

The program for making safe the public water supplies during the last decade and a half, can be briefly reviewed.

There are 201 incorporated towns in West Virginia, 121 of which are served by public water supplies. Approximately one-half million people get their drink-

ing water and water for household and industrial uses from these supplies. This water, which is obtained from more or less polluted surface streams, must be purified before it is safe for household use. Sewage, acid mine wastes, tannery wastes, and phenol-bearing industrial waste products from by-product coke plants are only a few of the polluting substances which complicate the problem of obtaining safe and satisfactory public water supplies from surface streams.

Sand filtration plants and chlorine disinfection systems have been adopted to produce safe water. These water-purification plants must be approved by the State Health Department before they are installed, and the State requires that the plants be scientifically operated by competent men. During the last ten years this policy of insuring safe drinking water in West Virginia has been potent in reducing typhoid fever.

Public water supplies of the State are both municipally owned and operated and privately owned and operated. At the present time there are sixty-two municipally owned water plants in West Virginia; the other seventy-one plants mentioned in this classification are privately owned. There has been a tendency in the last few years for the number of privately owned water plants to increase since holding companies with headquarters outside the State have been formed. These companies have purchased small water plants and gradually consolidated them into groups which operate under one management. From the standpoint of more efficient handling and the improvement in the quality of water served to the general public, this consolidation has had a beneficial effect. A better quality of water has been produced through the better technical supervision available, and thereby public health has been conserved. It should be noted, however, that improved operation has also resulted in municipally owned systems because the cities are obtaining more capable superintendents to manage their filter plants.

Reference to a summary and classification of public water supplies in 18 West Virginia cities of more than 5000 population, issued by the Division of Sanitary Engineering in 1924 compared with a later classification of 154 towns of more than 500 population and referring to the present status of public water supplies as of July, 1929, clearly indicates the progress toward safer public water supplies, especially in the last five years.

In 1924, eighteen cities of more than 5000 population were classified as A, B, and C. Class A includes cities with safe water 100 per cent of the time, ample quantity, excellent supervision, no tastes or odors, and only reasonable hardness. Class B includes cities for which bacteriological tests at times showed water unsafe and for which filtration plants to make supplies safe were in process of construction. Class C includes cities whose water supply frequently tested bacteriologically unsafe and a menace to public health. Classification in 1924 follows.

Cities Rating A	
Clarksburg	35,000
Huntington	55,000
Charleston	50,000
Moundsville	12,000
Martinsburg	14,000
Princeton	7,000
Elkins	7,000
Weston	6,000
	186,000

Cities Rating B	
Wheeling	70,000
Bluefield	20,000
Fairmont	20,000
Morgantown	15,000
Keyser	8,000
	133,000

Cities Rating C	
Grafton	10,000
Hinton	6,000
Williamson	8,000
Wellsburg	6,000
Parkersburg	22,000
	52,000

These figures mean that in 1924, 186,000 people had safe, dependable water supplies; 133,000 had water of doubtful

quality; 52,000 had access to public water supplies which were dangerous and likely to cause an epidemic of typhoid fever or dysentery.

The last ten cities listed in the tables above, which have a combined population

UNSAFE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES ARE MARKED

of 185,000, have now all been placed in Class A, and at this time (1929) have safe and satisfactory water supplies.

In July, 1928, the State Health Department, Engineering Division, made a classification of 154 public water supplies in towns of more than 500 population. This first official rating was based both upon bacteriological records over the previous year and upon several detailed inspections of the waterworks by trained sanitary engineers. These factors, the bacteriological measure of the supply, the filter plant equipment, and the skill of the operator in charge formed the basis for setting forth the three classifications, namely, (1) good; (2) doubtful; and (3) unsafe.

The State adopted the United States Government standard for safe water; not more than two colon bacilli to one hundred cubic centimeters of water, which is about one cupful. If more bacteria are present, the germs of dysentery, diarrhea, colitis, or typhoid may be sufficient to cause disease. Contrary to the general opinion, the water-testing laboratory does not look for the typhoid bacillus but for the germ known as the colon bacillus, the accepted index of pollution. The colon bacillus is a germ which lives in the intestines of man and all warm-blooded animals. There it multiplies rapidly.

Of equal importance with the bacteriological findings is the mechanism for purifying the water. Just as in manufacturing, if one or two steps in the process are omitted, an inferior product results, so with water treatment, if the various steps are hurried or incompletely done or if a step is omitted, unsafe water is likely to result. Supervision by a competent, conscientious operator is imperative.

In July, 1928, 154 cities were classified as follows:

82 cities,	433,400 people,	Class A
44 cities,	78,230 people,	Class B
28 cities,	47,000 people,	Class C

In July, 1929, with many major improvements under way, the records show that fifteen of the above specified doubtful water supplies, serving a combined population in excess of 50,000 people, have already been improved or are in the process of improvement so that they may be admitted to Class A. In the last class of bad and unsafe supplies, eight cities, with a population in excess of 20,000 people, have (1929) been admitted to Class A.

In 1915, Dr. S. L. Jepson, first health commissioner of West Virginia, estimated

that there were annually in the State 7000 cases of typhoid fever with approximately 700 deaths from the disease. This was a death rate of 50 per 100,000 people.

Carefully compiled statistics indicate the downward trend of this preventable disease. The present (1929) rate is 10.4 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in State.

This saving of 40 lives annually and the prevention of 400 cases of typhoid means an economic gain to the State of nearly a half million dollars each year.

The steady decrease indicates that by 1930 the death rate should be about 5 per 100,000, which is recognized as reasonably good.

Since such marked improvements have taken place in the city water supplies throughout the State, it is felt justifiable

THE SIGN OF SAFE WATER

to call the attention of West Virginia citizens and of tourists to the quality of water offered them. Therefore, throughout the State along the main auto routes, the city water supplies which are approved and placed in Class A are being marked by signs "SAFE WATER, West Virginia Department of Health."

These standard signs are now erected at the corporate limits of the cities on the State right of way and are maintained by the co-operative efforts of the State Health Department and the State Road Commission. Standard signs "DRINKING WATER" carrying the distinctive safe-water insignia of the State Health Department, are also being placed where there are semi-public water supplies along the main highways. These points are generally located from 10 to 15 miles apart, at tourist camps, filling stations, schoolhouses, and other points easily accessible to the traveling public. It is hoped that by this means attention will be called to the necessity of care in selecting drinking-water and that the typhoid death rate in West Virginia will be further reduced.

(Prepared by E. S. Tisdale, Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering, West Virginia State Department of Health.)

WATKINS, W. MERLE, Grafton, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of William and Grace Marie (Deppen) Watkins. Born December 21, 1881, at Grafton. Wife, Elsie Thayer. Attended the public schools of Grafton; A.B., West Virginia University, 1902; LL.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1909. Taught in the country schools for one year and in Grafton High School three years. Admitted to the bar and began his practice in Grafton in 1909. First public office was that of mayor of Grafton in 1913. Elected prosecuting attorney of Taylor County in 1917; served continuously until 1928. Elected to State Senate, 1928. Was on the Taylor County draft board and was a Four-Minute Man during the World War. Republican. Religious preference: Lutheran. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary.

WATSON, CLARENCE WAYLAND, Fairmont, West Virginia. Former senator. Son of James Otis and Matilda (Lamb) Watson. Born May 8, 1864, at Fairmont. Wife, Minnie Lee Owings. Educated in the public schools of Marion

County, West Virginia. Engaged in coal mining since early life; organized several coal companies which later consolidated as the Consolidation Coal Company, with mines in West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania; president until 1911 and since 1919 (chairman of board, 1911-18). Also chairman of board of Fairmont Coal Company, Somerset Coal Company, Elk Horn Coal Corporation, Greater Fairmont Investment Company; voting trustee of S. A. L. R. R.; director, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northwestern Fuel Company (St. Paul), Metropolitan Coal Company (Boston), National Bank of Fairmont, and Fidelity and Deposits Company of Maryland. Was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1908 and in 1920. Elected United States senator from West Virginia, 1911. Served as commanding lieutenant colonel in the ordnance department of United States army, 1918-19. Democrat. Episcopalian. Mason (Knight Templar). Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, and Riding clubs, Washington. Baltimore, Maryland, and Elk Ridge Hunt clubs, Baltimore. Manhattan, Lotos, Whist, and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs, New York City. Travelers, Paris. Portland, London.

WATTS, HANS, Huntington, West Virginia. Insurance and real estate financing. Son of Harrison and Sarah (Maynard) Watts. Born February 4, 1873, at East Lynn, West Virginia. Wife, Jennie Booton. Attended the public schools of his home community. Has been engaged in real estate business since 1900. In 1910, organized the Hans Watts Realty Company; is now president. Served as director of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, 1926-29. Is director of the Union Bank and Trust Company; president of Big Four Realty Company and Campbell Park Land Company; and general manager of Acre Land Company. Trustee, Foster Foundation and Union Mission. Democrat. Baptist. Elk. Rotary. Guyandot Club.

WAUGH, H. ROY, Buckhannon, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Homer M. and Malissa (Morrison) Waugh. Born January 4, 1879, in Upshur County, West Virginia. Wife, Eliza Poole Newlon. Was graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1901 and from West Virginia University in 1904. Was admitted to the bar in June, 1904, and began the practice of law in Upshur County. Served as prosecuting attorney of Upshur County, 1905-9; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1909; was pardon attorney, 1909; served as United States attorney in the northern district of West Virginia, 1910-14; and as judge of the twentieth judicial circuit court, 1921-27. Republican. Methodist. Mason. West Virginia and American bar associations. Sigma Chi.

WAUGH, LORENZO, Methodist minister, was born August 28, 1808, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. He attended the common schools of the county. In 1832 the Ohio conference received him on trial as a traveling preacher, and appointed him to the Nicholas circuit in West Virginia. In 1835 he was ordained a deacon and transferred to the Missouri conference. There he remained for several years and was made an elder. In 1851 his health failed, and with his family, he moved to Petaluma, Sonoma County, California. There he preached for the first Methodist congregation ever assembled in the Sacramento Valley. He died at his home in Petaluma, California, about 1898.

WAYNE, county seat of Wayne County, is located about twenty miles from Huntington, on the Twelvepole Creek, among rolling hill lands. It is served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad and State Route 8. It has two banks, one weekly newspaper, and four churches. The city has the Wayne County High School with an enrollment of 240, and one modern fireproof elementary school; nineteen teachers are employed in the

schools. The town has municipal waterworks and is supplied with natural gas. Population is 450.

The town of Wayne was located by an act which provided for the formation of Wayne County in 1842, and was incorporated in 1882 by circuit court order. The town was named for General Anthony Wayne.

(Data furnished by Herman P. Dean, Publisher *Wayne County News.)*

WAYNE COUNTY. Population, 26,012 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration of that year; the same authority estimated that the population had increased to 27,107 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 520.82 square miles. Wayne occupies a position in the extreme southwestern part of the State. It is bounded on the north by the Ohio River and Lawrence County, Ohio; on the east by Cabell and Lincoln counties, West Virginia; on the southeast by Mingo County, West Virginia; on the west by Martin, Lawrence, and Boyd counties, Kentucky.

The county lies along the lower course of the Big Sandy River and for some distance along the Ohio River. It has a low elevation. The low land at the mouth of the Big Sandy lies at about 500 feet, being next in elevation above the lowest point in the State at Harpers Ferry, at the extreme eastern part. The western half of the county lies below 1,000 feet, except an occasional hilltop or crest of ridge. The surface of the eastern part of the county, excepting the channels of the larger streams, lies above 1,000 feet. In a few places, as between the Right and Left forks of Twelvepole Creek and southward from the Right Fork, the ridges reach a height of 1,700 feet.

The Ohio River, which forms the northern boundary line for about six miles, the Big Sandy River, which, with its Tug Fork, forms the southern boundary line for fifty miles, together with Twelvepole Creek, a large tributary of the Ohio, constitute the drainage system of the county. Twelvepole Creek flows northward through the center of the county. Its principal tributaries are the Right and Left forks, which flow together near the town of Wayne, and Buffalo Creek and Beech Creek, which empty several miles below. Most of the numerous streams that empty into the Big Sandy and Tug Fork are small. Whites Creek, Isom Creek, and Hurricane Creek are the largest tributaries of the former, and Mill Creek, Lost Creek, and Jennie Creek the largest of the latter.

The county is served by the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in the extreme northern part, that system paralleling the Ohio River. It is also served by numerous lines of the Norfolk and Western Railway, whose lines follow the Big Sandy River and Tug Fork along the whole of the southern and southwestern border of the county. In the interior the same system operates lines paralleling the valley of Twelvepole Creek, by way of Wayne, through the center of the county, traversing it at its greatest length. A branch line of the Norfolk and Western is also operated from Wayne to East Lynn.

It is also served by United States Route 60 (Midland Trail) in that part bordering on the Ohio River. State Route 8, with its northern terminus at Huntington, takes a winding course through the county from northeast to southeast, serving the county seat and other important centers. The southern terminus of this highway is Bluefield. The western section is served by a connecting highway, State Route 75, from Kenova to a junction with State Route 8 at Lavalette. Another connecting line, State Route 37, leaves Route 8 at a point near Echo and extends westward to Fort Gay and to Louisa, Kentucky, where it makes connection with the improved highway system of that state. An extensive system of improved roads has been constructed by the county, and these are kept under county maintenance. The highway system of Wayne County has reached a high stage of development.

Wayne, the county seat, is located north of the center of the county, near the junction of the Right and Left forks, which unite to form Twelvepole Creek. It has an elevation of 707 feet above sea level. Wayne was selected as the county seat upon the organization of the county and was first known as Trout's Hill, in honor of Abraham Trout, on whose land the town was established. Later the name was changed to Wayne, possibly because it was generally called Wayne Court House. It was incorporated on June 21, 1882. By road, Wayne is 19 miles from Huntington, 179 miles from Bluefield, 73 miles from Charleston, 400 miles from Martinsburg, 236 miles from Wheeling, and 277 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total valuation of property in Wayne County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate, $13,869,860; personal property, $2,730,935; public utility property, $22,106,012; total, $38,706,807. The average tax rate for the county the same year was $2.56 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Ceredo, Union, Butler, Stonewall, Lincoln, Grant, and Westmoreland. An independent district for school administration is maintained by the twin towns of Ceredo and Kenova, in the extreme northwestern part.

The interests of Wayne County are varied. It has extensive manufacturing interests in the Ohio Valley section and coal, oil, and gas development in the lower half, or in all that part south of the county seat. It is also an important agricultural county.

The southern half of the county lies within the Allegheny-Kanawha coal area; the Pittsburgh series is found in more or less limited areas in the northern half. In all, the county has six seams of minable coal, ranging from the Pittsburgh to No. 2 Gas, with an acreage of 240,640 acres, or one acre of coal for every seven-tenths acre of surface. The estimated recoverable coal reserve is 1,471,495,778 tons. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 257,445 tons.

Extensive oil and gas fields have been developed along the valley of Twelvepole Creek, or its two chief tributaries south of Wayne, and in the Tug Fork Valley in the southern part. This development marks the southern limit of the great oil and gas belt which passes through western West Virginia from the tip of the Northern Panhandle to this southwestern extremity.

The manufacturing interests of the county are centered in the Ohio Valley section, at Ceredo and Kenova. At the former place there are an ornamental bronze plant, a sewer and tile plant, and a plant for preparing and treating telephone poles. At Kenova, railroad shops are maintained. The manufactured articles include lime cement, veneer, insulators, hardwood flooring, shook and crates, and refined oils.

The entire county is suitable for farming, and much attention is given this pursuit. The rich river bottoms and sloping hills close to them lend themselves readily to cultivation and yield good crops. Grass grows well on the hills and valleys. The county has approximately 333,324 acres, of which 222,980 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This area was divided into 2,883 farms, all but three operated by white farmers. Of these farms, 2,444 were operated by owners, 2 by managers, and 437 by tenants. The industrial centers furnish ample markets for surplus or commercial farm products.

The formation of Wayne County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 18, 1842. The territory comprising the county was taken from the county of Cabell, its immediate neighbor on the east. It takes its name from General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, hero of the Revolution, but more especially revered by western Virginians for his successful campaign against the Western Indians in 1794, which culminated in the battle

of Fallen Timbers, where he broke forever the Indian confederacy and freed the Virginia border from hostile incursions of the red tribesmen.

The county government was organized on April 11, 1842, when the gentlemen justices composing the court met at the home of Abraham Trout, Sr., at what is now Wayne. The court was composed of John Wellman, Levi McCormack, John Plymale, Samuel Webb, William Ratcliff, Thomas Copley, and Walter Queen. Hugh Bowen was elected clerk of the court, and John Laidley was elected commonwealth attorney.

The first settler in the county appears to have been Samuel Short, who reared his cabin near where the town of Cassville now stands, about the year 1796. Robert Tabor followed him, and within the next four or five years settlements had sprung up in several parts of what is now Wayne County.

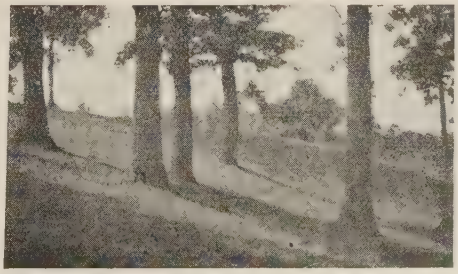
Ceredo, located on the Ohio River, was established in 1857 by Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, abolition leader, and moving spirit in the Free-State colonization of Kansas. This eccentric philanthropist hoped to establish here a great manufacturing town, to bring in northern settlers, and by a process of infiltration of abolitionists to create a sentiment against the institution of slavery. The Civil War broke over the country before the town was firmly established and with it the bubble of Thayer's dream was burst. Kenova, another important town in Wayne County, is located on the extreme tip of the county and takes its name from the three states that are here separated by the rivers—Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia.

WAYNE COUNTY FAIR. The fair was organized in 1927. It is held four days annually at Ceredo. It is managed by a board of directors composed of fifteen members, on a non-profit basis. Approximately 20,000 people attend, and about 5000 exhibits are shown. Prizes are awarded.

WEBB, ROBERT THOMAS, Huntington, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Robert Thomas and Bettie (Brodie) Webb. Born August 30, 1866, near Louisburg, North Carolina. Wife, Mary Adelaide Robertson. One son, James Vernon Webb, A.B., Randolph-Macon, 1890, and D.D., 1920; did graduate work in Vanderbilt University. Was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South in 1895 and has served charges in Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. From 1912 to 1915, was associate president of Morris Harvey College and from 1920 to 1922 was president. West Virginia charges served by Mr. Webb are: Philippi, Fairmont, Charleston, Barboursville, Parkersburg, and Clarksburg. Served twice as a delegate to General Conference and once alternate delegate. Since 1925, has been presiding elder of the Huntington District. Democrat.

WEBB, ULYSSES SIGEL, 3865 Clay Street, San Francisco, California. Lawyer. Son of Cyrus and Elizabeth (Cather) Webb. Born September 29, 1864, in Flemington, West Virginia. Wife, Grace Goodwin. Educated in the public schools of Fort Scott, Kansas; settled at Quincy, California, in 1888; admitted to California bar, 1889; elected district attorney of Plumas County, 1890 (resigned); attorney-general of California since 1902.

WEBSTER, HAROLD TUCKER, Shippan Point, Stamford, Connecticut. Cartoonist. Son of James Clarence and Fannie Marsh (Tucker) Webster. Born



September 21, 1885, in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Wife, Ethel Worts. Educated in public schools. Began work on Denver *Republican*, 1902; with Chicago *Daily News*, 1903-5; political cartoonist, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, 1905-8; Cincinnati *Post*, 1908-10. Traveled in Egypt, India, China, and Japan, 1911; settled in New York, fall of 1911, and began drawing cartoons for Associated Newspapers; joined staff of New York *Tribune*, 1919, of New York *World*, 1923. Member of Society of Illustrators. Author of: *Our Boyhood Thrills and Other Cartoons; Boys and Folks;* creator of the series, Our Boyhood Ambitions; Life's Darkest Moment; The Beginning of a Beautiful Friendship. Contributor to *Life*.

WEBSTER COUNTY. Population, 11,562 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken that year; the same authority estimated that the population had increased to 12,627 by July 1, 1925. The land area is 558.60 square miles. Webster is located in the eastern central part of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lewis and Upshur counties; on the east by Randolph and Pocahontas counties; on the south by Greenbrier and Nicholas counties; and on the west by Nicholas and Braxton counties.

Webster is one of the highest and roughest counties in West Virginia. In the southeastern part of the county the lofty ridges of the Yew Mountains rise to elevations ranging from 3,000 to 4,300 feet. The lowest land is found at points where the Little Kanawha and Elk rivers leave the county at an elevation of about 1,000 feet. The Gauley River leaves at about 2,000 feet elevation, and the Cranberry crosses the southwestern line into Nicholas at about 2,200 feet. The smoothest areas are found about the Welch Glades near Cowen, on Strouds Creek and Big Ditch Run, north of Camden-on-Gauley, in the vicinity of Wainville, and at Hackers Valley on the Holly River. In some sections there are high, flat areas on the mountain tops. This is especially true of the mountains separating Elk and Gauley rivers in the region south and southwest of Webster Springs.

—*Thomas W. Skuce*

FALLS OF LEATHERWOOD, WEBSTER COUNTY

The general course of all the larger streams is toward the northwest. By following the line which bounds the county obliquely on the west, one would cross the following streams, named in order from north to south: Little Kanawha River, Left and Right forks of Holly

River, Elk River, Laurel Creek, heads of Little Birch and Big Birch rivers, Strouds Creek, Gauley River, and Cranberry River. The principal tributaries of the Little Kanawha River in the county are the Right Fork and Buffalo Run; those of the Back Fork of Holly are Laurel Fork, Hodam Creek, and Old Lick Creek; and those of the Right Fork of Holly are Grassy Creek, Desert Fork, and Laurel Fork. Elk River's chief tributaries are Laurel Creek, which rises in the Welch Glades, Back Fork, emptying at Webster Springs, and Leatherwood and Bergoo creeks, flowing in from the high mountains to the south. Gauley River is formed in the spruce forests in the eastern part of the county by the running together of North, South, and Middle forks. Its chief tributary in Webster is Williams River, a large, swift-flowing stream, which empties about six miles above the town of Camden-on-Gauley. Other smaller tributaries are Big Ditch Run, Turkey Creek, and Straight Creek. The Cranberry River, which empties into the Gauley in Nicholas County, flows for about fourteen miles through the southern part of Webster.

The western part of the county is served by the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the lines passing through the county to the southern terminus at Richwood. A branch line is operated from Camden-on-Gauley to Tioga, known as the Strouds Creek and Muddlety Railroad. The West Virginia Midland line, from Holly Junction to Webster Springs, serves the interior of the county. The county is also served by State Route 22, entering from Upshur County on the north. This highway passes through the center of the county to Webster Springs where it forms a junction with State Route 15, which crosses the southern part in a general southwest-to-northeast direction. A connecting line is planned in the northern section to link United States Route 19, from Ireland, Lewis County, with State Route 22, at Cleveland, in Webster. Improved roads under county maintenance have been constructed in many parts of the county.

Webster Springs, the county seat, is located on the Elk River in the central part of the county. It has an elevation of 1,509 feet above sea level. The location was selected at the organization of the county, the town site then being owned by Addison McLaughlin. The new town was established under the name of Addison, but for many years was known locally as Fork Lick. Later the name was officially changed to Webster Springs. This place is a favorite summer resort, visitors being attracted by the celebrated salt sulphur springs located within the limits of the town. By road, Webster Springs is 169 miles from Bluefield, 113 miles from Charleston, 81 miles from Clarksburg, 61 miles from Elkins, 226 miles from Martinsburg, 187 miles from Wheeling, and 115 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total valuation of property in Webster County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $8.312,815; personal property, $1,819,-350; public utility property, $1,227,502; total, $11,359,667. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.57 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into four magisterial districts: Fork Lick, Glade, Holly, and Hacker Valley, all taking names peculiar to their locations.

The county lies in the Appalachian range and has extensive areas of forest. Timbering and the lumber industry have been carried on in this county for many years. This industry now centers at Arcola and Gauley Mills, where large mills are operated.

Practically all of Webster County is underlaid with coal. The Allegheny-Kanawha series is found in the northern half, and the New River-Pocahontas series in the southern part. A slight division is made by a narrow belt of the Allegheny limestone, which occurs in the central part of the county, extending from the more extensive area in Ran-

dolph and Pocahontas counties. The county has nineteen seams of minable coal, ranging from the Upper Freeport to the Fire Creek veins and has more than four acres of underlying coal for each acre of surface. This great coal reserve, which is estimated by geologists at 6,432,320,229 tons, has scarcely been touched. The total production of the county for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 54,873 tons.

Other mineral resources have been but slightly developed.

Webster County has an approximate area of 373,120 acres, of which 110,703 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm area was divided into 1,065 farms, all but one operated by white farmers; 857 were operated by owners, 1 by a manager, and 207 by tenants. The soil is productive and all kinds of grain do well. The plateau lands in the northern part of the county and the glady region near Cowen make splendid agricultural lands. An extensive area in the rougher section cannot be considered as adapted to agriculture.

The organization of Webster County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 10, 1860. This was the last county created by the Old Dominion in what is now West Virginia before the separation of the two states. The territory comprising the county was taken from Nicholas, Braxton, and Randolph counties, and it was named in honor of Daniel Webster, statesman, orator, and defender of the Constitution. Virginia usually held to the custom of honoring her own sons in the names of her counties, but in this instance departed from the traditional rule and erected a permanent and living memorial to one of New England's greatest sons.

WEBSTER COUNTY FARM BUREAU FAIR ASSOCIATION. The fair was organized in 1919. It is held for five days annually at Camp Caesar. Ten members belong to the organization, which is managed by the county agent and the Four-H Club. Each year 300 exhibits are shown, and approximately 10,000 people attend. Prizes are awarded. All proceeds go for Four-H work.

WEBSTER SPRINGS, Webster County, is located on State Routes 15 and 22 in a picturesque setting, and can be reached by highway or by railroad from Holly Junction. The springs were discovered by James E. Hall before the Civil War; but it was not until 1896 that the Webster Springs Hotel was built to accommodate those who came to drink the water. This hotel was enlarged in 1903, but burned some time later. Plans are now under way to construct a new modern hotel here.

WEBSTER SPRINGS, county seat of Webster County, is situated on the Elk River, fifty-four miles south of Buckhannon and sixty-three miles southwest of Elkins. The town stands at an altitude of more than 2,000 feet above sea level, and because of the curative powers of the mineral springs found there, has long been known as a health resort. It is served by the West Virginia Midland Railroad and State Routes 15 and 22. It has one bank; two weekly newspapers; three churches; one high school with an enrollment of 200 and one elementary school. Electric power and the water supply are furnished by the Monongahela West Penn Service Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council elected annually in January. Taxable property is valued at $500,000 with a tax rate of 50 cents on each $100 valuation. The debt is $6,400.

Webster Springs has a population of approximately 1200. Its growth is increasing at the present time because of coal and lumber developments and the construction of hard roads. The town was chartered in 1898 under chapter forty-seven of the State code.

(Data furnished by Gordon Wooddell.)

WEIR, ERNEST TENER, Weirton, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of

James J. and Margaret (Manson) Weir. Born August 1, 1875, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Attended elementary and high schools of Pittsburgh. At an early age, served his apprenticeship in the steel industry and for a number of years was connected with the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and various plants of the American Tin Plate Company. In 1905, with J. R. Phillips and D. M. Weir, organized the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company in Clarksburg. Since 1908, has served as president of the company, now known as the Weirton Steel Company and located at Weirton, West Virginia, with plants also at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and Steubenville, Ohio. Is president of the Bank of Weirton and director of the Crescent Brick Company of Pittsburgh; American Iron and Steel Institute; Peoples Bank, Hollidays Cove, West Virginia; Edgewater Steel Company, Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Hanna Ore Mining Company, Cleveland; Weirton Coal Company and Weirton Improvement Company, Weirton, West Virginia; and Oak Hill Supply Company, Isabella, Pennsylvania. Republican. Presbyterian. Clubs: Duquesne, Pittsburgh Field, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Bankers, Longue Vue, Duck Island, of Pittsburgh; Union League, of New York; Fort Henry, of Wheeling; Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, of Baltimore; Queen City Club, of Cincinnati; Oakmont Country Club, of Oakmont, Pennsylvania; Steubenville Country Club; Triton Fish and Game Club, of Quebec; Congressional Club, of Washington, D. C. United States Chamber of Commerce; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. Civic Club of Allegheny County. West Virginia Manufacturers Association.

WEIR, JAMES WESTON, Elkins, West Virginia. Editor. Son of S. E. and May (Frothingham) Weir. Born March 12, 1882, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Wife, Vie Harding. Attended elementary and high schools of Washington, D. C. In 1903, became a reporter on the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and later worked on the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch.* In 1905, became editor of the *Randolph Enterprise* and in 1913, established the *Randolph Review,* of which he is now editor and publisher. Was a member of the House of Delegates in 1909, 1915, and 1917; served as secretary to United States Senator C. W. Watson from 1911 to 1913; and as secretary to Governor J. J. Cornwell from 1917 to 1921. Field secretary of West Virginia Publishers and Employing Printers Association since 1921. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk. Rotary.

—*Ellis Studio*

CAMP CAESAR, WEBSTER COUNTY 4-H CLUBS

WEIR COVE BOARD OF TRADE. The board is an organization made up of the business men of Weirton and Holli-

days Cove. It was organized in January of 1928 for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the two communities. It is governed by a board of directors.

WEIRTON, Hancock County, is situated on the Ohio River, forty miles southwest of Pittsburgh and twenty-five miles north of Wheeling. It is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, State Route 2, and the William Penn Highway. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $3,500,000; one daily and one semi-weekly newspaper; three theaters; one hospital; five playgrounds; a public library; and twelve churches. The site of the first iron furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains is a short distance from the town.

The town has an electric system and a purified water supply. Approximately five miles of paved streets, a fire department, and a garbage-disposal plant are maintained here. The public schools have an enrollment of 3,450, and the high school an enrollment of 325. One hundred and ten teachers are employed.

Weirton has a population of approximately 22,000, due largely to the extensive activities of the Weirton Steel Company. The town was founded in 1909, and named for E. T. and D. M. Weir. It is the largest unincorporated town in West Virginia.

(Data furnished by F. A. Hanlin, Secretary, Weirton Steel Company.)

WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY, Weirton, West Virginia. Organized in 1905. Manufacturers and producers of iron ore, coal, coke, pig iron, steel ingots, sheet bars, tin plate, hot and cold rolled strip steel, black and galvanized steel sheets, sulphate of ammonia, tar, and light oils. Started in a small way by purchasing a plant at Clarksburg in 1905. Modern methods were introduced, production increased, and plans worked out for an expansion program. Today the Clarksburg plant has about one thousand employees. In 1910 the firm purchased a large farm in Hancock County. Established here one of the most modern steel plants in the world. It is located within a short distance of the site of the first iron furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains, which was built more than a century ago.

The Weirton Steel Company plants in Hancock County have about ten thousand employees. The plants cover several hundred acres. Products are marketed throughout the United States. This company is one of the largest independent iron and steel producers in the world.

Weirton today occupies a section that was farm land on which lived some fifty people in 1910. The town now is the largest unincorporated city in West Virginia having a population of about 22,000.

WEISSENBURGER, C. O., Point Pleasant, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of George and Dora Weissenburger. Born January 1, 1882, in Bureau County, Illinois. Wife, Allie Fay Irish. Was educated for mechanical engineering. Is vice president and treasurer of the Marietta Manufacturing Company; member of the board of directors of the Marietta Manufacturing Company, West Virginia Malleable Iron Company, Federal Steel Products Company, Citizens National Bank of Point Pleasant, Crescent Carbon Company; and president of the Point Pleasant Home Building Company. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite, Shriner); Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis.

WELCH, county seat of McDowell County, is situated three hundred miles east of Columbus, Ohio, and four hundred miles west of Norfolk, Virginia. The town is built at the confluence of Elkhorn Creek and Tug River. It is served by the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway, the Tug Branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway (of which it is the junction point), and State Routes 8 and 66. The business section is for the most part built on level land; the residential district is hilly.

—A. D. Duduit

Golden Autumn near Welch

Located here are Welch Hospital Number 1, a State institution; one private hospital; two national banks with capital of $350,000 and deposits of $4,700,000; one daily and one weekly newspaper; five churches for white people and two for negroes; and one theater. The public buildings include the McDowell County courthouse; the city hall; two schools for white students with an enrollment of 983 students and a teaching staff of 55; one school for colored students; and a memorial building to veterans of the World War, the first to be so designated in the United States. Property tax valuation is $7,200,000, and the rate of taxation 94 cents on each $100.

From about sixteen hundred in 1910, the population has increased to eight thousand, largely because of the development of coal lands in the vicinity. Welch was chartered in 1893 under chapter 47 of the State code; amendments to the charter were made in 1919, 1925, and 1927. The city was named for Captain I. A. Welch, who platted the land.

(Data furnished by T. W. Edwards, City Recorder.)

WELCH, JOHN SHERMAN, Moundsville, West Virginia. Educator. Son of James and Melissa Jane (Grim) Welch. Born October 3, 1888, at Viola, Marshall County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Rice. Attended public schools; studied in West Liberty Normal School; completed college work in Fairmont Normal School and the University of Pittsburgh. Has taught in the rural schools; served as superintendent of the Sand Hill District Schools, Marshall County, and two terms as superintendent of the Marshall County schools. During the World War, was engaged in educational work at Camp Green, North Carolina, and General Hospital 12, Biltmore, North Carolina. Secretary and treasurer of Marshall County Tuberculosis Association. Republican. Methodist. American Legion. Jr. O. U. A. M.

WELCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This body was organized in 1921, and became an incorporated organization in 1923. It has a membership of 106, who annually elect a board of directors, who in turn elect the officers of the organization. It is managed by a secretary. The association has served the community in advocating and securing several good roads into the city, and in establishing the city as a shopping and distributing center for the surrounding territory.

WELCH HOSPITAL NUMBER 1. The hospital, situated in the western part of the town of Welch, was established by an act of the Legislature in 1899, and was opened to patients in January, 1902.

The institution has three and one-quarter acres of ground and eight modern buildings consisting of a main hospital, a nurses' home, a power house, a laundry, a garage, and two cottages. These buildings are valued at $200,000.

The main hospital building is two and one-half stories high. On the third floor are located the operating, sterilization, and supply rooms. On the second floor are nine rooms for private patients, with a large sun parlor in front. On the first floor are two entrances, one for white patients and one for colored. The south wing of the building is used exclusively for white patients. This is divided into four large, well-equipped wards. The north wing is used exclusively for colored patients, and is divided into three well-equipped wards, one for male patients, one for female patients, and one semi-private ward. There is a large porch in front of the hospital. The entire building has a frontage of 257 feet. At the rear of the main building are the kitchen, storerooms, and doctors' and nurses' dining rooms. Sleeping quarters for domestic help are on the second floor. In connection with the kitchen, are a large basement and cold storage equipment.

During the period from June 30, 1924, to June 30, 1927, more than 6,044

patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment. These patients, including all classes of people, were treated without discrimination.

Patients admitted to this hospital are largely those receiving injuries in mines, in automobile accidents, and on farms. A number of ambulatory patients return each day for dressings, X-ray pictures, plaster casts, and other treatments. The hospital is well equipped and all patients receive advantage of the latest and most modern methods of treatment. Among the latest methods installed by the hospital are an extensive fracture service, a shock room, and the Ambrine Treatment for burns.

While approximately 50 per cent of the patients admitted to this hospital are charity cases, the institution is self-supporting. Since July, 1921, it has been able to turn over to the State $200,000 toward the erection of a new tuberculosis sanitarium.

(Read and approved by Dr. A. G. Rutherford, Superintendent.)

WELLS, ROSS, Saint Marys, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of John and Rosa C. Wells. Born June 4, 1872, in Pleasants County, West Virginia. Wife, Cora B. Hill. Attended public schools, West Virginia Conference Seminary at Buckhannon, and West Virginia University. Taught school for eleven years. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1903. Served as prosecuting attorney of Pleasants County in 1917 and 1918. Is now State commissioner of prohibition. Republican. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree); Odd Fellow.

WELLS, W. E., Newell, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of Lewis and Rose (McCord) Wells. Born December 29, 1863, in Brooke County, West Virginia. Wife, Elizabeth Mahan. Attended the public schools of Brooke County and Steubenville High School. Was for several years bookkeeper in a bank and in a wholesale drug house at Steubenville. In 1889, entered the office of the Homer Laughlin China Company and soon afterward was put in charge of the plant. In 1897, when the corporation was formed, was manager of the East Liverpool plant; since that time, has been secretary and treasurer of the company and the executive in charge of the development and expansion of this company. Is also president of the Potters National Bank at East Liverpool. Is a contributor to fraternal and trade papers. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Mason; Elk.

WELLS, W. EDWIN, JR., Newell, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of W. Edwin and Elizabeth (Mahan) Wells. Born July 30, 1890, at East Liverpool, Ohio. Wife, Grace Golding. Attended the public schools of East Liverpool; Ph.B., Bethany College, 1913. Became associated with the Homer Laughlin China Company and since 1915, has been the manager of Plant No. 5 of this company. Is a member of the building committee of the company; vice president, Lawrence Cooperage Company; and chairman Machinery Committee, United States Potters Association. Elected to the State Senate in 1928. Trustee, Bethany College; trustee, East Liverpool City Hospital; member, board of directors, East Liverpool Y. M. C. A.; and president, East Liverpool Country Club. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk. Sigma Nu.

WELLSBURG, county seat of Brooke County, is situated on the Ohio River, sixteen miles north of Wheeling, six miles south of Steubenville, Ohio, and fifty miles south of Pittsburgh. It is served by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the transcontinental Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, and State Routes 2 and 27. It has two banks with capital stock and deposits of $2,690,282.09, and two building and loan associations with combined assets of $633,903.70; two theaters; one daily and two weekly newspapers; a courthouse; a Y. M. C. A.; and eight churches of various denominations.

The town has junior and senior high schools with an enrollment of 248; four elementary schools with an enrollment of 1030; one parochial school with an enrollment of 192; and one colored school with an enrollment of 48. Forty-three teachers are employed in the system. Approximately eight miles of paved streets are maintained. Electric light and power are furnished by the West Penn Electric Company and the water supply is municipally owned and municipally operated. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and a council. Property valuation is placed at $8,041,021, with a tax rate of $1.50 on each $100 valuation for school purposes.

Wellsburg has a population of approximately 6,500, due principally to two large paper mills, a stamping works, two large glass manufacturing plants, two machine shops, a meat-packing plant, coal mining, paint manufacturing, and an ice cream and dairy plant.

Wellsburg, formerly called Charlestown, was laid out as a town in 1790, before the formation of Brooke County. It was named for Charles Prather and maintained its original name until 1816, when it was changed to Wellsburg in honor of Alexander Wells, a son-in-law of Charles Prather. It is the home of the world-famous Grimes Golden apple. The original tree stood on the Thomas Grimes farm, two and one-half miles east of the city of Wellsburg on the Wellsburg and Washington Pike.

(Data furnished by F. A. Chapman, Vice President, Wellsburg Bank and Trust Company.)

WELLSBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The chamber was organized June 5, 1929, to arouse community spirit and to further projects for the good of the citizens and the town. It is governed by its officers and is the outcome of a civic program that was planned in Wellsburg.

WELTON, ARCH J., Petersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer, editor, and publisher. Son of W. S. and Belle Welton. Born in 1871 in Petersburg. Wife, Mary Champion. Attended West Virginia University. Was admitted to the bar in 1895. Is editor and publisher of the *Grant County Press* at Petersburg. Republican. Religious preference: Presbyterian. Elk.

WERNWAG, LEWIS, civil engineer, was born in Alteburg, Wittemberg, Germany, December 4, 1769, and died in Harpers Ferry, August 12, 1843. In 1786 he located in Philadelphia, where he achieved prominence by experimenting with anthracite coal and by inventing a machine to make nails. In 1810 he began building bridges and in 1812 he built his third bridge of wood across the Schuykill River at Philadelphia. This structure, known as the Colossus of Fairmont, consisted of a single arch, the span of which was 340 feet. In consideration of its solidity, strength, and architecture, it was then considered one of the wonders of the world. In 1824 he located in Harpers Ferry, where he purchased the Isle of Virginius, lying in the Shenandoah, and erected a bridge-building plant. In 1833 he constructed a remarkable "Y" bridge across the Potomac for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He had to that time erected thirty-four large bridges in addition to engaging in other works of internal improvement. On his plan, perhaps with a few slight variations, were erected the many "covered bridges" common for many years and still to be found on the highways of Virginia and West Virginia as well as adjoining states.

WERTZ, WILLIAM WESLEY, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and public official. Son of Cassius C. and Chloe Wertz. Was born June 15, 1879, at Pinchton on Elk River, West Virginia. Wife, Almeda K. Kieffer. Attended county schools, Nash's Academy at Graham's Mines, Charleston High School; LL.B., West Virginia University, 1899. For a time, taught school and studied law. After receiving his law degree, was ad-

mitted to the Kanawha County Bar and became a member of the law firm Wertz and Atkinson. Has served as city recorder, city sergeant, and judge of the police court; was elected mayor of Charleston in 1923 and re-elected 1927. Member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha County, 1912; re-elected 1914. Author of *Malinda* and *Invader*. Republican. Methodist. Mason.

WEST, BERNARD W., Huntington, West Virginia. Dentist. Son of William Henry and Elizabeth West. Born December 2, 1888, in Charleston, West Virginia. Wife, Ola Still. Attended the public schools of Huntington; took three years' work in Marshall College; was graduated from Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1912. Since graduation, has practiced in Huntington. In 1926, was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates to represent Cabell County. In 1928, elected to the West Virginia State Senate from the fifth district. During the World War, served in the army at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Republican. Christian Church. Musicians Union. Elk; Red Man. Jr. O. U. A. M.

WEST, MILTON BOYD, Parsons, West Virginia. Dentist. Son of Abel and Elsie Jane (Reid) West. Born September 14, 1869, in Marshall County, West Virginia. Wife, Georgiana Miller. Attended rural schools in Marshall County and State normal schools. Taught school fourteen years. In 1898, began the study of dentistry. Has been practicing dentistry in Parsons since 1902. Served as mayor of Parsons six years, 1910-16; has served on the city council of the same city for a number of years. Was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1928. During the World War, served as consulting dentist on the draft board of Tucker County. Democrat. Baptist. Odd Fellow. Jr. O. U. A. M. River City Club.

WESTERMAN, HARRY JAMES, 1661 Franklin Park South, Columbus, Ohio. Cartoonist and painter. Son of Francis Meakin and Clara Ann (Tracey) Westerman. Born August 8, 1876, in Parkersburg, West Virginia. Married Maude I. Kemmerle (deceased). Educated in public schools and the Columbus Art School. Connected with the *Ohio State Journal* since 1897; cartoonist since 1901. Cartoonist for the McClure Syndicate, New York. Member of the League of Columbus Artists, Society of New York Independent Artists, League of American Artists. Author of *Book of Cartoons* and *Young Lady Across the Way*.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY, see Railroads.

WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, West Liberty. The normal school is engaged primarily in the training of teachers. It offers a standard two-year normal course and makes adaptations in the course to accommodate those who desire the Short Course teachers' certificate at the end of forty weeks of approved work. It also admits to academic classes organized for teachers a limited number of students who are not preparing to teach. Under the authority of the State Board of Education, this institution may offer a maximum of three years of collegiate work for the year beginning September, 1928. In connection with the teacher-training work, some special instruction is given in music, art, and home economics.

Training School. The institution, through cordial co-operation with the local board of education, uses the village school for a part of its special training work, and by special arrangement uses several other modern schools in the Northern Panhandle for the same purpose.

Faculty. The faculty (1928) consists of eighteen teachers, nine men and nine women. In training, these teachers meet the requirement of the State Board of Education that members of the faculty

in normal schools have training at least equivalent to that leading to the degree of Master of Arts. Several members have training beyond this requirement. A wide range of standard colleges and universities is represented in the training of the members of the faculty.

Campus and Buildings. The original campus, situated in the village of West Liberty, contains four acres of suitable ground but the institution is rapidly developing on a new campus and farm of 107 acres of rolling upland with a natural forest in the background. The buildings with approximate values are listed below.

The old main building with classrooms, laboratories, library, auditorium and executive offices is in satisfactory preservation and repair	$100,000
The girls' dormitory (new building, capacity 104) is situated on the new campus	150,000
The frame gymnasium serves its purpose satisfactorily	25,000
One wing of the main new school and administration building (to cost $300,000 when finished)	100,000

The institution owns a small residence for the president, near the campus.

Equipment. The normal school library contains over 7000 volumes, with an unusual number of bound and current periodicals. Laboratories for the teaching of fundamental courses in chemistry, physics, home economics, and the natural sciences are well equipped.

Enrollment. The enrollment of the West Liberty Normal School has advanced substantially within recent years and indications point to the continuation of rapid progress. The following figures of enrollment are taken from official reports.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	72	135	207
February, 1929	69	135	204

Support. Like other State normal schools, this institution is supported by State appropriation, students being charged only nominal fees for enrollment and special activities. The appropriations for 1930 follow.

Salaries—Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$50,000
Current General Expenses	12,500
Repairs and Improvements	12,500
Buildings	50,000

Administration Building, West Liberty State Normal School

History. The outstanding points in the history of this institution may be summarized as follows:

1838. West Liberty Academy was established by Reverend Nathan Shotwell, sixty-five pupils being enrolled that year.

1840. A brick building was constructed by friends of the school.

1841. The building was destroyed by fire.

1851. Another building was erected by private subscription.

February 26, 1867. The Legislature of West Virginia authorized the purchase of West Liberty Academy at the sum of $6000.

March 1, 1870. West Virginia Legislature passed the act establishing West Liberty as a branch State normal school. The first session opened in May of that year.

1893. Appropriation of $8000 was made for an addition to the main building.

1895. The new addition was destroyed by fire and replaced by an appropriation of $3000 in 1896.

1915. The Legislature authorized the purchase of a hundred-acre farm for a new site and appropriated $70,000 for that purpose and for the erection of a girls' dormitory. By 1923 improvements were added: a new gymnasium, a president's home, and a large reservoir.

1927. Construction was started on a wing of the main classroom and administration building.

The course of study has developed as in many state normal schools, being at first of secondary grade and reaching one year of collegiate work by 1919, later advancing to the standard two-year course, and in 1927 to a maximum of eighty hours of standard collegiate work. In 1928 the State Board of Education gave permission to offer three years of collegiate work.

Principals and Presidents. A rather inaccurate record indicates that the following persons were principals of West Liberty Academy at some time during the first thirty-two years of its history.

Reverend Nathan Shotwell
J. M. Frazier
A. R. Ross
J. W. Brady

The following list gives the presidents of the West Liberty State Normal School with the tenure of each.

F. H. Crago	1870-73
James E. Morrow	1873-75
J. C. Gwinn	1875-79
Robert McPheeters	1879-81
D. T. Williams	1881-84
J. A. Cox	1884-86
R. A. Armstrong	1886-93
J. N. Deahl	1893-98
W. B. Cutright	1898-99
James M. Skinner	1899-01
U. S. McCowan	1901-03
Lorain Fortney	1903-08
John C. Shaw	1908-19
C. T. Boggess (Acting)	1919-20
Howard J. McGinnis	1920-26
John S. Bonar	1926-

Service and Outlook. With the coming of permanent highways to this section and the extension of the electric lines and other modern conveniences, the outlook of West Liberty State Normal School is bright. It will continue the main center of teacher-training for a large populace area in the northern part of the State, where well-trained teachers are in great demand for the progressive school systems.

This institution is recognized as having graduated a large number of well-qualified teachers and leaders with a minimum of expense to the State, and is in position to render an ever growing service with the rapid increase in its opportunities.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by John S. Bonar, President of West Liberty State Normal School.)

WESTON, county seat of Lewis County, is situated on West Fork River, 160 miles south of Pittsburgh. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Monongahela West Penn Interurban

Railroad, State Route 5, and United States Route 19. It has three banks, with resources of $5,884,160.48; two weekly newspapers; a State hospital for the insane; one theater; two hospitals; and eight churches. Jackson's Mill Park, used by State Four-H Clubs and other organizations for summer camps, is located near Weston. Its development was originally sponsored by Weston people.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 502; five elementary schools with an enrollment of 1,223; one parochial school; and one colored school. Seventy teachers are employed in the schools. A public library is maintained by the county. Electric power and light are furnished by the West Penn Company, and the water supply by the Weston Water Company. The government of the town is in the hands of a mayor and six councilmen, a chief of police, and a street commissioner. Real estate valuation is $8,797,148. The city tax rate is 50 cents on the $100 valuation. The budget for 1927 is estimated at $56,718.48.

The growth of Weston has been gradual. Incoming industry with attendant labor have been the chief causes of the increase in the population, which is estimated to be somewhat over 9000. Weston was laid out and incorporated in 1817 and was first known as Fleshersville. In 1819 the Virginia Assembly changed the name to Preston, and later in the same year to Weston.

(Data furnished by Chamber of Commerce.)

WESTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The body was organized in 1921. It is managed by a board of directors of sixteen members, who, upon election, select from their number the president and two vice presidents. The treasurer is usually selected from the members of the board, but this is optional with the directors. The secretary is engaged from year to year by the board of directors and is usually selected because of chamber of commerce experience. The membership now totals 300. Projects on which the Chamber is now working include industrial expansion, agricultural development and an enlargement of trading radius. During the last few years the organization has been able to locate in the city three new industries, which now have an aggregate payroll of approximately one-half million dollars annually.

WESTON GLASS COMPANY, Weston, West Virginia, manufacturers of hand-blown stemware, tumblers, vases, and jugs. The one plant in the State, located at Weston, has an approximate floor space of 20,000 square feet; valuation of plant and equipment, $150,000; 275 employees. Sand, soda ash, lime, and nitrate of soda are the raw materials used. Annual production, $650,000. Products marketed in the United States, Canada, and Cuba.

WESTON STATE HOSPITAL. This State hospital was authorized by an act of the legislature of Virginia in 1858, and $25,000 appropriation was made to start the building. It has been added to since West Virginia became a separate State. This building, the public spring at Berkeley Springs, and a few rights of way for trails represent all that West Virginia received for the famous Virginia Debt of more than thirteen million dollars.

The Weston Hospital is the oldest institution belonging to West Virginia. It was built to take care of the insane patients from the western side of the mountains. It was opened for use in 1864, when nine patients were transferred from Hamilton County, Ohio. Later, patients belonging to its territory were transferred from Staunton, Virginia.

The main part of the present building was completed and fully equipped in 1880 at a cost of $625,000. It is built of solid blue sandstone taken from local quarries, and is said to be the largest hand-cut

stone building in the United States. It is 1,295 feet long, is covered by three and one-half acres of slate roof and has nine acres of floor space. There are fifteen miles of steam pipe used in delivering heat to the various wards, and more than twenty miles of telephone wire in connecting the departments with the main office.

Since the completion of the main building in 1880, four additional buildings have been erected. These have been necessary on account of the great number of patients sent to this institution. There are (1929) 1517 patients undergoing treatment at the Weston Hospital. Since its beginning, this institution has cared for more than 12,000 patients, more than 5,000 of these having been admitted since 1905.

A large auditorium is provided for chapel exercises, moving picture shows, dances, and other activities. A modern waterworks system is in operation, which furnishes 250,000 gallons of water daily. An arrangement is made with the city of Weston whereby, in case of fire, water may be turned into the hospital water system. The institution also has the most complete sewage disposal system in the State.

Heat is supplied by three 250-horsepower boilers which consume an average of forty tons of coal a day. This coal is dug from a mine having a five-foot seam, located on the farm. A laundry, adequate for the needs of the institution, is maintained. A farm of more than 350 acres is run by the hospital. On it are raised produce that is worth many thousands of dollars, and hogs of a good breed. There are shops of various kinds to do carpentry work, upholster furniture, and make repairs. Even an undertaking establishment is conducted. Ice is manufactured by a plant operated by the hospital, and a large greenhouse, where flowers of many varieties are grown the year round, is located on the front lawn of the spacious grounds.

THE CONFLUENCE OF BIG SPRING AND SOUTH BRANCH

A dietitian has charge of dining rooms, cold storage, and kitchens. A school is maintained for children. New buildings providing for roof gardens, baths, and occupational treatment are in process of construction. This will complete a model hospital for mental diseases, supplemented by general and special hospital facilities.

(Read and approved by Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Former Superintendent, Weston State Hospital.)

WEST UNION, county seat of Doddridge County, is situated on Middle Island Creek, thirty miles west of Clarksburg and fifty-four miles east of Parkersburg. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Northwestern Turnpike. It has three banks, with capital stock and resources of $2,361,-298; three weekly newspapers; one theater; a courthouse; and five churches.

The town has one senior high school with an enrollment of 185, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 350. Eighteen teachers are employed in the two schools. All streets of the town are paved with brick or concrete. An electric light plant and a municipal water supply are maintained. Davis Park, covering about five acres, has a ball diamond and a place for other athletic amusements. Taxable property inside the city limits is valued at $1,088,-810, with a municipal tax rate of 30 cents on each $100 valuation.

The population of the town, including near suburbs, is approximately 2,000. West Union was settled about 1808, and was first known as Lewisport. In 1845 it became the county seat of Doddridge County and the name of the town was changed to West Union.

(Data furnished by S. P. Smith, for the Kiwanis Club.)

WESTVACO CHLORINE PRODUCTS, Incorporated, South Charleston, West Virginia, are manufacturers of liquid chlorine, caustic soda (all grades), carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, sulphur chloride. One plant in State at South Charleston, established in 1914, is the largest in the world. The company employs 350 persons.

WEST VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, see Academy of Science, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, see Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS, see Insurance Agents, West Virginia Association of.

WEST VIRGINIA BANKERS ASSOCIATION, see Bankers Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA BAR ASSOCIATION, see Bar Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME. The children's home, located in Elkins, Randolph County, was established by an act of the Legislature in 1909. It is under the direction of a superintendent, who is appointed by the governor and who is assisted by a matron for boys, a matron for girls, a teacher, a physician, a cook, a laundress, and a housekeeper.

The main building of the institution has a southerly exposure and is located on rising ground, with an elevation of 2000 feet above sea level. It is a two-story structure of red brick, valued at $60,000. It is 86 by 36 feet with an L in the rear 48 by 30 feet. There is a good basement under the entire building. On the first floor are an office, a living room, superintendent's dining room, schoolroom, dry-goods room, and five bedrooms. On the second floor are located the dormitories and the rooms for attendants and nurses, the nurses' sitting room, and the children's playroom. In the L on the first floor are located the main dining room and kitchen and on the second floor are the employees' rooms.

A seven-room house has been erected for the farmer of the institution.

The institution is located on a thirty-acre tract of land. The grounds are well kept, are planted with flowers, shrubbery, and trees, have good cement walks, and are entered by a hard-surfaced driveway. The children assist in keeping the grounds trimmed and clean. In the rear are located the chicken houses, hog pens, and barn. Three acres are used for pasture and about twelve acres for truck

gardening. This garden produces all the vegetables used in the institution through the summer and a surplus that is sufficient for winter use.

The children's home is maintained for any dependent children who have been committed thereto, and who need to go through a period of training before they are placed in private homes. This is the receiving home for the State Board of Children's Guardians, and children to sixteen years of age are received.

Most of these children are rescued from broken homes. Their home environment has frequently been of the worst; many have had no training and have low standards of morals and decent living. Many of them are suffering from physical ailments and malnutrition. The children show a marked improvement as soon as they are well nourished, and their general health improves rapidly.

The object of the children's home is to create a real home atmosphere in which the retarded child can develop, the frightened and abused child find shelter and affection, and the delinquent child be reclaimed. It is the duty of every employee in the institution to see that the child is kindly and fairly treated, and to respect his rights. No punishment is inflicted until after a fair hearing; sometimes the children hold their own court, and with all the evidence, pass sentence. This gives them an opportunity to understand the offense, and gives the person in charge an opportunity to understand their idea of justice.

The children are taught to do little tasks and to assume some responsibility, no matter how slight. During the winter months they attend the school, which is conducted by a competent teacher. In the summer they spend nearly all of the time out of doors. They can use any part of the grounds as long as they are willing to help keep them clean and to take care of the shrubbery. The children are provided with playground equipment, balls, basket balls, croquet, sand boxes, a merry-go-round, and other play equipment.

Appropriations for support of the institution include $18,000 for current general expense and $5,000 for repair and improvement each year for the biennial period 1929-1931. The only earnings are a few hundred dollars each year for the temporary boarding of children pending permanent commitment.

(Read and approved by Mrs. Jessica P. Lehman, Superintendent, West Virginia Children's Home.)

WEST VIRGINIA COAL AND COKE CORPORATION, executive offices in Johnstown, Pennsylvania; general sales and accounting offices in Cincinnati, Ohio; financial or secretary and treasurer's offices in New York City. Formerly known as the Davis Colliery Company of Elkins. Organized in 1917. Thirteen mines operating in the State in Logan, Randolph, Barbour, and Braxton counties with operating headquarters at Omar. Coal is taken from the Pittsburgh No. 8, Lower Kittanning, Island Creek, and Eagle seams. Average annual production, 3,500,000 tons; 2,500 employees. The coal is marketed in the Middle West and Northwest.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION, see Coal Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME. The State home for negro orphans located on Norway Avenue, Huntington, is under the direction of a superintendent who is assisted in his duties by a matron and a staff of competent employees.

This institution was incorporated at Bluefield, West Virginia, in 1909, but the first location of the home was in Central City, Cabell County, in 1910. Five years later it was relocated on 190 acres of land, about six miles east of Huntington, extending from the Guyandot River back across Pea Ridge. Part of the hard road from Huntington to Charleston runs through the farm and is called Norway Avenue. Until 1911, the home

was supported entirely by private contributions raised by the superintendent and other friends. Then the Legislature passed an act empowering the State Board of Control to purchase the property and take control of the institution.

From the establishment of the Colored Orphans' Home, the purpose of the State has been not only to feed and clothe dependent and neglected colored children, but also to train them in citizenship and patriotism, in order that they might fit into foster homes and develop into intelligent and active citizens.

The object of the institution is to create a home atmosphere, of which most of the children have been deprived, and in which each retarded child can develop, each abused child find affection and shelter, and all be reclaimed for the State.

In addition to general housework, the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework. The boys are also taught housework, but for the most part their time is occupied in truck farming and stock raising.

The institution has a well-equipped schoolroom with a competent teacher. The children pursue the same courses of study that are used in the public schools of the State, so that when a child is placed in a foster home, he will also fit into a schoolroom of the community.

The main building of the home is of red brick, trimmed in Indiana hard limestone, and is 115 feet long, 39 feet wide and three stories high. It is valued at $60,000. There are also a frame cottage for the farmer, a barn, a power house, and hog and chicken houses.

For the biennial period 1929-1931, the Legislature appropriated $12,500 each year for the maintenance of this institution.

(Read and approved by H. H. Railey, Superintendent, West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.)

WEST VIRGINIA CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, see Contractors Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION, see Live Stock Shippers Association, West Virginia Co-operative.

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, see Council of Religious Education, West Virginia.

—Ernest B. Pugh

Fourpole Creek, Ritter Park, Huntington

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES

COUNTY	When Formed	Land Area*	Population 1920†	Property Valuation 1928‡	Average Tax Rate	County Seat
BARBOUR	1843	345.41	18,028	20,614,607	2.163	Philippi
BERKELEY	1772	324.78	24,554	29,834,869	2.272	Martinsburg
BOONE	1847	506.00	15,319	28,236,243	2.714	Madison
BRAXTON	1836	519.70	23,973	16,822,909	2.281	Sutton
BROOKE	1797	97.00	16,527	34,715,161	2.465	Wellsburg
CABELL	1809	271.77	65,746	147,494,081	2.284	Huntington
CALHOUN	1856	280.20	10,268	8,921,710	2.498	Grantsville
CLAY	1858	346.61	11,486	14,439,920	2.334	Clay
DODDRIDGE	1845	321.61	11,976	23,031,398	1.785	West Union
FAYETTE	1831	666.50	60,377	54,026,591	3.154	Fayetteville
GILMER	1845	342.40	10,668	16,180,259	2.238	Glenville
GRANT	1866	478.00	8,993	6,802,720	1.990	Petersburg
GREENBRIER	1778	998.00	26,242	29,566,245	2.901	Lewisburg
HAMPSHIRE	1754	648.00	11,713	9,459,703	1.972	Romney
HANCOCK	1848	86.00	19,975	24,426,742	2.746	New Cumberland
HARDY	1786	574.00	9,601	5,697,811	2.113	Moorefield
HARRISON	1784	417.85	74,793	127,432,069	2.435	Clarksburg
JACKSON	1831	470.29	18,658	12,715,292	2.536	Ripley
JEFFERSON	1801	212.41	15,729	21,379,677	1.596	Charles Town
KANAWHA	1789	914.39	119,650	208,350,030	2.456	Charleston
LEWIS	1816	391.35	20,455	36,102,477	1.965	Weston
LINCOLN	1867	448.76	19,378	18,299,819	2.655	Hamlin
LOGAN	1824	455.82	41,006	44,872,575	3.235	Logan
MARION	1842	313.55	54,571	103,569,434	2.586	Fairmont
MARSHALL	1835	315.26	33,681	57,761,463	2.217	Moundsville
MASON	1804	449.27	21,459	17,675,591	2.389	Point Pleasant
MERCER	1837	419.00	49,558	64,639,664	2.946	Bluefield
MINERAL	1866	330.00	19,849	22,320,764	2.168	Keyser
MINGO	1895	423.50	26,364	38,308,996	3.404	Williamson
MONONGALIA	1776	368.82	33,618	95,277,382	2.261	Morgantown
MONROE	1799	457.00	13,141	10,025,391	2.321	Union
MORGAN	1820	231.26	8,357	14,395,012	1.851	Berkeley Springs
McDOWELL	1858	538.40	68,571	80,966,465	3.125	Welch
NICHOLAS	1818	656.77	20,717	17,550,688	2.641	Summersville
OHIO	1776	111.00	62,892	133,125,725	2.425	Wheeling
PENDLETON	1788	699.00	9,652	5,729,022	2.180	Franklin
PLEASANTS	1851	142.00	7,379	8,325,441	2.389	Saint Marys
POCAHONTAS	1821	904.00	15,002	15,723,820	2.403	Marlinton
PRESTON	1818	653.88	27,996	31,515,156	2.647	Kingwood
PUTNAM	1848	355.30	17,531	15,176,449	2.455	Winfield
RALEIGH	1850	600.89	42,482	48,331,584	3.435	Beckley
RANDOLPH	1787	1036.00	26,804	22,328,806	2.572	Elkins
RITCHIE	1843	457.00	16,506	26,346,825	2.011	Harrisville
ROANE	1856	486.20	20,129	25,835,552	2.090	Spencer
SUMMERS	1871	369.00	19,092	15,929,200	2.591	Hinton
TAYLOR	1844	177.17	18,742	24,362,077	2.413	Grafton
TUCKER	1856	421.67	16,791	10,107,380	2.764	Parsons
TYLER	1814	260.12	14,186	16,746,203	2.374	Middlebourne
UPSHUR	1851	354.86	17,851	18,085,075	2.469	Buckhannon
WAYNE	1842	520.82	26,012	38,706,807	2.562	Wayne
WEBSTER	1860	558.60	11,562	11,359,667	2.569	Webster Springs
WETZEL	1846	360.47	23,069	35,790,531	2.456	New Martinsville
WIRT	1848	230.90	7,536	5,511,881	2.106	Elizabeth
WOOD	1798	357.00	42,306	76,317,836	2.109	Parkersburg
WYOMING	1850	507.30	15,180	28,477,475	2.834	Pineville
TOTALS		24,182.86	1,463,701	2,075,746,270		

*The land areas given are those announced by the State Geological Survey, working in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey. The figures differ in many cases from the table of areas formerly used.

†Population statistics are based on the official enumeration taken in 1920; estimates made later are disregarded.

‡The property valuation and average tax rate figures were secured from the State Tax Commissioner and are for 1928, the latest available.

WEST VIRGINIA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, see Dairymen's Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMONSTRATION IN GRADING AND MARKETING APPLES, see Apples, West Virginia Demonstration in Grading and Marketing.

WEST VIRGINIA FAIR ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1902. The fair is held for four days annually at Clarksburg. It is managed by a president, secretary, superintendent, marshal, and board of directors. About 125 members belong to the organization. Approximately fifteen thousand people attend and four thousand exhibits are shown annually. Prizes are awarded.

WEST VIRGINIA FARM BUREAU, see Farm Bureau, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA FARM WOMEN'S BUREAU, see Farm Women's Bureau, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS, see Music Clubs, West Virginia Federation of.

WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, see Women's Clubs, West Virginia Federation of.

WEST VIRGINIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, see Fire Underwriters' Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWARE ASSOCIATION, see Hardware Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, see Historical Society, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, see Horticultural Society, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS. The Home, located at Industrial, near Salem, Harrison County, is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted in her duties by a staff of trained employees.

Since the opening of the home in 1899, 1559 girls have been admitted. They have been sentenced by the juvenile courts and by justices of the peace for incorrigibility and immorality, by the criminal courts for felony. The greater majority have been immoral.

When a girl enters this institution, she has a confidential talk with the superintendent, has rules explained to her, is instructed in what to do to become an honor girl, and is told of the advantages she will have in schooling and domestic training. She is also told that the length of her stay in the institution depends a great deal upon her conduct. All her physical defects are noted, and, should she need medical attention, the physician is called at once. She is instructed how to care for her body properly, and how to become beautiful and attractive in the right way.

The Home is on the cottage plan. Each cottage is a complete home in itself, having a kitchen, laundry, recreation room, and sleeping rooms. Each family of girls is entirely separate, except at such times as they meet on the lawns or in the school building for recreation. On the sixty-eight acres owned by the institution, there are four cottages, a school building, a barn, and cottages for farmer and engineer, with a total value of $300,000.

Upon entering, the girls are first taught the bedroom work, under supervision of the assistant matron. This work is finished by nine o'clock. Then they go to the sewing room, where they are taught to sew, mend, and darn. Many become proficient in handwork.

The matrons instruct the girls in laundry work and handwork, have charge of the sick, and are on duty in the evenings during recreation and study hour. During the summer period after the close of school, each cottage has afternoon

classes in sewing, in which the girls learn to make all articles required in a home, such as table and bed linens and wearing apparel, and to do handwork embracing hemstitching, embroidery, crocheting, and tatting. Many girls are able to make their own dresses and other apparel, and upon leaving the Home are provided with the necessary outfit to enter school or to take up any required position in a home. During the summer they also have a class in art or handicraft, of four or five weeks' duration, with a teacher to instruct in basketry and in making and painting lamp shades, vases, and other articles of commercial value. Many of these are sold, and thus make possible the materials for further study in this line the next year.

A regular domestic science teacher is not employed, but each cottage has a housekeeper who teaches cooking, baking, and canning to the seven girls comprising the unit under her supervision. These girls not only learn to cook, but have the actual work of planning the meals and serving them.

School work presents one of the most serious and perplexing problems in the institution. Some of the girls have never been to school; most of them have been out of school for two or three years before being admitted, and are usually not farther advanced than the fourth grade. Of the 264 who were admitted during four years, 65 were in the fourth grade or below. Twenty of these could neither read nor write, and many that have been in a certain grade in school when committed, are unable to do the work in the same grade at the institution. The average age of these girls is fifteen years and eight months. Because the classes are constantly changing, with new girls coming in and others leaving, classroom work is very difficult. Very few of the girls continue school after returning home.

The first, second, third, and fourth grade girls attend school in the morning from 8:15 to 12, and in the afternoon from 1:15 to 4:30. All above the fourth grade do the domestic work in the morning and attend classes only in the afternoons.

The supervision of the parole work of the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls by a parole officer, is a comparatively new feature. The parole work was formerly in charge of the superintendent. On August 1, 1925, a parole officer was appointed to devote her time exclusively to this work. Most of the data given covers only the time since this office was established, to July 1, 1927. The report of the full number of girls on parole and the number of those returned during this period is as follows:

Total number on parole, October 7, 1929	186
Number returned from parole during past twelve months	24

The parole work of this institution can be placed in three divisions: (1) the investigation of homes, (2) the parole of girls from the Industrial Home, (3) the visiting of girls, or the follow-up work. The aim of the parole officer is to visit each girl's home soon after her commitment to the institution, not only to understand better the conditions which brought on the girl's delinquency, but also to gain the confidence of her people, and perhaps to influence them to better their living conditions and habits for the sake of helping their daughter. If the institution can improve the girl's family environment at the same time that it is training the girl in the Home, it gives her a double chance to make good when she returns to her people.

All girls are committed to this Home until they become twenty-one years of age. However, the amount of time that a girl actually spends in the institution before being placed out on parole, depends upon the girl, upon her conduct, upon how much training she needs, upon how quickly she responds to the training, and upon her home conditions.

The superintendent of the Home decides when a girl is ready for parole. On the superintendent's advice, the parole officer communicates with the parents if

—*Ellis Studio*

WINTER NEAR WESTON

she feels that they can give the girl the proper home. Often the assistance of the probation officers in the various counties of the State is asked in making investigations, and it has proven to be a great help.

When a girl is placed out in a foster home she is always given a complete outfit of clothing.

Parole is, of course, a very important part of the work done by the Home. Whether a girl makes good or not after she leaves is the test of how much the institution has been able to help her. Naturally, there are many factors to be considered in regard to a girl's making good or failing, and many of them cannot be remedied. Of 195 girls placed on parole in the last three years, approximately 80 are making good.

Each girl placed in a foster home has a bank savings account under direction of the Industrial Home. One or two dollars of each girl's wages each week is deposited in the bank. The savings accounts of paroled girls amounted to $1,116.83 on October 7, 1929.

The Legislature appropriated $57,500 for the support of the institution each year of the biennial period, 1929-1931.

(Read and approved by Jennie F. Sutton, Superintendent, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.)

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The industrial school for boys is located at Pruntytown, Taylor County, on a farm of 1887 acres, with 13 buildings. It is under the direction of a superintendent, who is assisted in his duties by a general matron and a staff of trained employees.

The demands on this school are so great that it is very difficult to find room for all the boys committed to it. In fact, this can be done only by releasing boys who have not been in the school long enough to receive the training and discipline really necessary to fit them to fill their places in life.

The boys are for the most part employed on the six farms belonging to the school, which produce a good share of the grain, vegetables, and meat needed for the commissary. A considerable number have been employed in the erection of the new school building, thereby receiving training in concrete work, plumbing, glazing, and painting, which has resulted in a saving to the State of many thousands of dollars.

When the new training building is completed and properly equipped, the school will be in position to give adequate instruction in the various trades, such as carpentry, plumbing, painting, bricklaying, and electrical work.

At present the school is giving splendid training in printing; it has a modern plant, which prints many of the forms, bulletins, and catalogues needed by the various State institutions. Boys who are ambitious can learn enough about the printing trade to enable them to secure and hold good positions in commercial plants after they leave school.

On December 21, 1925, all the colored boys in the institution, forty-six in number, were transferred to the new institution at Lakin, Mason County. This left 352 white boys in the school, but later commitments have brought the number up to 432 on June 30, 1927. This number creates a very crowded condition, and makes impossible a satisfactory segregation into suitable groups.

For the support of this institution, the Legislature appropriated $131,800 a year for the biennial period 1929-1931.

(Data furnished by H. E. Flesher, Superintendent, West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.)

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, see Building and Loan Associations, West Virginia League of.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION, see Library Commission, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, see Live Stock Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, see Manufacturers Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA MOTOR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, see Motor Transportation Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND NATURAL GAS ASSOCIATION, see Oil and Natural Gas Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL MARKETERS ASSOCIATION, see Oil Marketers Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY. When the State of West Virginia was admitted into the Union in 1863, it had no penal institution of any kind except county jails. All persons convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment were therefore kept in these jails. In 1864 the Legislature directed the governor to have all persons convicted of felony confined in the jail of Ohio County. In 1866 an act of the Legislature directed the Board of Public Works to select a site for a penitentiary at or near Moundsville, to purchase not less than ten acres of land there, and to appoint a board of directors. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated with which to buy land and commence building. Since that time, additional appropriations have been made and buildings erected as needed. For some years no appropriations whatever have been made for the institution, the proceeds of labor done by the prisoners not only paying all expenses of the prison but making a considerable profit for the State.

The buildings are located on a tract of eight acres in the city of Moundsville, fronting on Jefferson Avenue, and extending eastward between Eighth and Tenth Streets to Washington Avenue. A purchase of seventeen additional acres, adjacent and parallel to the south wall of the prison and fronting on Jefferson Avenue, has recently been made by the State Board of Control. The institution also has a farm of about four hundred acres located one mile from the prison. It is well managed by modern methods of farming and is a valuable asset to the penitentiary.

The enclosure of the prison is entirely surrounded by a solid wall of stone masonry, twenty-five feet high, five feet thick at the base and tapering somewhat toward the top, and surmounted by six guards.

The administration building of the penitentiary, together with the North Hall and South Hall cells, takes up the entire Jefferson Avenue front of 682 feet. Four stories in height, it is occupied on the third and fourth floors by the warden's apartments; on the second floor by guards' rooms, the warden's private office, and a post office; and on the first floor by the warden's general offices, the deputy's office, the chief clerk's office, a public office for the guards, and a visitors' cage, where prisoners are permitted to visit with friends or relatives who may call to see them.

Extending north and south from the central corridor are two large cell halls, known as the North Hall and the South Hall. The North Hall contains 416 cells and the South Hall, 424. In addition to these, the female department contains 32, making a total of 872 cells. These cells are arranged in tiers, one above the other, there being four tiers of cells in each hall. These cells are of modern steel construction with outside view and air from steel ventilated windows. Each cell is supplied with running water, automatic toilet, electric light, and steel spring bunk with mattress and pillow. The halls are so arranged that the sun shines into practically every cell at some time during the day. All the cells are kept thoroughly renovated and painted, and the walls of the halls are regularly cleaned and whitewashed.

The chapel is situated on the second floor of a large pressed-brick building within the enclosure of the prison walls. This building is 78 by 104 feet and is two stories in height. The basement of the building contains the cold storage, ice plant, laundry, and shower baths. The first floor is used as a dining room and kitchen; the second floor contains the chapel, library, schoolroom, and photograph gallery.

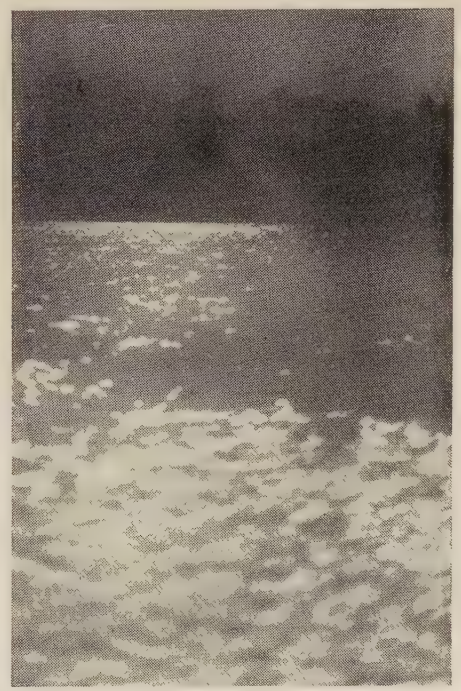
At the northeast corner, apart from the main enclosure, is the female department, a modern brick building two stories in height, a separate building containing their dining room and kitchen. A small grassy lawn gives ample scope for exercise and out-door games, and a spirit of contentment abounds. A branch of the shirt shop is located here and about fifty women are employed making collars and cuffs for the shirts made by the male prisoners. The remainder of the women are engaged in doing domestic work about the department. The female prisoners are accorded the same privileges as the men in regard to chapel, lockout, mail, visitors, moving pictures, and the like.

A two-story brick building houses the barber shop, band room, and storage rooms; a hospital for tubercular prisoners takes the entire second floor, the large sun parlor getting the sun all day. There are also three factory buildings, a bakery, a carpenter shop, and a greenhouse.

The second floor of the main hospital building is given over to the general hospital, drug store, operating room, patients' kitchen, and dining room. On the first floor are the dental office, State shops, death cells, and execution room.

In the same building is a small printing plant maintained and operated by inmates. Here all the printing for the institution is done without cost to the State. A monthly magazine of forty pages, *Work and Hope*, is edited and printed by the inmates. This publication has the reputation of being one of the best magazines among prison publications. It is devoted to the betterment of prison conditions and the welfare of those confined therein. It is self-supporting.

The prison library contains about 5,000 volumes, the greater number being well-selected works of standard authors. A large number of books have been donated and some have been purchased.



—*Mrs. Alice Sibert*

Moonlight on Falling Waters

According to the reports of the librarian, during the past year more than 3,000 volumes have been read by the inmates. Books of fiction seem to be more in demand than any others, but about twenty-five per cent of the books read were on religious subjects. The library has recently been made more useful by reclassification and recataloguing. The privilege of the library is accorded all inmates. A large number of current magazines are donated to the library monthly and these are freely distributed.

A library club has been organized by a prisoner, and for a small sum monthly the prisoners may read all of the latest books and magazines.

In addition to this, many newspapers are taken by the prisoners. A prisoner conducts a news agency and delivers daily and Sunday newspapers from about fifteen different cities on the day they are published. On an average, 8,500 newspapers are delivered monthly in this manner. The records show that over 2,400 papers are delivered to the inmates monthly by mail, some being subscribed for by the prisoners themselves and others sent in from friends on the outside. About $500 is spent monthly by the prisoners for reading material. Over 5,400 letters are delivered each month.

Upon entering prison, all prisoners except those sentenced to life imprisonment are given a certain amount off their original sentence for good behavior. This is known as "good-time", and is deducted from the prisoner's sentence the day he enters prison.

West Virginia was one of the first states of the Union to put into operation a parole law. This law has been in force about twenty-two years and although it is somewhat antiquated, has been uniformly successful. During this time the parole board has considered thousands of applications and a great many prisoners have been released on parole. The conduct of about ninety-five per cent of those paroled has been good, and fully demonstrates the wisdom of such a law.

The operation of this law has been a great factor towards securing discipline in the prison, as only those with a good record are likely to be paroled. All prisoners, except those serving life terms, those serving third terms, or those who have received the lowest sentence provided by law for their particular charge, are eligible for parole.

Prisoners become eligible for parole after they have served the minimum sentence less the good-time allowance on the amount of time actually served. Good-time allowance for eligibility for parole is figured on the amount of time actually served and not on the entire sentence, except where the prisoner is serving an indeterminate sentence; then he is eligible after he has served the entire minimum sentence.

A medical department is maintained under the supervision of two capable physicians, and the religious work is conducted under the supervision of both a Protestant and a Catholic chaplain.

This institution has a modified form of contract labor shops. All prisoners assigned to shop work are paid overtime for all work done over and above their daily assignment. Shirts, pants, brooms, and whips are manufactured by the contractors. The prisoners, of course, do all the work of the penitentiary, including making their clothes and shoes, working on the farm and in the coal mine, which produces all coal used at the prison for heating and for generating power.

(Written by L. M. Robinson, Warden of the Penitentiary.)

WEST VIRGINIA POTATO GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, see Potato Growers Co-operative Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA POULTRY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, see Poultry Producers Co-operative Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA PUBLISHERS AND EMPLOYING PRINTERS ASSOCIATION, see Publishers and Employing Printers Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA RAIL COMPANY, Huntington, West Virginia, manufacturers of light steel rails, steel frogs, switches, mine ties, deformed reinforcing bars, angle bars, splice bars, and special shapes. One plant located in State at Huntington; main plant and yards occupy approximately seventeen acres. Two rolling mills, Mill 1 being a twenty-

inch mill steel plant and Mill 2, a combination sixteen and twelve-inch mill and frog, switch, and mine tie plant; 300 to 350 employees. Old standard steel rails purchased from railroad companies are used as raw materials. Annual production, $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. Markets include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The plant is an exclusive rerolling or rail steel product company and is the largest exclusive rerolling plant in the United States.

WEST VIRGINIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION, see Real Estate Association, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, Romney, West Virginia. These schools were organized as one institution. Since 1919, they have been classified as educational, and for that reason their educational affairs are managed by the State Board of Education, while the financial affairs are in the hands of the State Board of Control. Through principals, the superintendent has general charge of the two main divisions.

Purpose and Scope. In the schools for the deaf and the blind, the academic courses are based upon the State course of study adopted for the elementary and high schools of the State, with some variations to meet the special conditions and needs of the deaf and the blind.

The deaf boys and girls who complete the high school work are prepared for entrance to Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C., the only institution of higher education for the deaf in the country. A limited number of blind students are prepared for entrance to West Virginia University and the other higher institutions of learning in the State.

Vocational work is emphasized, the deaf boys being assigned to special training in printing, wood-working, shoe mending, baking, photo-engraving, and allied trades. The deaf girls are given daily training in dressmaking, plain sewing, fancy work, home making, and industrial arts.

In the school for the blind the boys are taught broom making, piano tuning, basketry, chair caning, and weaving, while the girls are given special training in knitting, sewing, basketry, raffia, weaving, and home making. Special attention is given to music in the school for the blind.

Faculty. The nature of these schools requires a large administrative and teaching staff for threefold service—(1) to look after the health and growth, food, and personal welfare of all the students, (2) to give regular academic instruction to all, and (3) to give special training in the vocations. The entire staff is made up of 48 members, 15 men and 33 women. The teachers have the usual qualifications for their type of work, with special training in the methods for giving instruction to the deaf and the blind.

Training School. The institution maintains a special department for the training of prospective teachers for the deaf.

Campus and Buildings. The original campus, a beautiful rolling plot adjoining Romney, contains eleven acres. A tract of seven and one-half acres adjacent was purchased later. The institution also owns a productive farm of 105 acres.

The buildings and grounds are divided into two distinct institutions entirely separated except as to general administration. The school for the deaf has the main administration and dormitory building, a large three-story school building, a modern new shop building (200 feet by 32 feet), an old shop building to be converted into a boys' dormitory, and several other work and farm buildings. The school for the blind is housed in a group of beautiful modern buildings—a central school building, and new dormitories, one for boys and one for girls.

The aggregate value of all of the buildings of the two schools is estimated at $850,000.

Enrollment. The enrollment has increased rapidly in recent years. Enrollment figures follow.

	Boys	Girls	Total
School for the Blind—			
October, 1928	46	46	92
February, 1929	49	46	95
School for the Deaf—			
October, 1928	137	118	255
February, 1929	142	122	264

Equipment. The institution is suitably equipped with libraries and with shops for the vocational work referred to above.

History. March 3, 1870. The State Legislature created a school for the deaf and the blind, making an appropriation of $8,000. The school was located at Romney because of a gift of the property of the Romney Classical Institute with a site of eleven acres, and in addition, $500 in cash.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Support. The institution is supported by the State with no charges to students for room, board, and instruction. The law provides that counties from which students come may be required to pay for necessary clothing that cannot be otherwise provided. The State appropriations for 1930 are listed below.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$93,000
Current General Expenses	70,000
Repairs and Improvements	30,000

July, 1870. The board of regents, in charge of the institution, met at Romney and elected the first president.

September 29, 1870. The school opened with a total enrollment of twenty-eight deaf and five blind students for the first year.

1900. A modern school building to accommodate both groups of students was completed.

1919. The school was classified by the Legislature as an educational institution.

1919-20. The two schools were separated and the State Board of Control purchased the Potomac Academy property for the school for the blind.

1922-25. New dormitories for the blind were completed.

1927. A modern shop building for the deaf was completed and equipped.

Principals and Superintendents. The list below gives the names and tenures of those who have served as principals and superintendents of this State institution.

Horace H. Hollister	1870-1873
Dr. S. R. Lupton	1873-1874
Levens Eddy	1874
Major John C. Covell	1874-1887
Henry B. Gilkeson	1887-1888
C. H. Hill	1888-1897
James T. Rucker	1897-1910
R. Cary Montague	1910-1914
Parley DeBerry	1914-1917
F. L. Largent	1917
Frank L. Burdette	1917-1920
H. F. Griffy	1920-1923
Parley DeBerry	1923-

Service and Outlook. The nature of this institution limits its service to two special classes. Recent investigations show that the enrollment will be nearly doubled when all of the eligible pupils are provided for in the institution. There is great need, especially for the adult blind, of a follow-up service.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Parley DeBerry, Superintendent.)

WEST VIRGINIA STATE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, see Automobile Association, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, Institute. This institution is maintained by the State of West Virginia to provide special training for negro youth through the following divisions and courses: (a) collegiate courses leading to the Bachelor's degrees in the usual fields of study in colleges of arts and sciences; (b) special courses of collegiate grade to prepare teachers for junior and senior high schools; (c) a standard normal course to prepare elementary school teachers; (d) a secondary or high school department to meet the needs of students not having high school advantages in their home communities and to provide facilities for observation and directed teaching for those preparing for the teaching profession; (e) vocational departments including agriculture, home economics, commercial subjects, printing, mechanics, and general building trades.

The institution in its collegiate and secondary work is a fully recognized member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It is the purpose of the institution to make the vocational work informal and practical to meet the needs of individual students. Plans are under way to cooperate with industries in providing actual experience in different vocations.

Faculty. The faculty is composed of forty-four members including the administrative staff, a school physician, nurses and others having to do with instruction and the general welfare of the institution, twenty-four of whom are men and twenty women, all negroes. Admission into the North Central Association indicates that the members of the faculty are graduates of standard colleges and universities. Their degrees represent graduate work in most cases.

Campus and Buildings. The village of Institute, where the college is located, is eight miles east of Charleston. The campus proper comprises about ten acres of level land, overlooking the Kanawha River. The main buildings are arranged in quadrangular form. Adjoining the campus is a productive farm and an athletic field, aggregating seventy-three acres in size. The grounds of the institution are touched on one side by a standard highway and on the other by the New York Central Railroad. The buildings are named in memory of governors of the State, as the following list shows: Fleming Hall, a classroom and dormitory combined; MacCorkle Hall,

a modern dormitory accommodating 100 girls; West Hall, a dormitory providing a home for teachers with one floor equipped as a dormitory; A. B. White Trades Building, equipped to provide instruction in a large number of trades; Atkinson Hall, a dormitory which accommodates 90 young men; Dawson Hall, a well-equipped dormitory for 120 young men; Glasscock Hall, containing a storeroom and a bakery on the first floor, a dining room with a seating capacity of 500 on the second floor, and dormitory rooms on the third floor; Gore Hall, a new brick dormitory three stories high, accommodating 150 young men; the new administration building, one of the best in the country, built at a cost of approximately $300,000, containing administration offices, a large auditorium, a modern library, a science laboratory, and classrooms for the college department. The foregoing list does not include the demonstration school building, the president's home, the greenhouse, and barns. The approximate value of the buildings and grounds of this institution is $800,000.

Enrollment. The enrollment in recent years has equaled the capacity of the institution for caring for students in dormitories and in classes. Enrollment figures for all departments follow.

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1928	105	206	311
February, 1929	107	208	315

Support. The institution is supported entirely by State appropriations, the students paying nominal tuition fees. Amounts appropriated for 1930 follow.

Salaries of Officers, Teachers, and Employees	$140,000
Current General Expense	52,500
Repairs and Improvements	35,000
Vocational Training Building	60,000
To complete grading of campus, to erect barn and farm outhouses removed because of grading	7,500

Equipment. The library has modern equipment and a large well-equipped reading room. The number of volumes is 13,287. Laboratories for chemistry, physics, and biology are standard. The institution is well equipped for instruction in psychology, mechanical drawing, and the standard trades.

History. The history of the institution may be summarized as follows:

1891. The Legislature of West Virginia established the West Virginia Colored Institute in order to take advantage of money accruing to the State under the provision of the Morrill Bill passed by Congress in 1890.

1915. The name of the institution was changed to the West Virginia Collegiate Institute by act of the Legislature.

March 18, 1927. Both the college and the secondary department of the institution became members of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

1929. The name was changed to West Virginia State College.

President. Following is a list of presidents of the institution, with their terms of service.

J. Edwin Campbell	1892-1894
John H. Hill	1894-1898
James McHenry Jones	1898-1909
Byrd Prillerman	1909-1919
John W. Davis	1919-

Service and Outlook. The institution has graduated 1,237 students. Many of these graduates have entered the professions; large numbers of others have taken their place as producers in trades and industries; and all have gone out to enrich and elevate personal and community life among the negroes of the State. The unusual demand for a wide variety of higher academic and technical training on the part of the negro youth of the State gives this institution greater opportunities for service and greater responsibilities.

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by John W. Davis, President, West Virginia State College.)

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER, see Compensation Commissioner, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, see Dental Society, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, see Education Association, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR. The State fair was established in 1881. It is held for eight days annually at Wheeling. It has approximately eight hundred members and is managed by a board of twenty-one members, nine of whom form an executive committee. More than 100,000 people attend, and 8000 exhibits are shown annually, including live stock, agricultural, commercial, and industrial exhibits.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, see Federation of Labor, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FOUR-H CAMP, see Four-H Camp, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, see Medical Association, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, see Pharmaceutical Association, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER, see Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, West Virginia State.

WEST VIRGINIA TRAINING SCHOOL. The Legislature of 1921, by chapter 131 of the acts of that session, established an institution to be known as the West Virginia Training School. The purpose of the institution is indicated by section three of that chapter which reads as follows:

"There shall be admitted to said school any person with mental defectiveness from birth or an early age, so pronounced that he or she is unable to care for himself or herself and manage his or her affairs with ordinary prudence, and who because of mental defect is a menace to the happiness and welfare of himself or herself or of others in the community, and therefore requires care, training or control for the protection of himself or herself or others, and yet who is not insane. This type of person, commonly classed as feeble-minded, including idiots, imbeciles and morons, shall be known and designated as mental defectives for the purpose of this act. Should the school at any time not be able to accommodate all persons of such class offered for admission, preference in admission shall be given to children and women of childbearing age."

Although the State Board of Control has never failed since that time to recommend an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings for this institution, and although hospitals for the insane, especially the Huntington State Hospital, have been crowded to overflowing with mentally deficient persons, who would be much better off at an institution of this character, until 1929 no such appropriation had been made by the Legislature.

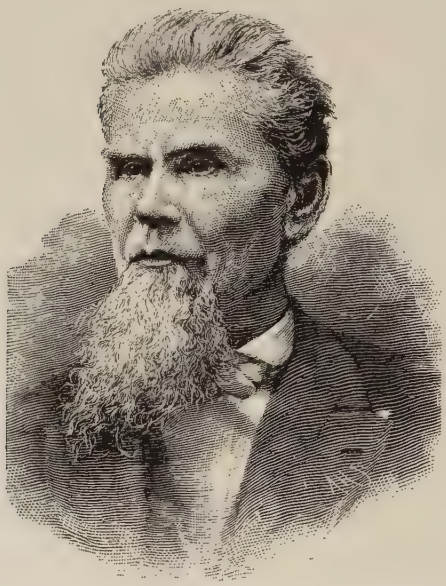
The plans for the training school are to purchase a good tract of farming land on which to locate the institution and to transfer to it all mentally deficient persons above the grade of idiot. The patients would be given pleasant and profitable employment on the farm and in shops of various kinds, in the hope that, with this training, at least the higher-grade patients could be eventually discharged with the assurance that they have ceased to be a burden to the State.

The 1929 Legislature made provision for an appropriation of $75,000 for

buildings and land in order that the West Virginia Training School might be established.

(Data furnished by J. S. Lakin, President, State Board of Control.)

WEST VIRGINIA TUBERCULOSIS AND HEALTH ASSOCIATION, see Tuberculosis and Health Association, West Virginia.



DR. ALEXANDER MARTIN
FIRST PRESIDENT OF WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY. The Legislature of 1927 created a Board of Governors of the West Virginia University composed of seven members to be appointed by the governor to have charge of the general affairs of the institution, with special reference to the election of all officers and teachers and to the formulation of general policies. That Board succeeded the State Board of Education in the direction of the educational affairs of the University. The State Board of Control has charge of the financial affairs.

The internal administration of the University is vested in the president, the council of administration, and the University faculty.

Purpose and Scope. True to its name, the West Virginia University undertakes to offer general and technical collegiate training, including research, to the young men and women of the entire State. It is "A modern State University with modern standards and up-to-date equipment." The scope of its work and its organization are set forth briefly in the following directory of colleges and schools:

THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, Wilson P. Shortridge, Ph. D., Dean, includes the ordinary departments and the department of Military Science.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Clement Ross Jones, M. M. E., Dean, includes Civil, Mechanical, Mining, Electrical, and Chemical Engineering.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Fred D. Fromme, Ph. D., Dean, includes the Department of Home Economics and offers a full four-year course in scientific Agriculture leading to the degree of B. S. Agr.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW, Thurman W. Arnold, LL. B., Dean, offers a three-year course in Law, leading to the degree of LL. B.

THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Jasper Newton Deahl, Ph. D., Dean, offers a full four-year course leading to the degree of A. B. in Education.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, John N. Simpson, M. D., Dean, includes the Department of Pharmacy and offers the first two years of the regular course for the degree of M. D.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Louis Black, Director, gives instruction by thoroughly trained teachers in piano, stringed instruments, pipe organ, voice, harmony, theory of music, and public school music.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL, L. L. Friend, A. M., Director, is of twelve weeks' duration and offers University courses, together with special work for teachers not able to attend the University at other times.

The University now offers a wide range of graduate work leading to the degree of Master of Arts and is making definite plans to establish a graduate school with courses leading to the doctorate degrees.

Faculty. The staff of instruction is made up of 400 teachers. The Master's

degree from a standard college or university is the minimum preparation required of all teachers, but a large percentage of the members of the faculty, approximately 100, hold Ph.D. degrees.

The West Virginia University has made a special effort to maintain mature and highly prepared teachers for the entering classes, and has thus added some cost in the interests of efficiency.

Campus and Buildings. The campus, a typical hilly plot overlooking the Monongahela River, has rare possibilities of beauty and an excellent outlook. In addition to the central campus, the University owns demonstration and experimental farms about two miles from Morgantown. The entire grounds cover 765 acres.

There are now (1929) on the campus sixteen substantial brick and stone buildings with a total value of approximately $3,500,000. The chemistry building is a new modern structure, built and equipped as a great scientific center at a cost of $1,000,000. The building for women completed in 1928 at a cost of approximately a quarter of a million dollars, serves as a social center as well as a physical education building. It is one of the best equipped and most beautiful buildings of its class in the country. The Mountaineer Stadium, a modern concrete amphitheater of the horseshoe type, opening on the Monongahela River, was built by public subscription at a cost of $500,000 and has a seating capacity of 40,000. A large field house for physical education and athletic activities for men has been constructed near the stadium.

The First Picture of West Virginia University Showing Woodrum Hall without the Wings

Equipment. The general library of the University contains 82,000 well-selected volumes, not including the Law Library located in the law building, with 18,000 volumes. There are 42 different libraries equipped to serve the special purposes of the various colleges and schools. The equipment of the University meets the best standards for such institutions.

Support. Funds for maintaining the University are derived from the following sources: (1) interest on the land grant endowment of $115,750; (2) the Morrill fund; (3) the Hatch fund; (4) the Adams fund; (5) the Smith-Hughes and the Smith-Lever funds; (6) biennial appropriations by the State Legislature; (7) fees and tuition; (8) income derived from the work of the Experiment Station and the College of Agriculture.

The legislative appropriations for 1930 are listed below:

Salaries of officers, teachers, and employees	$683,600.00
To pay expenses in connection with preparatory work and for the establishment of a graduate school	12,000.00
Current general expenses	225,000.00
Library books	25,000.00
Repairs and improvements	125,000.00
Buildings and land, men's field house	85,000.00
Building and land—land	31,250.00
Buildings	150,000.00
University Extension work:	
Mining and industrial extension	40,000.00
Agricultural, horticultural, and home economics extension	85,000.00
To pay all expenses in cooperation with Federal government in carrying out the provisions of the Capper-Kitchen Act for boys' and girls' work	10,616.08
4-H camp for boys' and girls' club work at Jackson's Mill	25,000.00
Repairs and improvements, Jackson's Mill	7,500.00
Purchase of land, Jackson's Mill	20,000.00
Community Packing Plant, current expenses, Inwood	8,000.00
Machinery and equipment, community packing plant at Inwood	5,000.00
Purchase of building and land, Community Egg Packing Plant	12,500.00
Agricultural Experiment Station:	
Salaries of officers, technical staff and labor	40,000.00
Current general expense	25,000.00
Repairs and improvements	20,000.00
Live stock	5,000.00
Current general expenses, Reymann Memorial Farms	1,500.00
Repairs and improvements, Reymann Memorial Farms	2,000.00

Fees charged are as follows:

	Res.	Non-Res.
College of Arts and Sciences	Free	$ 75.00
College of Engineering	Free	$ 75.00
College of Agriculture	Free	75.00
College of Law	$25.00	150.00
School of Medicine	25.00	150.00
Summer School	20.00	25.00
Contingent fee	25.00	25.00
Student activity fee	5.00	5.00
Medical fee	2.50	2.50
Registration fee	2.00	2.00
Diploma fee	10.00	10.00
Students' record fee	1.00	1.00

All student fees for the school year 1927-28 amounted to approximately $488,-412.39.

Enrollment. Recent growth in the enrollment of the University is shown by the following table:

	Total candidates for degrees	Total registration in colleges and schools	Degrees conferred
1913-14	696	1392	77
1914-15	796	1254	111
1915-16	892	1292	85
1916-17	1179	1759	125
1917-18 (War)	986	1359	91
1918-19	1305	1613	77
1919-20	1596	1992	174
1920-21	1724	2182	221
1921-22	1974	2585	226
1922-23	2129	2702	318
1923-24	2227	2846	333
1924-25	2342	2742	333
1925-26	2634	3075	392
1926-27	2935	3385	436
1927-28	3088	3522	425
1928-29		3504	472

History. 1814. The Monongalia Academy was founded at Morgantown.

1850. The trustees voted to expand the academy into a college but the expansion did not take place until the State secured the institution.

1858. Woodburn Female Seminary was founded at Morgantown.

June 2, 1862. National Land Grant Act was passed by Congress, making possible aid to the State for an agricultural college.

June 9, 1866. The Board of Trustees of the Monongalia Academy tendered to

the State Legislature for use as a land grant college its property including Woodburn Female Seminary.

January 30, 1867. The Legislature accepted the property.

February 7, 1867. The Legislature passed an act permanently establishing "The Agricultural College of West Virginia, Morgantown, to be under the authority of a Board of Visitors."

April 3, 1867. The Board of Visitors held its first meeting and appointed Alexander Martin as president.

December 4, 1868. The name of the institution was changed to "West Virginia University" and the Board of Visitors was succeeded by the Board of Regents.

1878. College of Law founded.

1887. College of Engineering founded.

1888. Agricultural Experiment Station founded.

1897. College of Agriculture founded.

1897. School of Music founded.

1902. School of Medicine founded.

July 1, 1919. The Board of Regents was succeeded by the State Board of Education in charge of the educational affairs of all State educational institutions, and the State Board of Control in charge of the financial affairs of State institutions.

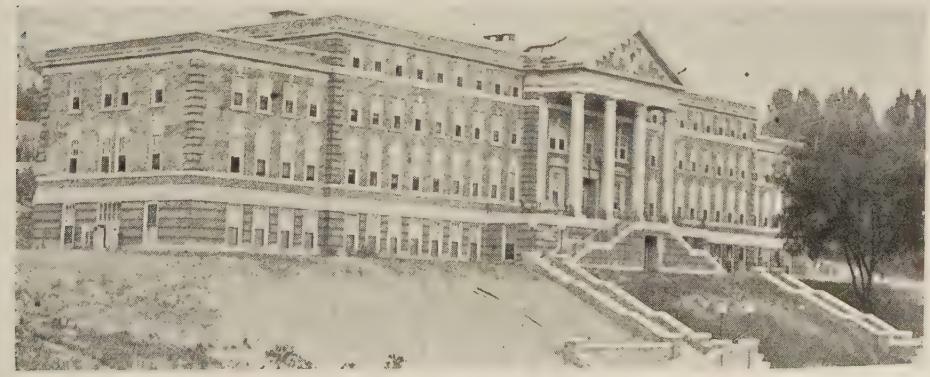
1927. The Legislature created a Board of Governors composed of seven members appointed by the governor to have general charge of the University except as to financial affairs in charge of the State Board of Control.

1927. The College of Education was founded.

Presidents. A list of the presidents and acting presidents follows:

Alexander Martin	1867-1875
John W. Scott (acting)	1875-1877
John Rhey Thompson	1877-1881
Daniel Boardman Purinton (acting)	1881-1882
William L. Wilson	1882-1883
Robert C. Berkeley (chairman of the faculty)	1883-1885
Eli Marsh Turner	1885-1893
Powell Benton Reynolds (acting)	1893-1895
James L. Goodnight	1895-1897
Jerome Hall Raymond	1897-1901
Daniel Boardman Purinton	1901-1911
Thomas Edward Hodges	1911-1914
Frank Butler Trotter	1914-1928
John Roscoe Turner	1928-

Service and Outlook. Inasmuch as the West Virginia University had its beginning almost coincident with the formation of the State, and was for a long period of years the only outstanding institution of college rank in the State, it has wielded an unusual influence throughout its history. Its graduates have occupied many of the influential State offices and positions, and, as a rule, have formed a nucleus for leadership in the different counties.



WOMEN'S HALL, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

The signs of the times point to an adjustment in the organization of the University which will confine its ordinary collegiate work so as to supplement the technical and professional colleges, schools, and departments; and to the building up of a graduate school of research and technical and productive study leading to doctorate degrees. The University is destined to command an increasing influence both in the fields of the professions and in the industrial and social life of the State.

(Written by Dr. J. F. Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. John R. Turner, President, West Virginia University.)

WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Buckhannon. In a special way, this college represents the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Virginia, and, as such, stresses Christian ideals. In its broad policy, no undue emphasis is placed upon denominational objectives. It is a first-class college, belonging to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and offers the usual collegiate courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts. It also offers standard courses for training elementary and high school teachers. The college has always given special attention to instruction in music.

Faculty. The regular faculty of thirty members is composed of twenty-one men and nine women, all especially trained for teaching the subjects assigned to them. Members of the faculty hold high credentials from the best colleges and universities of the country.

Campus and Buildings. The campus is in two sections, the main campus consisting of forty-three acres of well-drained rolling land with a general elevation of fourteen hundred feet. The new section, acquired in 1921, consists of twelve acres along the Buckhannon River near the main campus.

The buildings of the college are all well constructed of brick and stone and are located according to a well-defined plan of landscaping. The list with approximate values follows.

Main building, four-story, with classrooms, auditorium, library and executive offices, valued at approximately	$136,000
Agnes Howard Hall for girls (capacity 75) valued at	35,000
Haymond Science Hall, with classrooms and scientific laboratories, valued at	55,000
Heating plant, valued at	12,000
Gymnasium, valued at	35,000
President's residence, valued at	10,000
Music Hall, valued at	10,000

Equipment. The library contains 18,000 volumes. The laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, geology, and home economics are grouped in a special science building.

Enrollment. The institution has always sought quality rather than numbers in its enrollment. The following figures give recent enrollment data.

1926-27	Men	Women	Total
Seniors	42	25	67
Juniors	28	25	53
Sophomores	62	33	95
Freshmen	57	75	132
	189	158	347
Extension 1926-27	13	12	25
Summer School 1926	72	191	263

Support. The endowment June 1, 1927, was $642,500, $75,000 of which was given by the General Education Board of New York and the remainder by general subscriptions. In 1927-28, a general campaign resulted in an additional $200,000 for buildings and endowment. The tuition paid by students affords approximately 40 per cent of the current running expenses of the institution.

History. The history of West Virginia Wesleyan College as outlined in its official catalogue may be summarized as follows:

1876. The town of Buckhannon petitioned the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to locate

—*C. W. Maxwell*

Cheat River, with Cheat Mountain in the Distance

a seminary at that place and pledged its support.

1883. A special committee of the conference recommended that a seminary be founded.

August 29, 1887. The trustees purchased forty-three acres at Buckhannon for the main campus, at a price of $5,551.87.

1890. The first main building was completed and school opened on September 3.

1895. The Agnes Howard Hall for Girls was erected.

1902. The Music Hall was completed.

February 4, 1905. The main building was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present college hall within a year.

1912-13. The gymnasium and the science hall were erected.

1916-17. A financial campaign was conducted, resulting in pledges of $500,000 from which $400,000 has been collected.

1919-20. Victory Fund Campaign was conducted, resulting in pledges of approximately $375,000 in addition to a pledge of $125,000 from the General Education Board. A large part of this has been collected.

1927-28. A financial campaign in cooperation with the Wesley Foundation of the West Virginia University resulted in pledges for Wesleyan College of $200,000.

In the beginning, the institution was known as the West Virginia Conference Seminary. In June, 1903, it was raised to college grade, the seminary course being offered until June, 1908.

1903. The name of the institution was changed to West Virginia Wesleyan College.

1923. All secondary academic work was discontinued.

Service and Outlook. The fact that this institution is especially sponsored by a church organization of great strength in the State, together with the increasing popularity of well-organized church colleges, should guarantee increasing support of the institution by those who have funds to give for such a purpose, and sons and daughters needing the type of training and influence afforded by a standard Christian College.

Presidents. The institution has been fortunate in the type of men that have been called to the presidency. A list of the presidents follows.

B. W. Hutchinson	1890-1898
F. B. Trotter	1898-
S. L. Boyers	1898-1900
John Wier	1900-1907
Carl G. Doney	1907-1915
T. W. Haught (acting)	1913-1914
Wallace B. Fleming	1915-1922
T. W. Haught	1922-1923
Elmer Guy Cutshall	1923-1925
T. W. Haught	1925-1926
Homer E. Wark	1926-

(Written by Dr. J. Frank Marsh, Secretary, State Board of Education. Read and approved by Dr. Homer E. Wark, President of West Virginia Wesleyan College.)

WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION, see Wholesale Grocers Association, West Virginia.

WETZEL COUNTY. Population 23,069 in 1920 according to the report of the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration of that year; later estimates made by the same authority do not indicate a great increase. The land area is 360.47 square miles. Wetzel is an Ohio Valley county, located in the northwestern part of the State. It forms the base on which the Northern Panhandle rests. It is bounded on the north by Marshall County, West Virginia, and Green County, Pennsylvania; on the east by Monongalia, Marion, and Harrison counties, West Virginia; on the south by Doddridge and Tyler counties, West Virginia; and on the west by the Ohio River and Monroe County, Ohio.

Wetzel is separated from Greene County, Pennsylvania, and from Marshall County on the north by a portion of the historic Mason and Dixon line, and a

westward extension of the same to the Ohio River. On the east the Monongahela-Ohio watershed forms the natural boundary line; on the south the line follows the southern edge of the Fishing Creek drainage basin, and on the west it follows the western bank of the Ohio River.

The county is principally rolling, with slight hills. The surface is broken in some places by higher hills, which occasionally assume considerable proportions and are steep. Much of the county lies well and is not too steep for cultivation. The lowest point, 588 feet above sea level, is in the southwestern corner of the county at the Ohio River, and the highest, 1,650 feet, at the summit of Honsocker Knob in the opposite corner.

Wetzel fronts on the Ohio River for about thirteen miles. The largest tributary of this river in the county is Fishing Creek, the whole basin of which lies within the area and drains 220 square miles. The remaining area is drained by Fish Creek, which flows northwest into Marshall County, and by several small creeks and runs.

Wetzel County is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines parallel the Ohio River along the western border of the county. The same system operates a road from New Martinsville to connect with the main east-and-west line at Clarksburg, which crosses the southern end of the county. The line of this system connecting Fairmont and Moundsville serves the northeastern part of Wetzel, by way of Burton, Hundred, and Littleton. The county is also served by State Route 2, the great north-and-south highway, which follows the Ohio River through this county, and in the northeastern section by State Route 6, from Moundsville to Fairmont. The central part of the county is served by State Route 7, from its western terminus at New Martinsville directly across the county to Hundred, where it forms a junction with Route 6. This highway is continued from Hundred to the Pennsylvania border as State Route 70. The county has also a splendid system of improved highways, which were constructed and are maintained by the county government. These roads connect with all the State highways within and contiguous to the county.

New Martinsville, the county seat and chief town, is located on the Ohio River. It has an altitude of 630 feet above sea level. It was made the seat of justice at the formation of the county and has since held that position. The site of the city was originally settled by Edward Doolin, who was killed by Indians at the door of his cabin home in 1785. The land was transferred to Presley Martin in 1810, and it is from him that the town takes its name. It was laid out as a town, and was legally established by an act passed by the General Assembly of Virginia on March 24, 1838, as the town of Martinsville. Later the name was changed to New Martinsville. New Martinsville is the metropolis of a great agricultural, horticultural, and oil and gas section. By road, it is 283 miles from Bluefield, 150 miles from Charleston, 75 miles from Clarksburg, 60 miles from Fairmont, 243 miles from Martinsburg, 50 miles from Parkersburg, 40 miles from Wheeling, and 245 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total property valuation in Wetzel County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $14,070,060; personal property, $6,470,020; public utility property, $15,250,451; total, $35,790,531. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.46 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Center, Church, Clay, Grant, Greene, Magnolia, and Proctor.

Wetzel, in common with the other counties of the Ohio Valley, has extensive agricultural interests, and in addition it has for many years been one of the more important oil and gas counties of the State. Natural resources other than oil and gas have not been developed, though coal at varying depths is present in many sections of the county.

Paying oil and gas development has been made in practically every section of the county, though the greatest fields center about Proctor, in the northwest, and the entire eastern half of the county.

Two-thirds of the county is underlaid with coal of the Pittsburgh series. Five minable seams are known to be present, two above drainage and the others below drainage. The coal reserve is estimated at 3,321,923,236 tons, covering an area of 600,621 acres. There are more than two acres of underlying coal for each surface acre. But little development of this great resource has been made.

The industrial plants of the county are located at New Martinsville and at Paden City. At the former place plants manufacturing decorated glassware and concrete sewer pipe, lumber and mill works, and a sand and gravel plant are the principal concerns. At Paden City, located near the Wetzel-Tyler line on the Ohio River, the manufactured products include bottles, stone laundry trays and sinks, iron melting bars, pressed and blown glassware, dinnerware, and colored and wire window glass.

Wetzel has an approximate area of 228,480 acres, of which 156,171 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm area was divided into 1,710 farms, all operated by white farmers; 1,431 were operated by owners, 2 by managers, and 277 by tenants. The county is well adapted to agriculture; the Ohio Valley bottoms and the valleys of the many streams that traverse the county are the most fertile and productive lands. A convenient market for all surplus or commercial farm products is available.

—*Lillian Loveall*

THE OHIO RIVER BORDERS WETZEL COUNTY ON THE WEST

The organization of Wetzel County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 10, 1846. The territory comprising the county was stricken from the northern part of Tyler County, and it was named in honor of Lewis Wetzel, noted Indian fighter, who, although not a native of that immediate section, was the first to have a county named for him in the State of his birth. He was born on the South Branch of the Potomac, but was taken to the Wheeling section when not more than six years old. There he grew to manhood. His record as a scout and de-

fender of the border is second to none. His name fills many pages of the border annals, and his adventures and exploits have been woven into popular works of fiction.

WETZEL, LEWIS, frontiersman, scout, and Indian fighter, was the son of John Wetzel, who, with his family, settled on Wheeling Creek, in Marshall County, in 1769. The father, a German, was one of the settlers that came with the Zane brothers to establish homes on the site of present Wheeling. The place of his residence before the establishment of his home in this section, then the Far West, is uncertain. Some say that he came directly from Pennsylvania or Maryland; others claim that he broke the journey west by a stay in the Virginia settlements.

Lewis, the second son, was born in August, 1763, and was six years old at the time of the removal to the western wilderness. The place of his birth has been disputed. Members of his family assert that he was born at Oldtown, Rockingham County, Virginia; others say that he was born on the South Branch of the Potomac; others assert that the old home in Pennsylvania or in Maryland was the place of his birth. It is probable that the authoritative place of his birth was in Virginia, either at Oldtown or at some other stopping place.

Lewis Wetzel grew up on the border, and when very young became known as a trusty and dependable scout. Settlers of the Ohio region contiguous to the Wheeling settlement relied upon him for years, and a myriad of legends have grown up around his name. His four brothers, Martin, Jacob, George, and John, were but little less distinguished in border warfare, but their exploits are not so well known as those of Lewis.

In 1777 or 1778 Lewis and his younger brother, Jacob, were captured by a band of Wyandot Indians and carried about twenty miles beyond the Ohio. On the first night of their captivity they succeeded in loosening the cords with which they were tied, and made their escape back to the settlements, crossing the Ohio River on driftwood. John Wetzel, the father, and George, the youngest brother, were ambushed and killed by Indians near Captina, in Marshall County, when returning from making improvements on a tract of land owned by them on Middle Island Creek in what is now Pleasants County. The father and brother were buried by the survivors at the mouth of Grave Yard Run, where, until the last few years, a rude stone with the engraving "J. W. 1787" marked the spot. From the time of the killing of his father and his brother, Lewis became a sworn foe of all red men. His thirst for Indian blood was insatiate, and he was in the forefront of every raid or foray against the Indians.

Wetzel became as adept as his foemen in trailing and hunting, and it was claimed that he stalked and hunted Indians as one would wild animals. In 1789, in a time of peace, he killed a friendly Indian near Fort Harmar, now Marietta, Ohio. He was arrested by the commandant and kept for a time in irons. He made his escape, was recaptured later, but was released because conviction of a white man for the killing of an Indian could not be secured from any jury of frontiersmen. After the Indian wars were ended, Wetzel became restless and wandered about the country. Toward the close of the century he visited New Orleans. Here he was arrested by the Spanish authorities on a charge of passing counterfeit coin. This charge was never proven, but he spent a long term in prison. He was released and returned to Wheeling for a final visit with the friends of his youth and young manhood. He then returned to the South, where he died in 1808, in his forty-fifth year, at the home of a relative not far from Natchez, Mississippi.

Lewis Wetzel was a border hero. His courage, resourcefulness, agility, and superior woodcraft gave him honor among his fellows. His attitude toward the Indians was that of many people of

his day, and he was treated on the border as an eighteenth-century Robin Hood. Wetzel County, adjoining the county in which he was reared, is a memorial to him.

WHEELER, HARRY VINCENT, Romney, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Vincent W. and Loura May (Pollock) Wheeler. Born January 25, 1879, at Alderson, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret Sanders. Received a common school education. For several years, was associated with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in the motive power department. Was ordained into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Cumberland in 1906. Has held pastorates at Greenville, West Virginia, 1906-7; Brucetown, Virginia, 1907-11; Piedmont, West Virginia, 1911-15; Trinity Church, Cumberland, Maryland, 1915-19; West End Church, Roanoke, Virginia, 1919-23; Belmont Church, Roanoke, 1923-25; and since 1925 has been presiding elder of the Moorefield District with his parsonage located at Romney, West Virginia. Democrat. Methodist.

WHEELING, county seat of Ohio County, is located on the Ohio River, about sixty-four miles from Pittsburgh. It is served by three trunk lines, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie, with the New York Central easily accessible; by United States Route 40 and State Route 2; and by the Ohio River, which has a permanent nine-foot stage here. The city is within fourteen hours' travel of 75,000,000 people.

Wheeling has seventeen banks with capital stock and resources amounting to $73,847,407; twenty theaters; seventy-one churches; two large hospitals and a number of small ones; three daily newspapers; several clubs; and a city library of approximately 50,000 volumes. The municipally owned water plant, which has a mechanical filtration system, maintains an average city pressure of ninety pounds. The fire department is equipped with sixteen pieces of motorized apparatus. There are a number of public parks. One consists of 130 acres, and has a nine-hole golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, ball diamond, children's playground, dancing pavilion, and large double lakes, which are used for skating in winter. Oglebay Park, a gift to the city from the late E. W. Oglebay, consists of 750 acres. A full-time recreation committee directs the affairs of the twenty public playgrounds, which employ thirty-six trained instructors and which are financed by the city government. A system of supervised play reaches every section of the city and provides recreation throughout the year.

Wheeling was one of the first southern cities to establish free schools. It is composed of four school districts, three of which, although in the city limits, are under supervision of the county superintendent and district superintendents. There are twenty-four elementary school buildings and four high school buildings, seventeen parochial schools, the Elliott Commercial College, Linsly Institute (a college-preparatory and technical school for boys), and Mt. DeChantal Academy for girls. Day and night vocational education classes are conducted. A trade school was established in October, 1926. Two Americanization schools are maintained in different sections of the city. The total number of students enrolled in the schools of Wheeling is approximately 14,000, an increase of 22 per cent since 1919-20. The number of teachers in both public and parochial schools is about 460.

As early as 1810 a number of small manufacturing plants were operating in Wheeling. It is noted now for its iron, steel, and tin plate industries, coal and electric power, proprietary medicines, hand-made stogies, and other tobacco products, china and porcelain, flour mills, sheet metal products, mattresses, paints, leather, and various food products. There are over two hundred industrial concerns in the city, employing over nine thousand workers. The estimated pay-

roll for 1926 was $10,580,000. The outlying section is well suited for agriculture. The average growing season is six and one-half months.

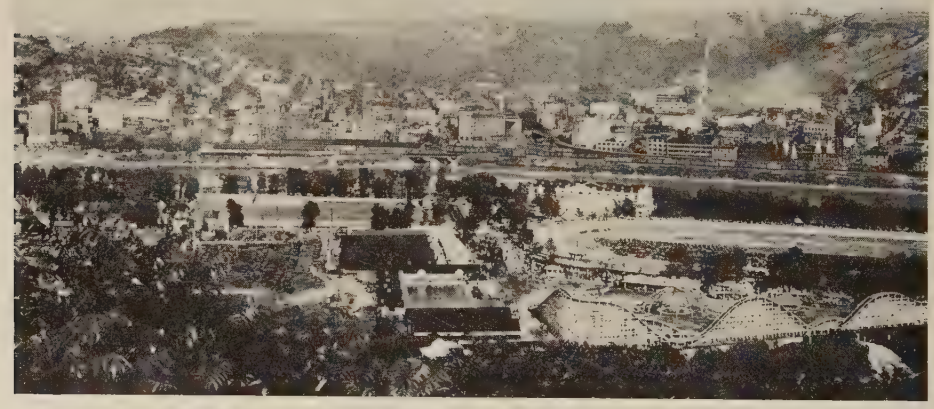
The elevation is 646 feet. The area of the city is 11.8 square miles.

Wheeling has the city manager form of government. There is a council of thirteen members, one nominated from each of the twelve wards and all elected at large. One nominated and elected at large serves as mayor and as chairman of the council. The city council elects the city manager, city clerk, chief of police, city solicitor, and judge of the police court. The city manager appoints all other city employees and has supervision over all executive business including the enforcement of all ordinances. The total assessed valuation of real property for 1927 was $79,579,625. The tax rate for all purposes, including State, county, school, and city levies, is $2.48½ on each $100. During 1927, 1,118 building permits were issued, the estimated cost of construction amounting to $2,397,891.

Census figures for 1928 show a population of 74,944, having increased from 500 in 1800. The population of Wheeling district, within a radius of thirty miles, is approximately 250,000.

Wheeling was founded in 1769 by Colonel Ebenezer Zane and two brothers, who came from South Branch Valley forty-three years after the first white man set foot on what is now West Virginia soil. The town grew up about Fort Henry, which was built in 1774 by Captain Crawford and a company of men from Fort Dunmore, Virginia.

The last battle of the Revolutionary War was fought in Wheeling between 42 inhabitants within Fort Henry, and a detachment of British soldiers and about 250 Indians. It was during this siege that Betty Zane faced the fire of the besiegers and brought powder into the fort from a log cabin some distance away. Wheeling was for a long time after 1818, the western terminus of the National Road, Cumberland, Maryland, being the eastern end. The National Road was the most important avenue of commerce over the mountains prior to the building of railroads. After its extension to Columbus, Indianapolis, and St. Louis, a constant stream of trade passed over the highway. Wheeling was the first point on the Ohio River to be reached by railroad, and was for some years the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio, the first railroad to cross the Allegheny Mountains.



BUSINESS SECTION OF WHEELING SHOWING STATE FAIR GROUNDS

Wheeling was established as a town in 1795 and incorporated in 1806. A charter was granted by the Assembly of Virginia in 1836. Wheeling was loyal to the Federal Government during the Civil War. The first convention of delegates from the counties of northwestern Virginia met here May 13, 1861, and inaugurated the movement that resulted in the admission of West Virginia into the Union June 20, 1863. Wheeling was the capital of the new State from 1863 to 1870, when it was moved to Charleston. In 1875 the seat of government was again moved to Wheeling, and it remained there until 1885, when it was again changed to Charleston.

(Data furnished by Wheeling Chamber of Commerce.)

WHEELING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The chamber was organized in September, 1918, succeeding the Wheeling Commercial Association. Since its organization, the membership has fluctuated between 750 and 1000. It is a modern commercial, civic organization, endeavoring through organized effort to promote and protect the industrial, commercial, and civic interests of the community. Its headquarters are in the Market Auditorium Building. Besides many other activities, it maintains a general information bureau.

WHEELING CONVENTIONS, see History of West Virginia, sections XX, XXII.

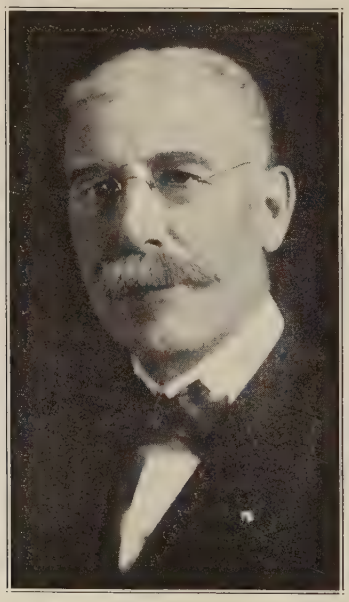
WHEELING ELECTRIC COMPANY, 15 Sixteenth Street, Wheeling, West Virginia, renders electrical service to 28,988 patrons in the State. It operates three power plants in the State; at Forty-second Street, Wheeling, capacity 10,000 kilowatt; Elm Grove, capacity 2300 kilowatt; and Cameron, capacity 360 kilowatt. It has substations connected with the Windsor Power Plant, which has a capacity of 180,000 kilowatt, as follows: Forty-second Street, Wheeling, capacity 18,000 kilowatt; Benwood, capacity 4500 kilowatt; Warwood, capacity 7500 kilowatt; Fulton, capacity 2000 kilowatt; Moundsville, capacity 2950 kilowatt; and Cresaps, capacity 1500 kilowatt. West Virginia communities served are: Wheeling, Warwood, Elm Grove, Pleasant Valley, Fulton, Triadelphia, West Liberty, Cameron, Benwood, McMechen, Moundsville, and Glendale. Two hundred employees are in the service of the company. First plant established in 1882.

WHEELING MOLD AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia, manufacturers of steel castings, steel and chilled rolls, rolling mill machinery, and special machinery. Three plants in State at Wheeling, together with equipment, valued at $3,500,000; employing 700 people. Pig iron, iron and steel scrap, coal, coke, and sand are the raw materials used. Value of annual production, $4,000,000. Products are sold throughout the country. Is one of the six largest plants of its kind in the United States.

WHEELING STEEL CORPORATION and subsidiary companies, with general offices in the Wheeling Steel Corporation Building, Wheeling, West Virginia, came into existence on July 1, 1920, as the result of consolidation of the LaBelle Iron Works, Whitaker-Glessner Company, Wheeling Steel and Iron Company, and subsidiary interests of these corporations. Part of the plants, entering at present into the Wheeling Steel Corporation as Wheeling Iron Works (Top Mill) and LaBelle Iron Works, were established in 1832 and 1857, respectively. Wheeling Steel Corporation are manufacturers of iron and steel—sheet iron, tin plate, pipe, wire products, etc. It has fifteen plants, ore and coal mines, located in West Virginia and other States, that have a total value, together with equipment, of $100,000,000, and which employ 17,500 people. Iron ore, coal, limestone, and wood are used as raw materials. Value of total

annual production, $90,000,000. Products are marketed throughout the United States, its possessions, and in foreign countries. It produces 4 per cent of the total production of steel in United States, has the largest continuous sheet mill in the world, and is the pioneer producer of special COP-R-LOY, rust-resisting steel.

WHEELING TRACTION COMPANY, Wheeling, West Virginia, renders transportation service to the following communities in West Virginia: Wheeling, Moundsville, McMechen, Glendale, Benwood, Warwood, Wellsburg, Follansbee, and Weirton. One hundred cars operating over 103 miles of street railway carry annually an average of 23,632,655 passengers; 570 employees are in the service of the company. It also operates in Ohio, furnishing service to Shadyside, Bellaire, Bridgeport, Barton, Martins Ferry, Yorkville, Tiltonville, Rayland, Brilliant, Mingo Junction, and Steubenville.



ALBERT BLAKESLEE WHITE
ELEVENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

Buses are operated between Wheeling and Steubenville, Steubenville and New Cumberland, Wheeling and Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Uniontown, Pennsylvania, connecting with Dillonvale, Adena and Smithfield in Ohio, Morgantown, West Virginia, Monongahela, Pennsylvania, Wellsburg, West Virginia, Marianna, Pennsylvania, and Old Concord, Pennsylvania.

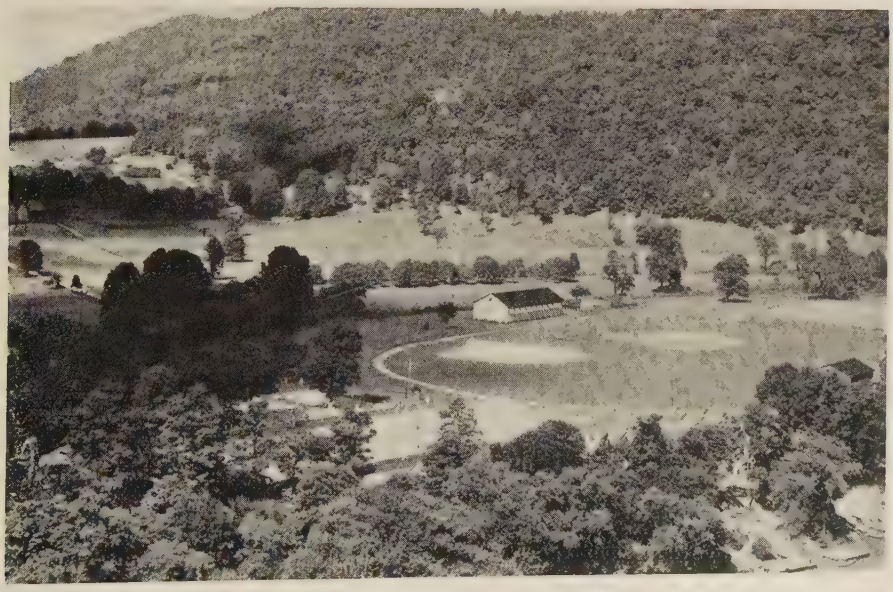
WHISKEY REBELLION, see History of West Virginia, section VII.

WHITE, ALBERT BLAKESLEE, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Eleventh governor of West Virginia. Editor and banker. Son of Emerson E. and Mary (Sabin) White. Born September 22, 1856, in Cleveland, Ohio. Attended elementary and high schools of Columbus, Ohio; was graduated with highest honors from Marietta College in 1878. The same year, became part owner and managing editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) *Daily Journal.* From 1881 to 1899, was owner and editor of the *State Journal* at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Since 1899, has been engaged in banking and manufacturing. Served as collector of internal revenues, District of West Virginia, for three terms, 1889, 1897, and 1921. During the World War, engaged in welfare work overseas. Was president of the National Editorial Association in 1888, and president of the West Virginia Press Association in 1884. Was governor of the State of West Virginia from 1901 to 1905. Was State tax commissioner in 1907 and 1908. In 1926, was elected to the State Senate to represent the third district. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (York Rite, 32 Degree, Shriner). Rotary. Parkersburg Board of Commerce (past president).

WHITE, EVERETT EDISON, Madison, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Asa and Amanda (Brown) White. Born at Gordon, Boone County, West Virginia, on September 28, 1881. Wife, Lulu Burdette. Completed the common schools at

Gordon and attended Marshall College at Huntington twelve weeks. First became associated with White Brothers as bookkeeper in lumber business at Pond, West Virginia. The next year, became manager and part-owner of Sidney White and Company, a general store at Van, West Virginia. In 1907, accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Madison National Bank; in 1908 was made assistant cashier, and in 1916 was elected cashier, which position he now holds. Elected to West Virginia Legislature in 1928. Served on following committees: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Medicine and Sanitation, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, and Forestry and Conservation. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree, Shriner); Odd Fellow. Rotary.

WHITE, HENRY SOL, Matewan, West Virginia. Former State senator. Son of Michael and Mary Anne (Russell) White. Born July 12, 1840, near Maple, Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Married, first, Loviah F. Kemble; second, Lizzie F. Finn; third, Mary Seamon. Attended common school in a log schoolhouse. Has been farmer, teacher, merchant, lumber manufacturer, and contractor. Was appointed postmaster of Bellton, Marshall County, 1868. Was agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad twenty-five years. Furnished lumber from his sawmills for Davis Island dam above Pittsburgh, the first dam in the Ohio River improvement; leased oil and gas land in twenty counties of Pennsylvania and West Virginia for J. M. Guffy and Company. Served as clerk in election that voted against Ordinance of Secession in 1861; member of the House of Delegates three terms, 1872, 1872-73, and 1874-75; member of Constitutional Convention of 1872. Appointed representative to first Paris Exposition by Governor Mathews. Served as United States marshal for West Virginia under President Harrison; as United States commissioner under Judge Jackson. Member of the State Senate from the sixth West Virginia district, 1906-10. Delegate to Republican National Convention, 1916. Member of Workmen's Compensation Department two years;



CAMP GREENBRIER NEAR ALDERSON

agent for State Road Commission twelve years. Has served as commander of the Department of West Virginia, G. A. R.; as chairman of the Vicksburg Monument Commission; and now as chairman of the commission to erect a monument in memory of the soldiers of the Civil War, on the capitol grounds in Charleston, West Virginia. Republican (cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln). Methodist. Mason; Elk.

WHITE, ISRAEL C., geologist, was born in Monongalia County, November 1, 1848, and died November 25, 1927. He received the A.M. degree from West Virginia University, 1872, and from Columbia, 1877; the Ph.D. degree from University of Arkansas, 1880; the LL.D. from West Virginia University, 1919; the D.Sc. from University of Pittsburgh, 1921.

He was assistant geologist for the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, 1875-84; and author of eight reports of this survey. He served as assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey, 1884-88. He held the chair of professor of geology in West Virginia University, 1877-92. He resigned this position to take charge of a large petroleum business.

The most notable work that Dr. White performed was as State geologist for West Virginia, which position he held without compensation from 1897 until the time of his death. It has been claimed by scientists that Dr. White and his assistants have made a better geologic record of West Virginia than is to be found of any other like area in the world.

He served as consulting geologist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and for the Hope Natural Gas Company. He acted as chief of the Brazilian Coal Commission, 1904-6. The Brazilian Government sent a battle ship to carry Dr. White and his family to Brazil. He was treated royally by the government and the people while he was engaged in work for the commission.

He was internationally known as a geologist who specialized in coal, petroleum, and natural gas. He made many discoveries in connection with these products. He served as treasurer and later as president of the Geological Society of America; as president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; as delegate to the International Geological Congress in Saint Petersburg, 1897, and in Paris, 1900.

Dr. White addressed the White House Conference of Governors called by Theodore Roosevelt, 1908, on "Waste of Our Fuel Resources". Roosevelt appointed him member of the National Advisory Board for the conservation movement.

WHITE, J. W., Webster Springs, West Virginia. Editor. Son of John Nelson and Malinda Jane (Feather) White. Born December 2, 1858, at Kingwood, Preston County, Virginia (now West Virginia). Married, first, Nettie Florence Graham (deceased); second, Helen Purinton Liady (deceased). Attended rural schools in Preston County. Served apprenticeship in the printer's trade. Was editor of the *Preston New Era* and later editor of the *Preston Leader* and the *Preston County Journal*, at Kingwood, West Virginia. Since 1910, has been editor and publisher of the *Webster Republican*, Webster Springs. Has served as postmaster of Webster Springs since 1920; as mayor of the town for one term; as recorder of Webster Springs three terms and of Kingwood two terms; as member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia two terms, 1895 and 1897; chairman of the Webster County Republican Executive Committee eight years and secretary four years; secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Preston County twelve years. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

WHITE, JOHN BAKER, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Captain C. S. and Bessie J. (Schultze) White.

Born August 24, 1868, at Romney, West Virginia. Attended the public schools. Read law in the office of Chilton, MacCorkle, and Chilton and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Served as secretary to William A. MacCorkle, Governor of West Virginia, from 1893 to 1897 and as a member of the Board of Affairs of Charleston from 1907 to 1911. During the Spanish-American War, was captain of the First West Virginia Regiment and during the World War served as lieutenant colonel in the judge advocate general's department. Was judge advocate of the American troops in Great Britain until June, 1919; then was made judge advocate of the Third Division of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Was decorated by King George V with the British Distinguished Service Order in 1919. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Knight Templar, 32 Degree, Shriner). Military Order of Foreign Wars. American Legion. Spanish War Veterans. Order of Cincinnati. Sons of the Revolution. Army and Navy Club. Edgewood Country Club.

WHITE, M. Z., Williamson, West Virginia. Legislator. Born in Deep Valley, Green County, Pennsylvania, on September 6, 1872. Was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Came to West Virginia at an early age and established himself at Williamson. Has served as mayor of Williamson and as president of the county court of Mingo County. Is president of the First National Bank of Williamson. Represented the sixth district in the State Senate, 1911, 1913, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929; president of the body in 1925, 1927, and 1929. Warden of the State Penitentiary from 1914 to 1918; was first warden to abolish corporal punishment in the West Virginia Penitentiary; instituted the honor system. Chairman of the Republican State Committee four years. Has been president of the chamber of commerce of Williamson. Republican. Methodist. Elk; Mason; Odd Fellow.

WHITE, W. H. S., Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Educator. Son of R. B. and Malinda E. (Knight) White. Born near Weston, Lewis County, West Virginia, December, 1881. Wife, Grace Eliza Yoke. Attended public schools and Salem College; received diploma from Glenville State Normal School; A.B. and A.M., West Virginia University; graduate study, Johns Hopkins. Has served as teacher and principal of graded and high schools and as superintendent of district and city schools; since 1920, has been president of Shepherd College State Normal School. Author of articles and stories in the *West Virginia School Journal* and the *West Virginia Review*. Has lectured at institutes and on the Chautauqua platform. Democrat. Methodist. Kiwanis (lieutenant governor). Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias; Mason (York Rite, Scottish Rite, K. C. C. H.). Country Club. West Virginia State Education Association (president, 1927).

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, 142 miles east of Charleston, on the Midland Trail and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is well known as one of the foremost inland watering places in America. With historic and social traditions reaching back for more than a century, it has become one of the institutions of this country and is visited by thousands each year.

While the general public, perhaps, looks upon White Sulphur as a gathering place for the fashionable society of the country during the spring, summer, and fall seasons, its importance as a health-giving resort is not secondary. A superior thermal and medical equipment which provides for all forms of hydrotherapy, including such special baths as are given at Nauheim, Aix-les-Bains, Carlsbad, Vichy, and other foreign spas, makes it compare favorably with any of the European cures, and there is no time of year when its baths and medical department are not greatly in demand.

The bath establishment, instituted about fifteen years ago by the late Dr.

George Kahlo, after an exhaustive study of the foreign cures, is the most complete and luxurious in its appointments of all institutions of its kind in the United States. Sulphur-water baths are a special feature.

In general, it may be said that the White Sulphur Springs waters are of the highest value in conditions associated with impaired digestion, disturbed metabolism, and insufficient elimination. Conditions resulting from an accumulation of toxins, such as gout, rheumatism, and arthritis, are acted upon favorably by the waters and treatment.

Contributed to by both environment and tradition, the life at White Sulphur is probably equaled in charms at no other American resort. There are three splendid golf courses and several tennis courts. Several hundred miles of carefully laid-out mountain riding trails and a large stable of Virginia-bred and Kentucky-bred saddle horses lend variety to the sports life. There are good roads for motoring. Beautiful scenery and clear, stimulating air at an altitude of nearly three thousand feet add to the attractions of the resort.

The modern Greenbrier Hotel, a beautiful Georgian structure standing in parklike grounds of several thousand acres and adjacent to the former site of the Old White Hotel, is charmingly situated in the valley of the Greenbrier River at the base of the towering ridges of the Alleghenies as they sweep through the West Virginia country toward the Ohio Valley. Built about fifteen years ago, it is on a par with the finest hostelries in the large Eastern and Western cities. A large cottage colony surrounds the Greenbrier.

The resort is pleasantly and comfortably reached by an over-night trip from nearly all the large Eastern and mid-Western cities.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATTLE OF. This conflict, which is sometimes called the Battle of Rocky Gap or the Battle of Dry Creek, occurred on August 26, 1863, between a Union force of thirteen hundred men under General Averell and a Confederate force of two thousand under General Sam Jones. It was severely contested, lasting until the second day. General Averell was compelled to retreat after losing one-sixth of his army.

WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION, West Virginia. The association maintains headquarters in Parkersburg. It was established in 1890, and now has a total of fifty-eight members in the State. The purpose and general activities of the organization are educational, with special attention to the enactment and enforcement of pure-food laws and efficiency in distribution. Annual meetings are held in Parkersburg in May.

WIEGEL, W. J., Fairmont, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Albert F. and Sarah (Stoehr) Wiegel. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1878. Wife, Jessie Moulds Hurst. Attended public schools. Started work in auditor's office, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company; auditor of disbursements of Pittsburgh Coal Company; auditor of Nicola Building Company. Came to West Virginia in 1907 as vice president of Federal Coal and Coke Company, located at Fairmont, West Virginia. Upon sale of that property, became associated with First National Bank of Fairmont, West Virginia; left that bank to go with American National Bank of Richmond, Virginia. Returned to Fairmont and with associates purchased the Fairmont *West Virginian,* which with the Fairmont *Times* was taken over by the Fairmont Newspaper Publishing Company. Is president of the company.

WILDERNESS LUMBER COMPANY, Nallen, West Virginia, manufacturers of lumber. One plant in State at Nallen with a double band mill employing 350 men. Logs are used as raw material. Value of annual production, $560,000.

AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

1. The Greenbrier. 2. Government Fish Hatchery. 3. Club House above the Springs. 4. Buffalo Trail now a Part of the Midland Trail. 5. Cottages on Hotel Grounds

About fourteen hundred cars of lumber are manufactured each year and shipped to various points in the country.

WILD LIFE LEAGUE OF WEST VIRGINIA. The league headquarters are at 318 Masonic Temple, Charleston. It is an organization for the conservation of natural resources, protection of game and fish, and the purification of streams. It has 53 branches in 33 counties, with a total membership of 6,711. Annual meetings are held in December at a place selected by the executive committee. *West Virginia Wild Life*, a monthly magazine, is published by the organization.

WILEY, WAITMAN THOMAS, one of the founders of West Virginia, was born in Monongalia County, October 18, 1811, and died in Morgantown, May 2, 1901.

He was graduated from Madison College in 1831 and was admitted to the bar two years later. In 1840, he was a Whig candidate for presidential elector and in 1841 and for eleven years thereafter, was clerk of courts of Monongalia County. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Conventions of 1850 and 1861. In the latter body, he opposed secession and withdrew from the convention when secession was carried into effect.

In the movement for the division of Virginia into two states, he did not take an active part, as compared with Carlile and Pierpont. At the First Wheeling Convention, he was extremely conservative, urging that the convention take no immediate action, for fear it would be guilty of "triple treason" against the United States, the State of Virginia, and the Confederate States. He has been charged with having been lukewarm in the cause of the Union, because of having been a slaveholder. Notwithstanding his attitude, the legislature of the Restored Government elected him United States senator on July 9, 1861, and upon the formation of West Virginia he was elected senator, serving from 1863 to 1871.

As senator, he is generally credited with having done much toward securing the admission of West Virginia into the Union. He supported the Thirteenth Amendment which abolished slavery, but his conservative attitude was again shown by the fact that he desired to limit negro suffrage in the District of Columbia by a literacy test. He also desired to compensate Southern loyalists.

He was a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1871 as one of the twelve Republicans in that body. In 1882 and for several years thereafter, he was clerk of the county court of Monongalia County.

WILKIN, WILLIAM SAYLOR, Wellsburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Andrew Frank and Carrie B. (Saylor) Wilkin. Born November 30, 1890, at New Cumberland, Hancock County, West Virginia. Wife, Helen Porter. Attended the public schools at New Cumberland; A.B. and A.M., Bethany College; LL.B., Yale University, 1915. Admitted to the bar in 1915 and began practice in Wellsburg as a member of the law firm of Ramsey and Wilkin; has practiced there since that time, with the exception of years in military service. In 1918, was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Brooke County; elected prosecuting attorney in 1920; served until 1924. In 1924, elected to State Senate from first West Virginia district; served until 1928. Entered the aviation service shortly after United States entered World War. Was graduated from the aviation school at Cornell University and stationed at Camp Dick, Texas, and at Chanute Flying Field, Illinois. Republican. Christian. Mason; Elk; Knight of Pythias. Kiwanis. Book and Gavel Club, Yale. Kappa Alpha; Phi Alpha Delta.

WILLIAMSON, county seat of Mingo County, is situated on the Tug River, eighty miles south of Huntington. It is served by State Routes 8 and 2, by the Kentucky Highway through Pikeville, and by the Norfolk and Western Rail-

way. The land on which the city is built is very hilly. There are three banks with deposits of more than $4,000,000 and capitalization of more than $600,000; one daily and two weekly newspapers; one theater; one hospital; and five churches.

There are five elementary schools with an enrollment of 1,800; one junior high school with an enrollment of 260, and one senior high school with an enrollment of 400, and a public library supported by a municipal tax. Twenty-five miles of paved streets are maintained. Power is furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company, and water by a city water plant. The government is in the hands of six commissioners and a mayor, with at least two of the commissioners from the minority party. Property valuation is $10,000,000; the tax rate $1.40 on each $100; and the debt $500,000.

The population is 12,000. Williamson is located in the Pocahontas coal fields and is the chief wholesale and business center for a large territory. It was founded by and named for Wallace J. Williamson.

(Data furnished by H. Y. Clark, Editor, Williamson *Daily News*.)

WILLIAMSON, COUNTY SEAT OF MINGO COUNTY

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM T., Charleston, West Virginia. Executive. Son of Thomas W. and Lydia V. (Sayre) Williamson. Born April 4, 1871, at Marietta, Ohio. Wife, Elizabeth S. Slack, of Charleston. His education was received in the public schools of Huntington and for a time he was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. For a period of twelve years beginning in 1888, was in the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, serving as clerk at Charleston, agent at White Sulphur Springs and Montgomery, claim agent of Western Division at Huntington, and passenger and ticket agent at Charleston, West Virginia. In 1901, entered the service of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company as manager of the Charleston office, soon after becoming superintendent; when the Southern Bell property was taken over by the Chesa-

peake and Potomac Telephone Company in 1913, was retained by this company in the capacity of division manager. Was elected a director of the company in 1917 and vice president in 1923. In 1928 for the first time for over a quarter of a century, was forced to move his residence from Charleston, when he was elected vice president and secretary of the company, with headquarters in Washington. The headquarters of the company were transferred to Charleston in June, 1929, and he was returned to Charleston as assistant secretary-treasurer. Is a director of the State Bank and Trust Company; director, Union Mortgage Company; director and president, Bell Oil Products Service, and trustee, West Virginia Wesleyan College. Republican. Methodist. Guyandot Club, Huntington. Mason (Commandery, Shriner). Fort Henry Club, Wheeling. Greenwich Colony Club.

WILLIAMSON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. This organization is the outgrowth of the Williamson Board of Trade formed in 1910, and of the Coal City Club, formed in 1918. In April, 1922, the present chamber was established. It now has a membership of 400. It is governed by a board of twenty-five directors and an executive secretary.

The completion of the Tug River Highway in 1926 is the outstanding accomplishment of the Williamson body. It was influential in this and several other road projects in and around the community. It was directly responsible for the building of the Mountaineer Hotel in Williamson. It made an investigation of freight rates, which will result in a considerable annual saving. Railroad service has been improved in the Williamson trading area. It secured an agricultural agent for Mingo County.

The chamber operates the Wholesale Credit Men's Association and in 1925 it sponsored the organization of the Retailer's Credit Association.

The Williamson chamber has been very active and is considered one of the strongest chambers of commerce in the State.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wood County, West Virginia, is situated opposite the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, twelve miles from Parkersburg and across the Ohio River from Marietta, Ohio. It is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Monongahela West Penn Electric Railway, and State Route 21, and lies four miles from State Route 2. There are five churches in the town, one bank, and an elementary and high school with an enrollment average of 375 pupils and with 18 teachers. The town maintains ten miles of concrete streets, concrete sidewalks, electric lights, sanitary sewers, and a municipally owned water plant. The government is in the hands of a mayor and a city council. Property valuation is approximately two million dollars. The city tax rate, including two bond issues, is 80 cents.

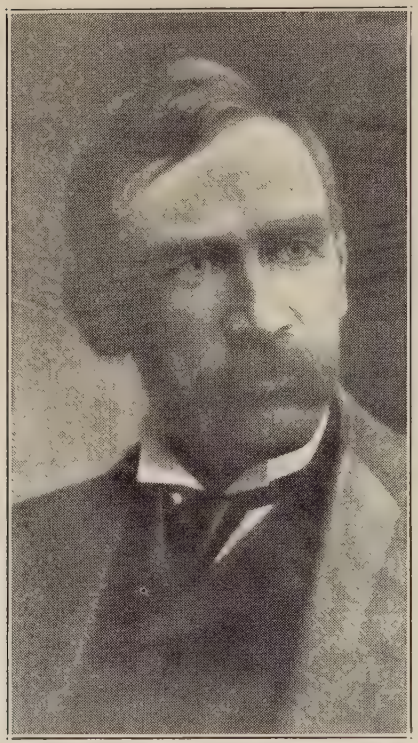
The population is 2,500. The first settlers on the site of Williamstown were Isaac and Rebecca Williams in 1803, and for them the town was named. The first charter was granted in 1878.

(Data furnished by E. C. Reynolds, City Clerk.)

WILLIS, MARSH HAYMOND, New Martinsville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Notley Gearen and Louisa (Martin) Willis. Born in Ritchie County, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 31, 1862. Wife, Anita Magness. Studied in the public schools, Harrisville High School, and West Virginia University; B.S., Valparaiso University, 1886. Taught school for a number of years and read law. In 1890, was admitted to the bar of Doddridge County. In 1900, was elected judge of the circuit court of the fourth circuit and in 1904 was re-elected. Since 1913, has practiced in New Martinsville. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow. Kiwanis.

WILSON, EMANUEL WILLIS, seventh governor of West Virginia, was born in Harpers Ferry, August 11, 1844, and died May 28, 1905. He studied law

and was admitted to the bar in 1869. The next year he became a member of the House of Delegates, and in 1872 he was elected to the State Senate. He was again elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1876 and in 1880. In his last term, he served as speaker. In 1884 he was elected governor. His term



EMANUEL WILLIS WILSON
SEVENTH GOVERNOR OF WEST VIRGINIA

of office was a period of tranquility after the rather stormy administration of his predecessor. There being a contest in the election of 1888, he continued to serve as governor until the inauguration of Governor Fleming, February 6, 1890.

WILSON, GILL IRWIN, Parkersburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of James and Sarah Gill Wilson. Born January 4, 1868, at Prospect, Pennsylvania. Wife, Amanda Robb. Attended Westminster College and Western Theological Seminary. Was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Served as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Sistersville, West Virginia, for seven years; was field secretary of the Synod of West Virginia for four years; and since 1919 has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Parkersburg. Published *History of Presbyterianism in West Virginia* and *Outline Study of the Bible for Sabbath School Work.* Presbyterian. Mason. Rotary.

WILSON, OTIS GUY, Fairmont, West Virginia. Educator. Son of William M. and Mary J. (Nay) Wilson. Born September 11, 1877, at Berea, Ritchie County, West Virginia. Wife, Helen Vance. Attended the public schools; was graduated from West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon; A.B., West Virginia University, 1907, and A.M., 1911; and has done graduate work in Chicago, Columbia, and Harvard universities. Was superintendent of schools in Elkins, West Virginia, from 1908 to 1915; since that date, has been superintendent of schools of Fairmont, West Virginia. Has served on the State School Code Commission and the State Text Book Commission. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite, Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. West Virginia Education Association (president, 1914).

WILSON, ROSS, Elizabeth, West Virginia. Educator and publisher. Son of Emerson M. and Lucinda (Haught) Wilson. Born December 26, 1882, in Wirt County, near Elizabeth. Wife, Cassie Ferree. Attended Wirt County schools; was graduated from the Normal Department of Marshall College in 1910; has studied in West Virginia University several summer terms. Taught in rural schools six years; was principal of graded schools six years; and served eight years as county superintendent of the Wirt County schools. Since 1917, has been owner, editor, and publisher of the *Wirt County Journal,* a weekly newspaper.

During the World War, was a member of the Wirt County draft board. Democrat. Baptist. Mason; Knight of Pythias. Jr. O. U. A. M.

WILSON, WARREN ASHTON, Welch, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Dr. John T. and Mary R. (Robertson) Wilson. Born May 29, 1877, in Lexington, Virginia. Wife, Blanche Gibboney. Attended the public schools of Lexington, Virginia, and Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia. From 1899 to 1902, was employed by Caldwell-Sites Company, Staunton, Virginia. Since 1902, has been with the McDowell County National Bank, first as bookkeeper, then as assistant cashier, and as cashier; is now vice president and trust officer. Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (York Rite). Kiwanis. McDowell County Country Club.

WILSON, WILLIAM LYNE, statesman and college president, was born in Jefferson County, May 3, 1843, and died in Lexington, Virginia, October 7, 1900.

He was graduated from Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1860 and afterward studied in University of Virginia. He served as a private in the Confederate army throughout most of the Civil War. At the close of the war he became professor of ancient languages in Columbian University and served in that capacity until 1871. In his spare time, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

After a few years, he began the practice of law at Charles Town. In September, 1882, he was chosen president of the University of Virginia, resigning this office in 1883 to take up his duties as a member of the House of Representatives, to which he had been elected in the preceding year. In all, he served twelve years in that body. In 1893, he became chairman of the most important committee of the House, that on Ways and Means, and upon him devolved the duty of preparing a tariff bill which would carry out the promises made by the Democratic Party. To this task he applied the knowledge of economic principles which he had gained from extensive reading during his practice of law.

The Wilson Bill substituted *ad valorum* duties for the specific duties which had appeared in previous bills. It made a considerable extension of the free list, excluding wool and a number of other items. To make up for an expected deficit, the bill included a provision for levying an income tax, which had been part of some Civil War revenue acts, but which had been omitted since. In spite of these innovations, however, the bill was not as revolutionary as the platform of the party.

Upon its passage by the House it was presented to the Senate and several changes were made, which, according to Wilson, caused the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party to be "overridden and neglected." He was, however, powerless to secure the enactment of the original House bill into law. The Wilson-Gorman Act, as it is called, fell far short of meeting his approval. It did not satisfy the wishes either of the conservatives or of the radicals, as was shown in the following election, when the Democratic Party met with a crushing defeat at the polls. Among other members, Wilson was retired to private life. In 1895, he was appointed Postmaster General by President Cleveland, and served one term.

From 1897 to the date of his death, he was president of Washington and Lee University.

WINDING GULF OPERATORS ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in 1909 by the operators of the Winding Gulf coal fields of Raleigh and Wyoming counties.

The association gathers and disseminates information of a statistical nature relating to the producing, transporting, and marketing divisions of the coal industry, and serves as a forum for the open discussion of the common problems of the industry by the operators.

It co-operates with the National Coal Association, West Virginia Coal Association, and the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association on matters of national, State, or local concern.

WINFIELD, county seat of Putnam County, is situated on the Great Kanawha River, 25 miles northwest of Charleston and 126 miles southwest of Parkersburg. It is served by the New York Central Railroad and State Routes 17 and 34. It has one bank, with capital stock and deposits of $321,422.21; two weekly newspapers; a courthouse; four churches; one high school with an enrollment of 60 students and 4 teachers, and one elementary school with an enrollment of 88 students and 3 teachers. A Salvation Army summer camp, with four buildings and a swimming pool and with ten acres of land, is located on State Route 17 one mile south of Winfield.

Electric light and power are furnished by the Appalachian Electric Power Company. Taxable property is valued at $300,000 with a tax rate of 40 cents on each $100 valuation. The annual budget is about $1,500. There is no public debt.

Winfield has a population of approximately 362. It was settled about 1848 and named in honor of General Winfield Scott. The Town of Winfield was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1868, and a charter was granted by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the State code, September 24, 1889.

(Data furnished by Lee Barrows, City Recorder.)

WIRT COUNTY. Population, 7,536 in 1920 as announced by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration was taken in that year; later estimates made by the same authority do not indicate an increase in population. The population of this county is next to the smallest county population in the State; Pleasants County stands at the foot of the list with 7,379. The land area of Wirt is 230.90 square miles. It occupies a place in the western central part of the State and is in the second tier from the Ohio River. It is bounded on the north by Ritchie County; on the east by Calhoun County; on the south by Roane and Jackson counties; and on the west by Wood County.

The surface of Wirt is uneven, with valleys and low hills. The principal valley, that of the Little Kanawha River, lies at an elevation varying from 650 feet at its upper end to about 600 feet at all points below the town of Palestine. The other valley of importance is that of Hughes River in the northwestern part of the county. Small areas on tops of the hills, some distance back from the principal streams, are over 1,000 feet in elevation. A few hills in the southeastern and eastern parts rise to 1,200 feet, and the summit of a single knob on the divide between the Little Kanawha River and Standing Stone Creek has an elevation of 1,325 feet.

This territory is drained by the Little Kanawha River, which traverses the county from southeast to northwest. Its principal tributary is Hughes River. Other smaller tributaries are Lee Creek, Reedy Creek, Standing Stone Creek, Tucker Creek, Spring Creek, and Straight Creek. The West Fork of the Little Kanawha flows through the eastern part of the county for a short distance and empties into the main river at Creston, near the Calhoun County line.

The county is served by the Little Kanawha Railroad, operated by the Baltimore and Ohio System, from Parkersburg to Owensport, in the central part. At Owensport, trains make connection with a boat line running between that place and Creston, the head of slack water on the Little Kanawha. The county is also served by United States Route 21, which takes a general north-to-south course through the central part, by way of Elizabeth and Palestine. State Route 2, the great north-to-south highway of the State system, crosses the extreme western corner of the county.

State Route 11, from Elizabeth to Macfarlan and points west, and State Route 35, from Elizabeth to Grantsville, are two important links in the State system that have not (1929) been completed in the territory of Wirt County. This latter route is designed to connect United States Route 21 and State Route 16.

Elizabeth, the county seat and chief town, is located on the Little Kanawha River, near the center of the county. It has an elevation of 646 feet above sea level. This place was designated as the county seat upon the organization of the county government and has since held that position. It was originally settled in 1796 by William Beauchamp, who in 1803 erected a gristmill there. The place was known locally as Beauchamp's Mills until 1817, when it was laid out as a town and given the name of Elizabeth in honor of the wife of David Beauchamp. By road, it is 21 miles from Parkersburg, 212 miles from Bluefield, 79 miles from Charleston, 294 miles from Martinsburg, 111 from Wheeling, and 199 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total property valuation in Wirt County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $3,718,310; personal property, $1,385,815; public utility property, $407,756; total, $5,511,-881. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.11 on each $100 assessed valuation. The property valuation in this county is the lowest in the State. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Burning Springs, Clay, Elizabeth, Newark, Reedy, Spring Creek, and Tucker. The towns of Elizabeth and Burning Springs maintain independent districts for the purpose of school administration.

Wirt is an agricultural county. Its principal natural resources are oil and gas. The splendid stand of virgin timber that once covered its hills and valleys has been depleted almost to the point of exhaustion.

—*W. D. Cooper*

MOUTH OF HUGHES RIVER

Wirt County is the pioneer in the oil and gas industry in West Virginia, the development of the spectacular Burning Springs field dating from 1860, but one year after the Drake experimental well was sunk at Titusville, Pennsylvania. The oil development of that period and of the years immediately following the Civil War attracted thousands to the Burning Springs and adjacent fields. But with the decline of production the oil towns declined in population and importance. Wirt is yet an important oil and gas county, but its production does

not in any way compare with that of the early days of the development.

Coal is present in a limited area. But one seam of minable thickness, the Washington, has been located, and it is confined to an area of 6,400 acres. Geologists have estimated this vein to contain 22,902,720 tons, which is approximately equal to the output of McDowell County during the calendar year of 1928. No commercial development of this resource has been made.

The chief interests of the county are agricultural and horticultural. This industry was neglected in many sections for many years because of the greater interest in timbering and oil and gas operations. The soil is fertile and productive, and excellent crops are grown. Fruit thrives in this county, especially in the Limestone Hill section in the western part. Wirt has an approximate surface area of 147,776 acres, of which 117,354 acres was classified as farm land in 1924. This farm acreage was divided into 1,166 farms, all except five operated by white farmers; 980 were operated by owners, 9 by managers, and 177 by tenants. The improved highway system has provided a means of marketing all surplus and commercial farm products.

The formation of Wirt County from parts of Wood and Jackson counties was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1848. The county takes its name from William Wirt, distinguished as a lawyer, orator, and author, who, although not a native of Virginia, added luster to her name as an adopted son. Wirt is perhaps best known for his part in the prosecution, at Richmond in 1807, of Colonel Aaron Burr for treason in the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy, and for his best-known literary work, *The Letters of a British Spy*.

The county government was organized on April 4, 1848, when the gentlemen justices composing the county court met at the home of Alfred Beauchamp at what is now Elizabeth.

WISEMAN, PERRY N., Summersville, West Virginia. Banker. Son of Nicholas and Nancy (McCutcheon) Wiseman. Born July 8, 1869, in Nicholas County, West Virginia. Wife, Mary M. Hedges. Obtained his education in the country schools of Nicholas County and through home study. For a number of years, was a teacher in the county schools and a member of the county board of examiners for teachers. Served as clerk of the Nicholas County court for twelve years; as the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for Nicholas County from 1910 to 1918; as a member of the board of directors of Nicholas County Bank for a number of years, and as cashier since 1921. Elected a member of the State Senate from the ninth senatorial district in 1928. Democrat. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

WITCHER'S RAID. In September, 1864, Colonel V. A. Witcher with 523 men entered West Virginia through New River Valley and succeeded in penetrating as far as Weston and Buckhannon. They carried away prisoners and much valuable property.

WITHERS, ALEXANDER SCOTT, author, was born in Green Meadows, Fauquier County, Virginia, October 12, 1792, and died in Parkersburg, January 23, 1865. He was educated at Washington College and the College of William and Mary. He was admitted to the bar at Warrenton. In 1827 he moved to Bridgeport, Harrison County, and thence to near Weston, Lewis County, where he at once took up the task of collecting material for a work on the frontier settlement and the Indian. The result of some four years' labor, *Chronicles of Border Warfare*, made its appearance from the press of Joseph Israel in Clarksburg in 1831 or 1832. It has since been reprinted in several large editions, and, as a source book of history of the frontier settlement, it has never been surpassed.

In 1839 he opened a private school at Weston; was commissioned a justice of the peace; and commissioned member of the county court August 18, 1840. He espoused the cause of the Union at the opening of the Civil War, and was a member of the First Wheeling Convention.

WITHERS, JOHN WILLIAM, 190 West 180th Street, New York City. Educator. Son of John M. and Sarah Ann (George) Withers. Born September 23, 1868, in Lomond, West Virginia. Wife, Margaret C. Mathews. B.S., National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, 1890; B.A., 1891, and Ped.D., 1896; M.A., Yale, 1902, and Ph.D., 1904; university fellow at Yale, 1902-4; LL.D., Washington University, 1917; LL.D., University of Missouri, 1918. Taught in the public schools of West Virginia for three years. Principal of Kentucky State Normal School for two years; dean of the preparatory school and teacher of mathematics, National Normal University, 1893-96; vice president, 1896-97; president, 1897-1901. Principal of Yeatman High School, Saint Louis, 1904-5; president of Harris Teachers College, Saint Louis, 1905-17; superintendent of Saint Louis public schools, 1917-21; dean of School of Education, New York University since 1921. Author of *Euclid's Parallel Postulate*, and various articles in educational journals and magazines. Co-author of the Drushel, Noonan, and Withers series of text books in elementary arithmetic, Drushel and Withers *Mathematical Essentials*, and of the following school surveys: San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Alton, Cleveland Heights, state normal schools of New Jersey, and the state educational system of Pennsylvania.

WITHERS, ROBERT LEE, Summit Point, West Virginia. Farmer and banker. Son of Addison Lewis and Susan (Fox) Withers. Born January 29, 1869, in Cumberland, Maryland. Wife, Ina C. Worley. Obtained his education in public and private schools in Jefferson County, West Virginia, and Cumberland, Maryland. Has devoted the greater part of his life to farming. Is president of the Farmers and Merchants Deposit Company of Charles Town, West Virginia. In 1926, was elected a member of the House of Delegates from his county. Democrat. Mason.

WOERNER, FRANK O., Logan, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Anton and Magdalene Woerner. Born October 28, 1880, near Seymoursville, Grant County, West Virginia. Wife, Emma Frances Swisher. Attended the public schools; was graduated from Shepherd College State Normal School in 1909; has since done summer work in Marshall College and West Virginia University Extension Summer School. Taught in the rural schools; served as principal of the Berkeley Springs High School and the Logan District High School; has been superintendent of the Logan city schools and of Logan District schools and principal of the Logan Senior High School; principal of the West Logan Consolidated School, 1929-. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Red, Red Rose.

WOLFARD, LEE A., Huntington, West Virginia. College professor. Son of W. H. and Mary Ann (Himes) Wolfard. Born August 9, 1884, at Lawrence, Kansas. Wife, Myrtle Kathryn Bishop. B.S., Valparaiso University; Ped.B. and A.B., University of Wyoming; M.C.S., University of Denver; C.P.A., State of Wyoming. Has been principal of the graded school, Cassopolis, Michigan; head of the Department of Commerce and principal, Natrona County High School, Casper, Wyoming; head of the Department of Commerce, New Mexico Normal University; vice president of the Montezuma Baptist College. Since 1921, head of the Department of Commerce, Marshall College, Huntington. In 1926, elected to represent Cabell County in the West Virginia House of Delegates.

Author of: *Essentials in Money and Banking*. Democrat. Baptist. West Virginia State Education Association (chairman of the Commercial Section).

WOLFE, FRED DANA, Ripley, West Virginia. Editor and publisher. Son of Nehemiah S. and Victoria C. (Smith)

—*T. W. Skuce*
FINE TIMBER ONCE COVERED WEBSTER COUNTY

Wolfe. Born December 14, 1879, at Given, Jackson County, West Virginia. Wife, Cleoprata Rawling. Educated in public schools of Jackson County and one term at Ohio Valley College at Ravenswood. Taught school nineteen years in Jackson, Tyler, Logan, Mingo, Kanawha, and Putnam counties. From 1917 to 1919, was salesman for the Dana Grocery Company of Ripley. In 1919, became editor and publisher of the *Mountaineer*, a newspaper published at Ripley; holds this position at present. Served as chairman of the Democratic Party in Jackson County four years. Democrat. Protestant. Mason. Rotary.

WOLFE, LUTHER J., Ripley, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of G. B. and Laura Wolfe. Born February 15, 1877, at Given, West Virginia. Wife, Edith Miller. Attended schools of Jackson County; studied law in West Virginia University in 1899 and 1900. Admitted to the bar in Wheeling in 1901. Since that time, has continued in active practice at Ripley. Served two terms as a member of the House of Delegates, in 1915 and 1919; elected speaker of the House in 1919. Assistant attorney-general of State, 1926-27. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

WOLFE, WILLIAM H., Parkersburg, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of W. H. and Joanna M. Wolfe. Born March 3, 1879, at Parkersburg, West Virginia. Wife, Katherine V. White. Completed public school in Parkersburg; A.B., Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; A.M. and LL.B., Columbia University. Was admitted to the bar of New York and began his practice in New York City. Later returned to Parkersburg where he has various interests. Licensed to practice law in West Virginia. Has devoted his time to law and to banking. Is vice president of First National Bank of Parkersburg and trustee of Marietta College and of Davis and Elkins College. Has traveled extensively. Has lectured frequently on his travels. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason; Elk.

WOLVERTON, JOHN M., Richwood, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of James S. and Eliza Ann (Ferrell) Wolverton. Born January 31, 1872, at Big Bend, Calhoun County, West Virginia. Wife, Laura V. Herold. Attended the elementary schools of Calhoun County, Glenville

State Normal School, and Fairmont State Normal School; was graduated from the College of Law, West Virginia University, 1901. Served as prosecuting attorney of Nicholas County for two terms, 1913-17 and 1921-25. Elected from the third congressional district of West Virginia to the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Congresses. Besides maintaining an active practice as an attorney, is also interested in real estate and banking in his home town. Republican. Methodist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Knight of Pythias.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, West Virginia. This organization of women was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, as the outcome of a women's crusade against the liquor traffic in the states of the Middle West in 1870-73. Its activities became much wider, however, and it aimed to influence public opinion and legislation in regard to prostitution, the sale of habit-forming drugs, and various other matters affecting the welfare of individuals or society. It was largely responsible for introducing the study of hygiene and physiology in the public schools and long worked for the consummation of national prohibition of intoxicating liquors.

The West Virginia organization, with headquarters at 219 Morris Street, Charleston, was founded in 1883 and now has 90 local and 11 county branches with a total membership of more than 6,000. Approximately 1400 meetings are held by the local organizations of this State every year. One State-wide annual meeting is also held. *The White Ribbon* is the official publication of the organization.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS. This organization is a patriotic society of women, composed chiefly of mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of Union soldiers of the Civil War. It was organized in 1883 to aid the Grand Army of the Republic, to perpetuate the memory of the heroic dead, to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans, and to cherish and emulate the deeds of the army nurses. The national organization is divided into forty departments, made up of about 2500 local corps.

The West Virginia department of this organization was instituted April 27, 1893. It now consists of five corps with a total membership of 379.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY. The total number of women employed industrially in West Virginia is relatively small, and the conditions under which they work are steadily improving. The newer factories have up-to-date rooms, toilets, and lunch rooms for their employees.

West Virginia is one of the four states having no protective legislation for women. No limit is set on the number of hours a woman may work in a factory or restaurant, and there are no restrictions on night work. In a survey of the industries of the State it was found that the plants in which a majority of the employees are women, work longer hours than those employing men. In one section of the State a ten-hour day for women is the minimum.

Out of a total of 114,581 employees in West Virginia industries, 15,455 are women. This number shows about 15½ per cent of the total employees, while for the United States the total number of women toiling for remuneration is 25 per cent. The largest number of women employees is found in Ohio County, which shows 2,856; Cabell is second, with 1,933; and Berkeley third with 1,679. Berkeley County has the largest number of women workers in comparison with men workers —2,212 men compared with 1,679 women gives an average of 43 per cent women. Berkeley, Cabell, Hancock, Kanawha, Ohio, and Wood counties have over 1,000 female employees each, or a grand total of 10,471, leaving 4,984 distributed throughout the other forty-seven counties of the State. Two industries, clothing and cloth products and laundries, employ more women than men.

(Read and approved by Howard S. Jarrett, State Commissioner of Labor.)

WOMEN'S CLUBS, WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF. The federation was formed in this State in March, 1904. It is an organization composed for the promotion of all movements looking toward the betterment of life. It is purely democratic and free from party influence, religious bias, aristocratic favor, or monetary influence.

The General Federation has eight departments of work, each with its trained leader: American Citizenship, American Home, Applied Education, Public Welfare, Fine Arts, International Relations, Press and Publicity, and Legislation. Each of these has its subdivisions with a trained chairman at the head.

The West Virginia Federation is organized after the plan of the General Federation, with seven departments, but a few less subdivisions. To facilitate the work of the Federation, the State has been divided into six geographical districts known as Northern, Central, Western, Capital, Eastern, and Southern. Each district has its district president, who co-ordinates the work of all the clubs, takes an active part in organizing new clubs, holds a district meeting in September or October, and from the reports given at this meeting makes a symposium of all the club activities at the annual convention in the spring.

A State bulletin, the *West Virginia Club Woman,* is issued monthly during the club year and gives the current club news of the State and the General Federation.

WOOD, S. R., Middlebourne, West Virginia. Educator. Son of M. A. and Josie (Reger) Wood. Born June 15, 1893, at Harveys, Pennsylvania. Wife, Nellie Ash. Attended the public schools of Harveys. Came to West Virginia in 1915. A.B., Bethany College, 1919; M.A., West Virginia University, 1924. Was a teacher in the public schools of Pennsylvania for one year; assistant principal of Pine Grove High School one year; principal of Green District Schools at Reader, West Virginia, four years. Has been principal of Tyler County High School at Middlebourne for the last five years. Served in the personnel department of United States army during the World War, stationed at Camp Meade. Independent Democrat. Presbyterian. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar); Odd Fellow. American Legion. Lions.

WOOD, WARREN, Ravenswood, West Virginia. Author. Son of Lyman and Sarah A. (Michael) Wood. Born June 10, 1860, in Noble County, Ohio. Wife, Dora Gorrell. Attended public and select schools, Scio College (Ohio), Rochester Business Institute (New York), Chaffee's Stenographic Institute (Oswego, New York), and Zanerian College (Columbus, Ohio). Was engaged in teaching for many years, for a time conducting a summer school at Middlebourne, West Virginia. Organized the Ohio Valley Commercial Institute, Ravenswood, which he conducted until ill health forced his retirement. Author of: *The Tragedy of the Deserted Isle; When Virginia Was Rent in Twain; Voices from the Valley; Representative Authors of West Virginia.* Served as member and secretary of the board of education of Ravenswood and as town recorder. Democrat. Christian. Knight of Pythias.

WOOD COUNTY. Population, 42,306 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the official enumeration taken that year; the same authority estimated that the population had increased to 44,743 by July 1, 1925. It is an Ohio Valley county, located about midway between the northern and southern extremities of the western border. Wood is bounded on the north by Pleasants County, West Virginia, the Ohio River, and Washington County, Ohio; on the east by Ritchie and Wirt counties, West Virginia; on the south by Jackson County, West Virginia; and on the west by the Ohio River, and Meigs, Athens, and Washington counties, Ohio.

No special surface features differentiate Wood County from the other Ohio

—United States Forest Service

SPECIMENS OF WEST VIRGINIA'S FLORA AND FAUNA

Valley counties. The county contains fine river bottoms; the remainder of the area is rolling and hilly. In the southern portion, the hills rise to greater heights than elsewhere, but they cannot be called mountains. The acreage of bottom land is relatively greater in Wood than in adjacent counties, chiefly because of the long frontage on the Ohio River and the broad valley of the Little Kanawha.

The Ohio River flows at the western edge of the county for a distance of about forty miles, and the Little Kanawha flows northwest through the central section for half that distance, emptying into the Ohio at Parkersburg. Some of the smaller tributaries of the Ohio River are Pond Creek, Lee Creek, and Island Creek, emptying south of Parkersburg, and Pond Run, Big Run, and Bull Creek, emptying farther north. The principal tributaries of the Little Kanawha, named from its mouth to the Wirt County line, are Neal Run, Tygart Creek, and Slate Creek, flowing in from the south, and Worthington Creek, Stillwell Creek, and Walker Creek, flowing in from the north.

The county is served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose lines from east to west and from north to south converge at Parkersburg. The main line of this system between the east and west enters the county from Ritchie County, on the east, takes a southwestern course to the Little Kanawha River at Kanawha Station, then follows the windings of that stream to Parkersburg, where it crosses the Ohio River. The Ohio River Division of this system parallels the eastern shore of the Ohio River the full length of the county. The Little Kanawha Railroad, operated by the Baltimore and Ohio, parallels the southern shore of the Little Kanawha River through the central part of the county to Elizabeth and Owensport, in Wirt County.

Three great highways form a junction at Parkersburg, giving to that city and the surrounding country exceptional advantages. State Route 2, the great north-and-south highway, serves the western central part of the northern section to Parkersburg, where it takes a course almost due south to Ripley and on to Charleston. United States Route 50 serves the northern part of the county to Parkersburg, where it crosses the Ohio River. United States Route 21, the Great Lakes-to-Florida route, enters West Virginia at Williamstown from Marietta, Ohio, and follows the Ohio Valley to Parkersburg, where it takes a southeastern course to Elizabeth, Spencer, Charleston, and points south. The southwestern part is not served by a State or a Federal highway, but in this section, as well as in many others, improved roads have been constructed and are maintained by the county.

Parkersburg, the county seat and chief town, is located at the confluence of the Ohio and the Little Kanawha rivers and has an elevation of 616 feet above sea level. It is an important manufacturing and trading center, the metropolis of a very prosperous section of West Virginia. The land on which the city of Parkersburg is located was entered by Robert Thornton, of Pennsylvania, in 1773. Ten years later the land was confirmed to him by the Virginia commissioner of lands. In December, 1783, James Neal surveyed this land for Alexander Parker, of Green County, Pennsylvania, assignee of Robert Thornton, and on July 3, 1787, patents were issued by the state. Parker died about 1800. John Stokeley, in the meantime, claimed the land and had a patent issued to him dated December 8, 1800. When the county seat was located at the "Point" the settlement was composed of half a dozen log cabins. Stokeley, then in possession, called the town Newport. It was so known until 1809, when the heirs of Alexander Parker recovered the land. On December 11, 1810, the town was laid out and called Parkersburg. By road, this city is 100 miles from Charleston, 233 miles from Bluefield, 92 miles from Clarksburg, 273 miles from Martinsburg, 90 miles from Wheeling, and 220 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total property valuation in Wood County, as determined by the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, was as follows: real estate, $47,544,980; personal property, $17,269,290; public utility property, $11,503,566; total, $76,-317,836. The average rate of taxation for the county the same year was $2.11 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts: Clay, Harris, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Steele, Tygart, Union, Walker, and Williams.

In common with the other Ohio Valley counties, Wood has extensive agricultural and horticultural interests. The development of oil and gas fields in the north and in several sections south of the Little Kanawha, has claimed much attention and has been the source of much of the wealth of the county. The splendid original stand of timber has been depleted, and the numerous wood-manufacturing establishments in Parkersburg, such as furniture factories, chair factories, and planing mills are drawing their supply of rough material, very largely, from points far removed from this once finely timbered region. Wood County has had no estimates made of coal available for recovery, and there has been no development. There is a probability that, when thoroughly prospected, some of the coal in the Washington, Waynesburg, and Pittsburgh seams may prove to be of minable thickness.

The manufacturing interests of the county are centered at Parkersburg and Williamstown. The manufactured products of Parkersburg include oil-well drilling and fishing tools, shovels, spades, office desks, furniture, chemicals, concrete sewer pipe and concrete products, electric steel castings, fire escapes and grill work, roofing and sheet metal products, building brick, steam boilers and tanks, men's shirts and pants, men's suits and clothing, boots and shoes, cigars, paints, fiber shipping cases, electrical porcelain, insulated electrical wire, refined oils, floor tile, milk bottles, rayon yarn, vitrolite, and other items. Art pottery, tableware and glass novelties, and lumber and mill work are manufactured at Williamstown. Public utilities furnish employment for a considerable number of people.

The broad bottoms and low, rolling hills are adapted to agriculture and are easily cultivated. Back from the river, on the higher land, grass grows abundantly, a portion of the soil being limestone and producing a heavy growth of fine blue grass. Fruits yield well and some orchards have been planted. Truck farming is especially profitable, and the near industrial centers provide a ready market for all crops. The completion of the highway system has furnished a means of marketing to farmers who live at some distance from the points served by the several lines of railroad traversing the county. The county has a surface area of approximately 232,960 acres, of which 185,436 was devoted to agriculture in 1924. This acreage was divided into 2,422 farms, all but three of which were operated by white farmers; 2,010 were operated by owners, 19 by managers, and 393 by tenants.

The formation of Wood County from a part of Harrison County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on December 22, 1798. The county takes its name from James Wood, of Winchester, who was serving as governor of Virginia at the time of the creation of the county.

The formal organization of the government of Wood County was made on August 12, 1799, when the gentlemen justices commissioned by the governor met at the cabin of Hugh Phelps, at what is now Parkersburg, and perfected the organization by the election of the necessary county officers. This court was composed of Hugh Phelps, Jacob Bennett, Thomas Pribble, John Henderson, Caleb Hitchcock, Abner Lord, Joseph Spencer, Thomas Lord, and Ichabod C. Griffin. After electing the county officers the court provided for a courthouse and other necessary buildings, to be erected at Neal's Station, on the Little Kanawha, on lands of Hugh Phelps.

Subsequently, a rather bitter contest arose over this location of the county seat and on October 10, 1800, the court ordered that the necessary buildings should be erected on the lands of Isaac Williams, on the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Muskingum, on what is now the site of Williamstown. There is a note by the clerk underneath this order to the effect that it had been improperly and illegally made. On November 10, 1800, at a meeting held at the house of Isaac Williams, the court reconsidered its former action and by a vote of ten to six decided to return to the Hugh Phelps lands at the mouth of the Little Kanawha. The court entered an order giving the reason for this reconsideration: "The court proceeds to consider the adjournment of the last court to the house of Isaac Williams, which they consider to be a measure very injurious to the body of the people in the county, embarrassing to the judicial proceeding, inimicable to the harmony of the people and adopted with sinister view against the interest of the county at large; therefore, it is ordered that this court do now adjourn to the house of Hugh Phelps." Subsequently the court met at the house of Phelps and agreed that the courthouse should be built on the lands of John Stokeley, near the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers. Stokeley agreed to give as much land as should be necessary for the public buildings, not to exceed two acres, "and the members of this court agreed unanimously never to make objection to the location." So the vexed question of the county seat was settled.

Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio River, is but a short distance from Parkersburg. The island is celebrated in the history of our country as the home of Harman Blennerhassett, a mansion set in the wilderness and the scene of the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy to create a great empire in the Southwest. It has been urged that the island be purchased by the State and set aside as a public park. It is one of the most noted historical land marks in West Virginia.

—*W. R. Ford*

WINTER'S LAVISH BEAUTY

WOODDELL, J. A., Pennsboro, West Virginia. Editor. Son of J. S. and Mary (Somerville) Wooddell. Born July 23, 1867, at Greenbank, West Virginia. Wife, Mary Prickitt. Attended the public schools. Has been editor of the *Mountaineer*, published at Ripley, West Virginia; the *Winston Journal*, published at

Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and the Pennsboro *News*. Served as mayor of Pennsboro and two terms as postmaster. Is now secretary of the Kiwanis Club and of the chamber of commerce. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Ritchie County member of the West Virginia Historical Society.

WOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. The quantity of rough lumber converted into finished products by the wood-working mills of West Virginia approximates 330,000,000 board feet annually. The greater part of this amount is used in the manufacture of interior and exterior finish and fixtures, furniture, vehicles and vehicle stock, handles, mine and log cars, boxes, crates, cooperage, and miscellaneous articles.

The industries included under the head of interior and exterior finish and fixtures number almost 200, and manufacture each year approximately 240,000,000 feet of the finished materials that are used in the construction of houses. These materials include flooring, ceiling, siding, mouldings, stair work, columns, doors, sash, frames, cornice, and office, store, and bank fixtures.

The furniture manufacturers of West Virginia use about thirteen species of wood in their work and consume a little more than eight and one-half million feet of lumber annually. Kitchen, dining room, bedroom, parlor, and office furniture, as well as church and schoolhouse furniture, are included in the list of manufactured articles.

The manufacturers of vehicles and vehicle parts use five or six kinds of wood and consume about five million feet of lumber annually. Hickory, used for spokes and rims, leads in quantity; oak for running gear comes next, and birch for hubs next. A large quantity of birch is manufactured into hubs by a single factory at Richwood, Nicholas County. Farm and team wagons, trucks, drays, dump carts, dumping wagons, fruit and dairy wagons, hickory felloes and spokes for heavy wagons, buggies, and automobiles, and hubs for all manner of vehicles are manufactured.

Several large factories are engaged in the manufacture of hickory, maple, beech, and birch into handles of many kinds. These include handles for axes, sledges, picks, hammers, cant hooks, brooms, etc. The largest company employs about one hundred persons and uses annually from six to eight cords of hickory. The concerns engaged in this business use approximately 9,540,000 feet of lumber annually.

About half a dozen companies are engaged in the manufacture of mine and log cars. They use approximately 5,855,000 feet of yellow pine, oak, and ash annually. About 3,000,000 feet of this consists of yellow pine, which is used in the construction of standard-gauge cars by a single company in Huntington.

Approximately 48,290,000 feet of lumber is used annually by the manufacturers of boxes, crates, and cooperage. However, it is difficult to estimate the volume of material consumed and produced by this industry for the reason that some companies complete the manufacture of articles from the log to the finished product, some manufacture only the shooks which are sold to users within or outside the State, and others, as in the case of a number of glass factories, buy the shook from various sources and complete the manufacture.

Under the head of miscellaneous wood products produced in West Virginia such articles as veneer, excelsior, brackets, plugs, wood fiber, and clothespins should be listed.

(Read and approved by Howard S. Jarrett, State Commissioner of Labor.)

WOODS, F. M., Martinsburg, West Virginia. Clergyman. Son of Andrew and Rebecca H. (Bryson) Woods. Born August 22, 1843, at Captina, Ohio. Wife, Julia M. Junkin. Studied in Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, Virginia; Washington (Pennsylvania) College; Theological Seminary of North West, Chicago; and Union Theological Semi-

nary, Virginia. Was ordained into the Presbyterian ministry and had his first pastorate at Hartwood, Virginia, 1867 to 1872; was pastor at West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, 1872-1879. Came to West Virginia in 1879 to become the pastor of the Martinsburg Presbyterian Church, a charge which he held until 1926. Presbyterian.

WOODS, HOMER BOUGHNER, Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer and jurist. Son of Reverend Philip Axtell and Salina (Wells) Woods. Born July 16, 1869, near Harrisville, Ritchie County, West Virginia. Wife, Winifred Davis. Student in Marietta (Ohio) College and in the law department of West Virginia University in 1892. Superintendent of Ritchie County schools two terms; later teacher and principal of schools of Harrisville and of Pennsboro until 1895; admitted to the bar in 1892 and began practice at Harrisville in 1895. Prosecuting attorney of Ritchie County, 1897-1904; served two terms; in 1904 was elected judge of circuit court of the third judicial district; re-elected to two terms; resigned in 1924 to assume office as judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, term 1925-36. Served as chairman of Ritchie County Chapter, American Red Cross during World War. Republican. Baptist. Mason; Odd Fellow; Maccabee; Woodman. Kiwanis. West Virginia and Ritchie County bar associations.

WOODS, LUTHER E., Welch, West Virginia. Coal operator. Son of Albert and Elizabeth Woods. Born January 24, 1883, in York County, Pennsylvania. Wife, Nettie N. Bicking. Attended the public schools and Millersville State Normal School, Pennsylvania. From 1904 to 1909, was stenographer for the United States Coal and Coke Company at Gary, West Virginia; until 1915, was assistant to the general superintendent of the same company. Since 1915, has been president of the Central Pocahontas Coal Company, Crystal Block Coal and Coke Company, and Crystal Block Mining Company. Is president of Coal Operators Association of Williamson Field and member of executive committee of Pocahontas Operators Association. Served in the West Virginia State Senate from 1925 to 1929. Republican. Methodist. Mason (York Rite). Modern Woodman. Rotary. McDowell Country Club.

WOODS, SAMUEL, lawyer and jurist, was born in East Canada, September 19, 1822, and died February 17, 1897. His father moved to Meadville, Pennsylvania, when Samuel was a boy. By dint of his own efforts young Woods graduated from Alleghany College in 1842. He studied law in Pittsburgh and later taught in the academy at Morgantown. He eventually settled at Philippi and practiced law. He was a member of the convention at Richmond, 1861, and afterward espoused the cause of the Confederacy. In 1872 he was a member of the second Constitutional Convention. He served as a judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, 1883-8.

WOODS, SAMUEL V., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Samuel and Isabella (Neeson) Woods. Born August 31, 1856, at Philippi, West Virginia. Wife, Mollie Strickler. Studied under tutors and in the public schools of Philippi; attended West Virginia University; studied law under his father, Judge Samuel Woods; LL.D., West Virginia Wesleyan College. Was admitted to the bar in 1885 and began the practice of law in Philippi; continued there until he retired from active practice in 1924. In that year, moved to Charleston. Was one of the founders of the Citizens National Bank at Philippi in 1902, member of board of directors, and president of the institution from 1911 to 1924, when he resigned. In 1910, was elected to the West Virginia State Senate from the thirteenth district, serving until 1914; elected president of the Senate and automatically became lieutenant governor of the State. Has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of

West Virginia Wesleyan College, serving as president of the board, 1926-28. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Member of county, State and American bar associations. Edgewood Country Club.

WOODWARD, ALAN HARVEY, Birmingham, Alabama. Manufacturer. Son of Joseph Hersey and Martha B. (Metcalfe) Woodward. Born September 16, 1876, in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wife, Annie Hill Jemison. Educated in the University of the South, 1892-95, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1896-99. Began with the Woodward Iron Company as general superintendent, 1899, and has been president and chairman of the board of directors since 1918. Director of the Wheeling Steel Corporation; vice president of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs; director of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Children's Hospital of Birmingham. Bankers Club, New York; Delta Duck, New Orleans.

WOODYARD, EDWARD D., Spencer, West Virginia. Editor. Son of Harry C. and Emma (Douglas) Woodyard. Born September 21, 1896, at Spencer, West Virginia. Wife, Josephine Boynton Ames. Studied in Friends School, Washington, D. C., Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia University. Served in the army during the World War. Became editor of the *Times-Record*, Spencer, West Virginia. In 1927, his company became publishers of the following weeklies: *Times-Record*, *State Gazette*, Grantsville *News*, *Doddridge Republican*, *Mountain Echo*, *Pathfinder*, *Advocate*, and *Monroe Mail*. State Journalism Conference (president, 1928). Director, West Virginia Publishers and Printers Association and vice president of the National Editorial Association. Republican. Presbyterian. Racquet Club and University Club, Washington, D. C. Phi Sigma Kappa.

PERGOLA AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING

WOODYARD, WILLIAM, Spencer, West Virginia. Publisher. Son of Harry C. and Emma (Douglas) Woodyard. Born September 13, 1894, at Spencer. Wife, Frances Huddleston. Attended Spencer public schools; was graduated from Nazareth Hall in Pennsylvania, 1911; and attended West Virginia University four years. Became business manager of the Spencer *Times-Record* and is now interested in a number of other newspapers in the State. Is vice president of Roane County Bank,

Spencer. Elected to the House of Delegates from Roane County in 1926 and to the State Senate in 1928. Served as lieutenant in the ordnance corps and was later promoted to captain in the United States army during the World War. Republican. Presbyterian. Mason (Scottish Rite, Shriner); Elk.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER, WEST VIRGINIA STATE. Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature, February 21, 1913, the Compensation Law was enacted, and the administration of it made the responsibility of the Public Service Commission. The commission designated the work of handling all compensation matters as Division B of the Public Service Commission, with the chairman in charge. However, it was necessary for the majority of the members to concur in all final actions. The Legislature in 1915 created the office of State compensation commissioner.

The governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoints a workmen's compensation commissioner for a term of six years. The commissioner's offices are at the seat of government. He passes on all claims that may arise from injuries to employees of employers who have elected to pay premiums into the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The commissioner adopts rules of procedure.

More than 4,000 employers with 210,000 employees have availed themselves of the protection and benefits. About 500,000 injuries have been reported since the office was established and, in addition to the benefits paid in the many thousand temporary disability injuries, 30,031 dependents have been paid in permanent and fatal injuries, including 4,442 widows, 10,027 children, 1,173 dependent parents and grandparents, 466 permanently, totally injured persons and 13,923 permanently, partially injured. Nearly $50,000,000 has been collected in premiums and over $6,944,435.51 in interest; refunds, etc., $1,020,750.39, making more than $57,000,000 available for the benefit of injured persons and dependents. Nearly $35,000,000 has been paid in benefits, of which $5,299,802.45 was for medical aid; $698,848.19 for funeral expenses, and $9,972,611.86 for compensation in temporary disability injuries. Nearly $20,000,000 has been paid to permanently injured persons and dependents of fatally injured. More than $16,281,400 has been invested in West Virginia State, district, and municipal bonds for the payment of future benefits

MANSION AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING

to dependents in permanent and fatal injuries now drawing pensions. It is estimated that the fund has a surplus reserve of $16,578,733.40 to provide for all accrued obligations.

The Workmen's Compensation Fund is handling at this time (1929) approximately 45,000 claims a year, and is disbursing to injured employees and their dependents approximately $5,000,000 a year. The fund is receiving from the employers and in interest accounts approximately $6,000,000 a year.

SETTING TELEPHONE POLES BY USE OF A HOISTING MACHINE

The office of the commissioner is divided into the following departments: Secretary to the Commissioner, Accounting Department, Disbursing Department, Medical Department, Claim Department, and Statistical Department. The office at this time (1929) has ninety employees in all departments.

The Legislature (1929) authorized the expenditure of $250,000 a year out of the Workmen's Compensation Fund for the current general expenses and $6,000 for the commissioner's salary.

In 1913 the Public Service Commission had four members, namely, Lee Ott, chairman, and Charles Bronson, Wade Kilmer, and Howard N. Ogden, members. Upon the creation of the office in 1915, Lee Ott became State compensation commissioner; he held the position continuously until 1927. C. L. Heaberlin assumed the duties of the office on July 1, 1927, and held office until May 31, 1929, at which time, Mr. Ott was reappointed to the post for a term of six years.

(Data furnished by Lee Ott, State Compensation Commissioner.)

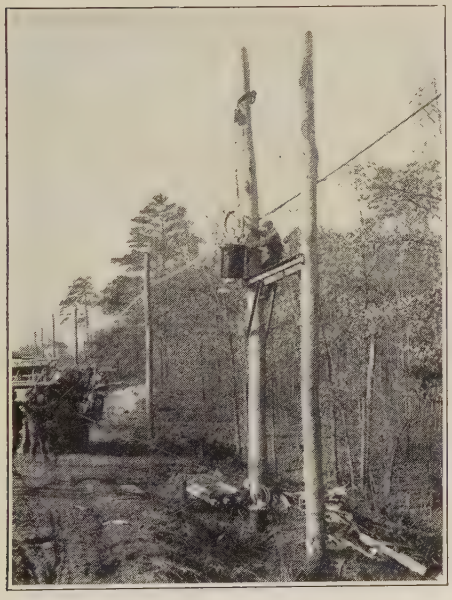
WORLD WAR, WEST VIRGINIA IN THE, see History of West Virginia, section XXXIX.

WORRELL, EDGAR WATSON, Pineville, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of Christopher Columbus and America (Watson) Worrell. Born February 1, 1878, at Hillsville, Carroll County, Virginia. Wife, Layuna Senter. Attended elementary school in Virginia, Woodlawn Normal Academy, and Washington and Lee University Law School, class of 1901. Was admitted to the bar in Wyoming County in 1902. Served as prosecuting attorney of Wyoming County by appointment in 1907 and 1908; in 1922 was elected commissioner of the county court of Wyoming County. Democrat. Methodist. Mason (32 Degree). Sons of the Revolution.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, former governor of Ohio, was born in present Jefferson County, West Virginia, July 16, 1773. In 1798 he moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he served as a member of the Territorial Legislature, 1799-1801, and was a delegate to the State Convention in 1803. During this period he was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, serving from April, 1803, to March 3, 1807. He was again re-elected to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Return J. Meigs, Jr., and served from December 15, 1810, to December 15, 1814, when he resigned.

He served as governor of Ohio, 1814-1818, and as canal commissioner, 1818 to 1827. During this time he took great interest in the foundation of a free school and college system in Ohio. He died in New York City, June 20, 1827.

WRIGHT, CLARENCE L., Huntington, West Virginia. Educator. Son of Clyde and Carrie (Hutchison) Wright. Born October 9, 1883, at Caldwell, Ohio. Wife, Edna Harrison. Attended public schools at Caldwell; A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University. Was a teacher in the high school at Greenville, Ohio; and in the high school in South Bend, Indiana; principal of the high school at Caldwell, Ohio, and Huntington, West Virginia. Is now superintendent of schools of Huntington. President, National Conference on Educational Methods. Served on the West Virginia State Board of Education. Contributor of numerous articles to educational journals. Democrat. Methodist. Mason. Kappa Delta Pi. Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Phi Beta Kappa.



PLACING LOADING COIL ON AERIAL TELEPHONE CABLE

WYATT COAL COMPANY, principal offices in Charleston, West Virginia, was organized in 1909. Two mines in State at Sharon and Laing. Coal is mined from the Coalburg and Winifrede seams. Average annual production, 500,000 tons; 350 employees. The coal is marketed in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. Modern equipment is used in the preparation of the coal for market.

WYLLIE, HARRY R., Huntington, West Virginia. Manufacturer. Son of John R. and Fannie (Arnold) Wyllie. Born September 1, 1876, at East Liverpool, Ohio. Wife, Harriett McAdoo. Attended public school in East Liverpool and commercial college in the same city. During his school days, worked in his father's pottery at East Liverpool. For four years, was sales manager and for seven years was part-owner of a pottery at Toronto, Ohio, which he sold in 1906, when he moved to Huntington. In 1907, bought the Huntington China Company and changed its name to the H. R. Wyllie China Company; is now president and owner. As president of the West Virginia Good Roads Federation, has been active in sponsoring the highway building program of West Virginia. In Pocahontas County, has an estate of 4,758 acres known as Wyllie Manor. Republican. Episcopalian. Elk. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club. Westchester Biltmore Club, Rye, New York.

WYOMING COUNTY. Population, 15,180 in 1920 as reported by the United States Census Bureau after the returns of the official enumeration of that year had been tabulated; later estimates made by the same authority place the population at 17,877 on July 1, 1925. The land area is 507.30 square miles. Wyoming is located in the extreme southern part of the State, in the second tier of counties from the Virginia border. It is bounded on the north by Raleigh and Boone counties; on the east by Mercer County; on the south by McDowell County; and on the west by Mingo and Logan counties.

The county is rough and mountainous throughout and is bordered by mountain ranges, the Guyandot Mountains in the north attaining a great elevation. The 1,000-foot contour line extends into the county for a short distance only, along the low ground where the Guyandot River flows out. From this point the upward slope of the land surface is toward the east and northeast where the dividing ridges which separate the waters of the Guyandot from those of the Great Kanawha rise to an elevation of 3,000 feet or more. The northern boundary line of the county crosses Ivy Knob at 3,693 feet. Although the county lies within the Allegheny plateau and derives its name from an Indian term signifying a plain, the surface is so deeply cut and broken in all directions that it bears but little resemblance either to a plateau or to a plain.

The Guyandot River drains the whole area of the county. Its principal tributaries are Clear Fork, with its Toney and Laurel branches, Indian and Pinnacle creeks, which drain the southern part, and Big Huff Creek, which drains the northwestern corner of the county. Above the Roughs at the southern end of Huff Mountain, the Guyandot flows between narrow banks and with a moderate fall. Clear Fork has wider bottoms and flows less swiftly than the main stream.

Wyoming County is served by the lines of the Virginian Railroad, whose main line from Deepwater to Norfolk, Virginia, passes through the eastern part in a general northwest-to-southeast direction. Branch lines are operated by this system to the extensive coal operations at points other than those touched by the main line; the most important one is a branch from Glen Rogers and Glen Morrison to the main line at Mullens. The county is covered by a network of improved highways maintained by the State and county. State Route 12, from Beckley to Pineville, traverses the eastern central section; State Route 67, from Logan to a junction with United States Route 21 at Glenwood Park, Mercer County, enters Wyoming at its northwestern corner, pursues a winding course through the county by way of Oceana, Pineville, and Mullens, and leaves at the extreme southeastern corner. State Route 64, a connecting link in the State highway system, serves a great scope of country in the western section. This highway leaves Route 67 at Oceana and takes a course almost due south to Davy, McDowell County, where it forms a junction with State Route 8. An extensive system of improved county roads has been developed by Wyoming County, reaching nearly every part not served by the State system of highways.

Pineville, the county seat, is located on the Guyandot River, near the center of the county. It has an elevation of 1,323 feet above the level of the sea. Pineville became the county seat early after 1900, wresting the seat of justice from the older town of Oceana. By road, it is 59 miles from Bluefield, 112 miles from Charleston, 397 miles from Martinsburg, 302 miles from Wheeling, and 133 miles from White Sulphur Springs.

The total property valuation in Wyoming County, as determined at the assessment made in 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate, $18,641,415; personal property, $2,255,-690; public utility property, $7,580,370; total, $28,477,475. The average rate of taxation in the county the same year was $2.83 on each $100 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts: Baileysville, Barkers Ridge, Center, Clear Fork, Huffs Creek, Oceana, and Slab Fork.

Although the surface of Wyoming County is hilly and even mountainous, there is much good farm land, and the agricultural products of the county are of considerable value. The area is rich in its deposits of coal, which is just being developed on a great commercial scale. This industry has brought wealth and prosperity to the county. The stand of timber which originally covered the entire community has been greatly depleted.

The entire county lies within the great coal belt. The eastern three-fourths is underlaid with coal of the New River-Pocahontas series, and the western one-fourth has similar deposits of the Allegheny-Kanawha series. Wyoming leads all the counties in the State in the number of workable seams and, when development is made, will perhaps become one of the chief coal-producing counties. The coal veins run from the Lower Kittanning-No. 5 Block to Pocahontas No. 3. There are more than three acres of underlying coal to each acre of surface. It is estimated by geologists that the coal reserve of this county amounts to 4,796,604,164 tons. The production for the calendar year ending December 31, 1928, was 2,056,052 tons.

Extensive lumber operations are carried on at Herndon and Maben. Railroad shops are maintained at Elmore and at Mullens. Manufacturing plants have not been established, other than for the manufacture of articles for local use.

Wyoming County has an area of approximately 324,672 acres, of which 106,810 was devoted to farming in 1924. This area was divided into 1,257 farms, all but six of which were operated by white farmers. Of these farms, 707 were operated by resident owners; 1 by a manager; and 549 by tenants. The percentage of tenant farmers in this county is much higher than that in counties where conditions are more favorable to agriculture. The recent coal and other industrial developments have provided splendid markets and have greatly stimulated truck farming.

The formation of Wyoming County from the southeastern part of Logan County was authorized by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed on January 26, 1850. It received its name from an Indian tribe, later honored by the adoption of its name by a great Western state. Although the application of the name to the county seems evident, the origin of the name itself is veiled in obscurity. By some authorities it is said to be a corruption of the Indian *Maughwanwama,* signifying a plain or open space. Others assert that it is a creation of Thomas Campbell, the poet, author of *Gertrude of Wyoming.*

Y

YOST, LENNA LOWE (Mrs. Ellis A.), Huntington, West Virginia. Daughter of Jonathan and Columbia (Basnett) Lowe. Born at Basnettsville (now Fairview), West Virginia, January 25, 1878. Husband, Ellis A. Yost. One son, Leland. Educated in the public schools, West Virginia Wesleyan College, and Ohio Northern University. L.H.D., honorary degree, conferred by West Virginia Wesleyan. Appointed by governor member State Board of Education in 1921; reappointed in 1928. Member board of trustees of Wesleyan College; member Mortar Board (Pi Sigma Alpha), West Virginia University. Is a member of the Executive Committee, Republican National Committee; served as chairman of the West Virginia Republican Women's Executive Committee, 1920 to 1922; teller at Republican National Convention, (1920); first woman to preside over political party convention (Republican, 1920). Appointed by the President of the United States to represent this country at the International Congress against Alcoholism, Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1921; and again to the International Congress against Alcoholism, Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1923; served for ten years as president of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. and editor of the *White Ribbon;* Washington representative, National W. C. T. U.; member National League American Penwomen; D. A. R.; Huntington Woman's Club. Methodist.

YOUNG, B. C., Pickaway, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of John Calvin and Anna E. Campbell. Born May 21, 1864, at Pickaway. Married, first, Anna Roberta Hodge (deceased); second, Henrietta Ewing Johnson (deceased). Attended the public schools of Monroe County and commercial college. Has been a farmer in Monroe County all of his life. From 1892 to 1896, served as deputy sheriff of Monroe County. Democrat. Presbyterian.

YOUNG, G. O., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Druggist. Son of Reverend William H. and Ellenor P. McGee Young. Born December 26, 1873, in Fairmont, West Virginia. Wife, Emma C. Windom. Was graduated from Scio College of Pharmacy in 1896. Has been engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business in Buckhannon since 1902. Has been a director of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, since 1907 and a member of the executive committee of the board. After the creation of the Game and Fish Commission in 1921, was chairman for two years; served on commission four years. Was a trustee of Scio College of Pharmacy at the time of its merger with the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh. Author of *Alaskan Trophies Won and Lost,* 1928. Republican. Mason (Knight Templar, 32 Degree, Shriner). Waldmeer Club of Ontario, Canada.

YOUNG, HOUSTON G., Charleston, West Virginia. Lawyer. Son of David S. and Sarah A. (Pickens) Young. Born October 10, 1882, near Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wife, Frances Virginia Chesney. Attended West Virginia Conference Seminary; LL.B., West Virginia University. Practices law in Charleston, where he is referee in bankruptcy. Served as secretary of state, West Vir-

—*Fred E. Brooks*

Swallow Falls in the Allegheny Mountains

ginia, from 1917 to 1925. Republican. Presbyterian. Elk. Delta Tau Delta.

YOUNG, ULYSSES G., Buckhannon, West Virginia. Lawyer and banker. Son of Joseph A. and Mary Virginia (Griffith) Young. Born January 22, 1865, in Harrison County, West Virginia. Wife, Lillie C. Pifer. Attended the public schools of Barbour County; B.S. and LL.B., National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Buckhannon in 1888; has continued there. Since 1897, has been attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and for a large number of coal and lumber corporations. Is vice president of the Traders National Bank of Buckhannon and a trustee of West Virginia Wesleyan College. Served as a member of the State Senate for the old thirteenth district from 1895 to 1897. Republican. Methodist. Mason (Knight Templar, Shriner); Knight of Pythias. Rotary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The State association maintains headquarters in Charleston. It is affiliated with the national organization, founded December 7, 1922, for the purpose of strengthening the work of the local bodies; for the organization of new associations where possible; and for needs requiring action of the organization as a whole. There are 9,427 members, 44 associations, and 91 Hi-Y Clubs in the State. News letters take the place of a regular publication. Annual meetings are held in different parts of the State.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET AND TUBE COMPANY, principal offices in Youngstown, Ohio, was organized in 1902. One mine is operated in the State at Dehue, Logan County. This mine was acquired by the company in 1923 and has been operated continuously since. Coal is mined from the Eagle seam. Average annual production 600,000 tons; 420 employees. The entire production is consumed by plants of the company.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was organized to advance the intellectual, spiritual, physical, and social interests of young women. The society was founded in England in 1855 by Miss Emma Robarts. Originally it was called English Prayer Union. In the United States its beginning dates from the founding of the Ladies' Christian Association in New York City in 1858. The first association bearing the present name was founded in Boston in 1866. The World's Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1894. However a complete national association including nearly all the associations in the United States was not perfected until 1906.

The activities of the Y. W. C. A. include religious and missionary work, vocational and other forms of education, the conducting of dormitories, cafeterias, and gymnasiums.

In West Virginia there is no State association. There is an approximate membership, including all departments of the local associations, of 6,500. Associations are located in Bluefield, Charleston, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Huntington, Morgantown, Parkersburg, and Wheeling. These are all branches of the national association which maintains headquarters in New York City. A blue triangle is the symbol of the organization and the *Women's Press* is the official publication of the national association.

Z

ZANE, EBENEZER, pioneer, soldier, and founder of Wheeling, was born on the Potomac River in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), October 7, 1747, and was reared to manhood in that section. He married Elizabeth McColloch, sister of the famous McColloch brothers, well known in frontier history. In 1769 he explored the region between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River. He reached the site of what is now Wheeling in June, 1769, entered tomahawk claim to the land, and remained there that summer. His rude cabin and a small patch of corn gave him both tomahawk and corn rights to the land he had settled upon.

Returning in the autumn to the family home near what is now Moorefield, Hardy County, he gathered a number of settlers to accompany him to his Ohio River claim, including his brothers Silas, Andrew, Jonathan, and Isaac, John Wetzel, the McCollochs, Bennetts, and others. These pioneers left their women and children at Redstone (now Brownstown), Pennsylvania, for a while, until cabins could be erected and the temper of the Indians proved. Ebenezer Zane's settlement became the center of the pioneers in that section and in 1774 a fort was erected near his cabin as a place of refuge and defense against the Indians. This fort was used in the uprising known as Dunmore's War and was first called Fort Fincastle in honor of one of the titles of Lord Dunmore. It has been claimed that the fort was planned by George Rogers Clark, but, unfortunately for the story, Clark is known to have left the Zane settlement a month before the building of the fort was suggested by John Connolly, representative of Lord Dunmore at Pittsburgh.

The Zane brothers were best known on the border for their athletic prowess and for their knowledge of Indian warfare and cunning. They had had practical masters. When quite young they had been taken captive by the Indians. Ebenezer, Silas, and Jonathan were ransomed at Detroit, Isaac remained with the Indians a number of years. Andrew made his escape. Years later Andrew was killed while trying to escape after being captured on a scout out of Wheeling.

Betty, sister of the Zane brothers, is as well known as the other members of the family because of her heroism in carrying gunpowder to the fort when it was besieged during the Revolution.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, when Dunmore had lost favor with the Virginians, the name of Colonel Zane's fort was changed to Fort Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry, the patriot. This fort underwent two sieges during the Revolution, first on September 1, 1777, and last, on September 10, 1782. This latter is said to have been the last battle of the Revolution and last time the British flag was flown in that long war. The English forces were commanded by Captain Pratt, who had a detachment of the Queen's Rangers and three hundred Indians.

Colonel Zane, representing Ohio County, was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, which ratified the Federal Constitution. He laid out a town on his land in 1793. In 1795 it was legally established under the name of Wheeling, and two years later became the county seat of Ohio County.

—*Houston Studio*

AUTUMN ON BUFFALO CREEK

He received several marks of distinction from his county and the National Government, but his most noted achievement was completed about 1796. President Washington, desiring to open a national road from Fort Henry, or Wheeling, to Maysville, Kentucky, employed Colonel Zane to carry out the project. With his brother, Jonathan, and Tomepomehala, an Indian guide, he blazed a path through the wilderness which opened southeastern Ohio to the settler and homeseeker and which was long known as Zane's Trace. For this service Congress granted to Colonel Zane the privilege of locating military warrants upon three sections of land, each a square mile in extent, which the government later confirmed to him. He was the founder of Zanesville and Bridgeport, Ohio, and Martins Ferry, West Virginia. His Congress lands were at Zanesville, Lancaster, and on the east bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. Colonel Zane died in 1811 in his sixty-fourth year.

ZANE, ELIZABETH (Betty), pioneer heroine and sister to Colonel Ebenezer Zane, founder of Wheeling, was born on the South Branch of the Potomac in what is now Hardy County, West Virginia. At the siege of Fort Henry by the British and Indians, she won immortal fame by exposing herself to the fire of the besiegers to carry gunpowder from a cabin to the fort. The story has been told on a thousand pages, though authorities disagree as to the time of the exploit. Fort Henry, now Wheeling, underwent two sieges during the Revolutionary War. The early writers tell of only one, that of September 1, 1777, and they fix the gunpowder episode at that time. Later writers have distinguished the two sieges by documentary evidence and are inclined to believe that it was during the siege and assault of September 10, 1782.

According to the account, which is perhaps more than half legendary, Betty Zane had just returned to the West from Philadelphia, where she had completed her education, and had taken her place in the home of her brother. At the time of the siege, whether in 1777 or in 1782, the defenders were hard pressed by overwhelming numbers. When the powder in the fort was exhausted, it was remembered that a keg remained in the house of Colonel Zane some distance from the fort. Betty asked permission to go for it, saying that her life was worth less than that of a rifleman. The trip to the house was made without difficulty, the hostile forces holding their fire, but when she reappeared with a tablecloth filled with powder tied about her waist, her mission was suspected and the return trip was made through a hail of bullets. Fortunately she escaped harm and safely entered the fort with the precious powder, which enabled the few defenders to hold out until relief came and the besiegers were convinced the fort could not be taken.

Some doubt as to the affair has been raised by Mrs. Lydia Cruger, who was at the fort at the time of the seige of 1782 and who made an affidavit that Molly Scott and not Betty Zane was the heroine. The investigations of Wills DeHass, author of *History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia*, published at Wheeling in 1851, led him to the belief that Betty Zane was not at the fort at the time of the siege. However, the story, whether true or mythical, is well rooted and will endure.

Her kinsman, Zane Grey, the novelist, in his *Betty Zane* has given a fictional account that contains more than a grain of authentic history of the Wheeling section.

Betty Zane lived a long life near the scene of the incident that gave her fame. She was twice married, first to McLaughlin and second to Clarke.

ZELLER, HARRY A., Huntington, West Virginia. Executive. Son of Louis and Rosina (Hahn) Zeller. Born October 25, 1871, at Girard, Ohio. Wife, Evalyn May Probst. Attended the public schools of Girard, Ohio. Was engaged

as a clerk in a store at Girard, 1885-88; assistant postmaster at Girard, 1888-90; office boy and yard clerk at Trumbell Iron Company, 1890-92; paymaster at Union Steel and Iron Company, 1892-93; shipping clerk of Union Iron and Steel Company and Pomeroy (Ohio) Iron and Steel Company, 1893-99; superintendent of American S. H. Carnegie Steel Company, 1899-1902, Schonthal Iron and Steel Company, Cumberland, Maryland, 1902-5; general superintendent of Maryland Rail Company, Cumberland, 1905-6; traveled for the Schonthal Iron Company, Columbus, Ohio, 1906-7. In 1907, organized the West Virginia Rail Company and served as treasurer and general manager, 1907-12; since 1912, has been vice president and general manager of the company. Is also secretary and treasurer of the Belle Realty Company and the Solof-Schonthal Company; director of the Stone Branch Coal Company, Paul Logan Coal Company, Elkhorn Shelby Creek Coal Company, Dick Elkhorn Coal Company, Union Bank and Trust Company, and Acre Land Company. During the World War, was district chairman of Four-Minute Men and of second training camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, and member of War Labor and War Resource boards. Director of West Virginia Manufacturers' Association. Past president and director, Huntington Chamber of Commerce. Republican. Episcopalian. Mason (32 Degree, Knight Templar, Shriner); Elk. Rotary. Guyandot Club. Guyan Country Club.

ZINN, W. D., Philippi, West Virginia. Farmer. Son of Alpheus and Lucinda (Gawthrop) Zinn. Born May 16, 1857, near Philippi. Wife, Florence Swearingen. Attended West Virginia College at Flemington and Fairmont State Normal School; two-year course in agriculture in West Virginia University. Taught school for thirteen years; was county superintendent four years; served as member of the Board of Agriculture eight years. Institute lecturer for twenty-eight years. As Farmers' Institute lecturer, has traveled through nine states. Was one of originators of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia; president for twenty-five years. In connection with much of this work, has managed a farm; present acreage of two farms, 525 acres. Author of: *The Story of Woodbine Farm*, 1928. Democrat. Baptist. Grange.

Topical Index

Topical Index

Agriculture and Related Subjects

Agriculture, Department of 5
Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia 7
Agriculture in West Virginia 8
Apples, West Virginia Demonstration in Grading and Marketing 20
Canning, Fruit Packing, and Preserving 120
Dairying in West Virginia 195
Fruit Growing 254
Grain Mills 300
Grasses 304
Live Stock in West Virginia 507
Poultry 703
Soils and Crops of West Virginia 837
Tobacco 898
Vegetable Growing 937

Associations and Societies

Academy of Science, West Virginia 3
American Association of University Women 15
American Legion 16
American Red Cross in West Virginia 16
Associated Credit Bureaus of West Virginia 26
Association of Credit Men 26
Automobile Association, West Virginia State 33
Bankers Association, West Virginia 37
Bar Association, West Virginia 45
Boy Scouts of America 93
Building and Loan Associations, West Virginia League of 106
Business and Professional Women's Clubs, West Virginia Federation 107
Clearing Houses in West Virginia 158
Coal Association, West Virginia 172
Colonial Dames of America, National Society of 174
Community Chest Organization in West Virginia 175
Contractors Association, West Virginia 179
Council of Religious Education, West Virginia 184
Dairymen's Association, West Virginia 196
Daughters of the American Revolution 197
Dental Society, West Virginia State 206
Eagles, Fraternal Order of 216
Eastern Star, Grand Chapter of West Virginia 219
Education Association, West Virginia State 220
Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of 226
Fairmont Coal Operators' Association 233
Farm Bureau, West Virginia 238
Farm Women's Bureau, West Virginia 238
Federation of Labor, West Virginia State 243
Fire Underwriters' Association, West Virginia 244
Funeral Directors Association of West Virginia 256
Girl Scouts 283
Grand Army of the Republic 302
Hardware Association, West Virginia 325
Historical Society, West Virginia 344
Horticultural Society, West Virginia 411
Insurance Agents, West Virginia Association of 427
Journalism Conference and State Newspaper Council, West Virginia 452
Kanawha Coal Operators' Association 456
Kiwanis International, West Virginia District 473
Knights of Pythias 474
Lions International 496
Live Stock Association, West Virginia 507
Live Stock Shippers Association, West Virginia Co-operative 508
Logan Coal Operators Association 512
Lumber and Builders' Supply Dealers' Association, West Virginia 517
Manufacturers' Association, West Virginia 546
Marlinton Business Men's Co-operative Association 558
Masons 571
Medical Association, West Virginia State 574
Modern Woodmen of America 593
Moose Association, West Virginia State 603
Motor Transportation Association, West Virginia 611
Music Clubs, West Virginia Federation of 619
New River Coal Operators Association 631
Odd Fellows, Independent Order of 647

Associations—(Continued)
Oil and Natural Gas Association, West Virginia 651
Oil Marketers Association, West Virginia 651
Pharmaceutical Association, West Virginia State 673
Pocahontas Operators Association 695
Potato Growers Co-operative Association, West Virginia 699
Poultry Producers Co-operative Association, West Virginia 704
Public Utilities Association of West Virginia 722
Publishers and Employing Printers Association, West Virginia 722
Real Estate Association, West Virginia 747
Red Men, Improved Order of 748
Rotary International 783
Saint Albans Business Men's Association 788
Sons of the Revolution 841
Southern West Virginia Auto Club 841
Tuberculosis and Health Association, West Virginia 915
United Commercial Travelers of America 927
United Confederate Veterans 927
United Daughters of the Confederacy, West Virginia Division 928
United Spanish War Veterans 929
Wholesale Grocers Association, West Virginia 1006
Wild Life League of West Virginia 1009
Winding Gulf Operators Association 1013
Woman's Christian Temperance Union 1019
Woman's Relief Corps 1019
Women's Clubs, West Virginia Federation of 1020
Young Men's Christian Association 1037
Young Women's Christian Association 1037

Banking
Banking, Department of 37
Banks and Banking in West Virginia 39

Biography
All biographies are arranged in alphabetical order.

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade
Beckley 52
Bluefield 83
Buckhannon 105
Cameron 118
Charleston 137
Clarksburg 157
Dunbar 214
Hinton 344
Huntington 417
Keyser 470
Logan County (Logan) 515
Madison 534
Marlinton 558
Martinsburg 566
Montgomery 601
Moundsville 616
Mullens 618
Parkersburg 659
Petersburg 669
Princeton 715
Ravenswood 745
Romney 782
Saint Albans 788
Spencer 844
Taylor County (Grafton) 888
Thomas 893
Tri-Towns' (Piedmont) 914
Weir Cove 959
Welch 963
Wellsburg 965
Weston 969
Wheeling 1001
Williamson 1011

Child Labor 146

Churches in West Virginia
Baptist Churches 42
Catholic Church 129
Christian Church 152
Lutheran Church in West Virginia 518
Methodism in West Virginia 577
Methodist Protestant Church 580
Presbyterian Church 705
Protestant Episcopal Church 717
Salvation Army 798
United Brethren in Christ, Church of the 924

Cities and Towns in West Virginia
Alderson 11
Ansted 19
Bayard 51
Beckley 52
Belington 53
Benwood 56
Berkeley Springs 58
Bluefield 82
Bramwell 94
Bridgeport 98
Buckhannon 105
Burnsville 107
Cameron 118
Cass 128
Ceredo 133
Charleston 134
Charles Town 137
Chester 145
Clarksburg 154
Clay 157
Clendenin 161
Davis 198
Dunbar 214
Elizabeth 223

Cities and Towns—(Continued)
Elkins 224
Fairmont 233
Fayetteville 241
Follansbee 247
Franklin 251
Gassaway 263
Glenville 288
Grafton 299
Grantsville 304
Hamlin 320
Harrisville 333
Hinton 344
Hollidays Cove 408
Huntington 415
Hurricane 418
Kenova 467
Keyser 469
Keystone 470
Kimball 472
Kingwood 472
Lewisburg 487
Logan 508
McMechen 532
Madison 534
Mannington 545
Marlinton 557
Martinsburg 566
Middlebourne 581
Milton 582
Monongah 593
Montgomery 600
Moorefield 603
Morgantown 606
Moundsville 616
Mount Hope 617
Mullens 618
New Cumberland 630
New Martinsville 631
Oak Hill 644
Paden City 657
Parkersburg 658
Parsons 659
Paw Paw 662
Pennsboro 666
Petersburg 668
Philippi 673
Piedmont 675
Pineville 677
Point Pleasant 696
Princeton 714
Rainelle 737
Ravenswood 745
Richwood 756
Ridgeley 756
Ripley 758
Rivesville 768
Romney 781
Ronceverte 782
Rowlesburg 785
Saint Albans 788
Saint Marys 792
Salem 792
Shepherdstown 825
Shinnston 826
Sistersville 831
South Charleston 841
Spencer 843
Summersville 877
Sutton 880
Terra Alta 891
Thomas 892
Union 924
Wayne 952
Webster Springs 958
Weirton 960
Welch 960
Wellsburg 964
Weston 968
West Union 971
Wheeling 999
White Sulphur Springs 1005
Williamson 1009
Williamstown 1011
Winfield 1014

County Sketches
Barbour 45
Berkeley 56
Boone 88
Braxton 95
Brooke 100
Cabell 113
Calhoun 115
Clay 157
Doddridge 210
Fayette 239
Gilmer 282
Grant 302
Greenbrier 307
Hampshire 320
Hancock 322
Hardy 325
Harrison 329
Jackson 439
Jefferson 443
Kanawha 456
Lewis 488
Lincoln 494
Logan 512
McDowell 526
Marion 555
Marshall 562
Mason 569
Mercer 575
Mineral 583
Mingo 588
Monongalia 595
Monroe 598
Morgan 604
Nicholas 639
Ohio 647
Pendleton 664
Pleasants 689
Pocahontas 692
Preston 709
Putnam 724
Raleigh 737
Randolph 740
Ritchie 758
Roane 776

County Sketches—(Continued)
Summers ... 875
Taylor ... 885
Tucker ... 915
Tyler ... 920
Upshur ... 930
Wayne ... 953
Webster ... 956
Wetzel ... 995
Wirt ... 1014
Wood ... 1020
Wyoming ... 1031

Fairs
Barbour County Street Fair ... 46
Battelle District Fair Association ... 48
Braxton County Fair ... 96
Cabin Creek District Fair ... 114
Charles Town Horse Show and Fair 138
Clay County Fair ... 158
Elk District Fair ... 224
Fairs in West Virginia ... 236
Gilmer County Fair ... 283
Greenbrier Valley Fair ... 310
Helvetia Community Fair ... 339
Hurricane School and Community Fair ... 419
Jackson County Fair ... 440
Jefferson District Fair ... 446
Kanawha Exposition and State Four-H Fair ... 462
Lewis County Agricultural Association ... 490
Martinsburg Fair ... 566
Mercer County Fair ... 577
Morgans Grove Fair ... 606
Nicholas County Fair ... 641
Pocahontas County Fair ... 695
Raleigh County Fair Association ... 739
Ritchie County Fair Association ... 761
Summers County Fair ... 877
Tri-County Fair ... 914
Tucker County Fair ... 920
Tyler County Community Fair ... 923
Upper Potomac Fair ... 930
Wayne County Fair ... 955
Webster County Farm Bureau Fair Association ... 958
West Virginia Fair Association ... 975
West Virginia State Fair ... 987

Federal Industrial Institution for Women ... 241

History
Admission of West Virginia to the Union ... 387
Allegheny Mountain, Battle of ... 14
Attorney-Generals of West Virginia 29
Auditors of West Virginia ... 32
Capitals of West Virginia ... 122
Carnifex Ferry, Battle of ... 127
Cheat Mountain, Skirmish of ... 138
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal ... 144
Civil War ... 379
Confederates in West Virginia ... 382
Constitutional Conventions ... 385
Corrick's Ford, Battle of ... 183
County History—Consult county sketches.
Cross Lanes, Battle of ... 189
Droop Mountain, Battle of ... 213
Eastern Panhandle ... 216
Educational Development, Early ... 374
Exploration ... 345
Flick Amendment ... 246
Formation of West Virginia ... 385
French and Indian War ... 352
Government of West Virginia ... 296
Governors of West Virginia ... 298
History of West Virginia ... 345
Imboden Raids, The ... 423
Indians in West Virginia ... 424
Indian Wars ... 352, 356, 358
Legislative Department of West Virginia ... 484
Interstate Relations ... 391, 402
Loring Raid ... 516
Mexican War, West Virginia in the 375
Mound Builders in West Virginia ... 611
Northern Panhandle ... 642
Newspapers in West Virginia ... 633
Philippi, Battle of ... 674
Point Pleasant, Battle of ... 697
Representatives in Statuary Hall in Washington ... 751
Restored Government of Virginia ... 384
Revolution, West Virginia in ... 358
Rich Mountain, Battle of ... 756
Settlements ... 349, 355, 362, 367
Slavery in Western Virginia ... 372
Spanish-American War, West Virginia in ... 400
State Flag ... 851
State Flower ... 852
State Motto ... 857
State Seal ... 862
Virginia Debt ... 939
Wheeling Conventions ... 380, 383
White Sulphur Springs, Battle of ... 1006
Whisky Rebellion ... 365
Witcher's Raid ... 1016
World War, West Virginia in ... 403
Consult also articles on Chemical Industry, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Salt Industry, Railroads, Roads, etc.

Indians
Aracoma (Corn Blossom) ... 21
Captain Bull ... 124
Cornstalk ... 182
Grenadier Squaw ... 311
Indians in West Virginia ... 424
Killbuck ... 471
Kyashota ... 476
Logan ... 509
Mound Builders in West Virginia ... 611
Tecumseh ... 888

Juvenile Courts ... 454

Libraries in West Virginia ... 490

Literature of West Virginia 499

Manufacturing (Articles On)
Brick and Tile 96
Carbon Black 125
Cement, Portland 130
Chemical Industry in West Virginia 138
Chlorine Production 138
Glass Industry 284
Glass Sand Industry 287
Grain Mills 300
Iron and Steel 428
Manufacturing in West Virginia 546
Paper and Pulp Industry 657
Petroleum in West Virginia 669
Pottery Industry 701
Rayon 745
Salt Industry in West Virginia 794
Timber and Lumbering 896
Wood Manufacturing Industries 1026

Manufacturing (Operating Companies)
Adamston Flat Glass Company 4
Alpha Portland Cement Company 14
Baldwin Tool Works 37
Barium Reduction Corporation 46
Basic Products Company 48
Belle Alkali Company 54
Bloch Brothers Tobacco Company 81
Blue Jay Lumber Company 84
Bowers Pottery Company 92
Buckhannon Chemical Company 106
Carr China Company 127
Central Glass Works 133
Continental Can Company 179
Dickinson, J. Q., and Company 208
Dorman Mills 212
Dunbar Flint Glass Corporation 214
Du Pont Ammonia Corporation 215
Eakin Lumber Company 216
Edwin M. Knowles China Company 220
Electro Metallurgical Company 223
Elk River Coal and Lumber Company 226
Empire Furniture Company 227
Evans-Wallower Lead Company 229
Fairmont Mining Machinery Company 234
Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America 247
Fostoria Glass Company 249
Hazel-Atlas Glass Company 336
Homer Laughlin China Company 410
H. R. Wyllie China Company 412
International Nickel Company, Inc. 427
Interwoven Mills, Incorporated 428
Jeffery Dewitt Insulator Company 446
Kanawha Manufacturing Company 462
Kelly Axe and Tool Company 464
Keystone Manufacturing Company 470
Klipstein, E. C., and Sons Company 473
Libbey-Owens Glass Company 490
Louie Glass Company 516
Marietta Manufacturing Company 552
Meadow River Lumber Company 574
Mississippi Glass Company 592
M. Marsh and Son, Incorporated 592
Nicholson-Kendle Furniture Company 641
Ohio Valley Refining Company 651
Owens-Illinois Glass Company 654
Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company 659
Parkersburg Rig and Reel Company 659
Penn Table Company 667
Perfection Garment Company 667
Perry-Norvell Company 667
Pure Oil Company 723
Reno Oil Company 751
Rhoads-Dorman Mills 755
Rubber Service Laboratories Company 785
Sharples Solvents Corporation 820
South Penn Oil Company 841
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (Camden Works) 846
Standard Ultramarine Company 847
Steele-Wallace Corporation 868
United States Leather Company 930
United States Stamping Company 930
United Zinc Smelting Corporation 930
Universal Glass Products Company 930
Viscose Company 941
Vitrolite Company, The 941
Warwick China Company 946
Weirton Steel Company 960
Weston Glass Company 969
Westvaco Chlorine Products, Inc. 971
West Virginia Rail Company 982
Wheeling Mould and Foundry Company 1001
Wheeling Steel Corporation 1001
Wilderness Lumber Company 1006
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company 1037

Mercantile Establishments
Cox, A. W., Department Stores 185
O. J. Morrison Department Stores 651

Mining (Articles On)
Building Stone 106
Coal 161
Coal and Coke By-Products 169
Glass Sand Industry 287
Iron Ore in West Virginia 430
Mineral Resources in West Virginia 585
Natural Gas 620
Petroleum in West Virginia 669
Salt Industry in West Virginia 794

Mining (Operating Companies)
Algoma Coal and Coke Company 13
American Coal Company of Allegany County 15
American Rolling Mill Company (Mines) 16
Arkwright Coal Company 24
Bethlehem Fairmont Coal Company 59
Bethlehem Mines Corporation 59
Boone County Coal Corporation 91

Mining (Operating)—(Continued)
Buffalo Eagle Mines 106
Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company 114
Carbon Fuel Company 126
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company (Fuel Mines) 145
Colcord Coal Company 173
Collieries Company 174
Connellsville By-Product Coal Company 179
Consolidation Coal Company 179
Continental Coal Company 179
Crozer Coal and Coke Company 189
Detroit Mining Company 207
Domestic Coke Corporation 212
Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Company of Delaware 224
Elkhorn Piney Coal Mining Company of West Virginia 224
Fordson Coal Company 248
Gauley Mountain Coal Company 264
Glen Alum Coal Company 288
Gulf Smokeless Coal Company 314
Hutchinson Coal Company 419
Imperial Colliery Company 424
Imperial Smokeless Coal Company 424
Island Creek Coal Company 433
Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke Company 456
Kellys Creek Colliery Company 465
Loup Creek Colliery Company 516
MacAlpin Coal Company 520
Mallory Coal Company 535
Margarette Coal Company 552
Maryland Coal Company of West Virginia 566
Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company 581
Morgantown Gas Coal Company 607
New River Company 631
Norfolk and Western Railway Company (Fuel Department) 642
Pond Creek Pocahontas Company 698
Price Hill Colliery Company 714
Pursglove Coal Mining Company 724
Raleigh Coal and Coke Company 737
Raleigh Wyoming Mining Company 740
River Seam Coal Company 765
Rock Lick Smokeless Coal Company 780
Smokeless Fuel Company 836
Spruce River Coal Company 846
Sycamore Coal Company 881
United Pocahontas Coal Company 929
Valley Camp Coal Company 934
West Virginia Coal and Coke Corporation 972
Wyatt Coal Company 1031

Natural History
Berkeley Springs 57
Big Sandy River 60
Birds of West Virginia 60
Birthplace of Rivers 74
Blackwater Falls 76
Blennerhassett Island 79
Capon Springs 123
Caudy's Castle 130
Cranberry Glades 185
Elk River 226
Falls of the Little Kanawha 237
Gauley River 264
Geography 265
Geology of West Virginia 267
Great Kanawha River 306
Greenbrier River 310
Greenland Gap 310
Guyandot River 314
Hanging Rocks 325
Hawk's Nest 335
Ice Mountain 420
Jug of Middle Island Creek 454
Kanawha Falls 462
Kate's Mountain 462
Little Kanawha River 506
Lost River 516
Mammals of West Virginia 536
Mineral Springs 585
Monongahela River 594
National Forests in West Virginia 620
Ohio River 651
Old Sweet Springs 652
Organ Cave 653
Pence Springs 664
Pinnacle Rocks 677
Plant Life of West Virginia 678
Potomac River 699
Red Sulphur Springs 748
Regurgitary Spring 750
Reptilia and Amphibia 751
Ritchie Mines 761
Salt Sulphur Springs 798
Seneca Rock 819
Shannondale Springs 820
Sinks 831
Smoke Hole 835
Spruce Knob 846
Trees of West Virginia 903
Trough, The 915
Trout Pond 915
Webster Springs 958
White Sulphur Springs 1005

Newspapers
Journalism in West Virginia, Education for 452
Newspapers in West Virginia 633

Prohibition 715

Public Utilities (Articles On)
Bus Lines 108
Electric Light and Power 221
Electric Railways 223
Natural Gas Production 620
Petroleum Industry 669
Railroads 729
River Transportation 765
Telephones 890
Water Power in West Virginia 946

Public Utilities (Operating Companies)
Appalachian Electric Power Company ... 20
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ... 370, 729
Blue and Gray Transit Company ... 82
Carnegie Natural Gas Company ... 127
Charleston Interurban Railroad Company ... 137
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway ... 729
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia ... 145
Cumberland and Allegheny Gas Company ... 189
Hope Natural Gas Company ... 411
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company ... 594
New York Central Railroad ... 729
Norfolk and Western Railway ... 729
Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company ... 678
United Fuel Gas Company ... 929
Virginian Railway ... 729
Western Maryland Railway Company ... 729
Wheeling Electric Company ... 1001
Wheeling Traction Company ... 1002

Roads and Highways
James River and Kanawha Turnpike (now Midland Trail) 369, 770, 801
Midland Trail ... 801
National Highway (United States Route 40) ... 802
Northwestern Turnpike ... 369, 770, 803
Road Building ... 768
Road Mileage Chart ... 769
Scenic Highways ... 800
Seneca Trail ... 805
State Road Commission ... 858
State Routes: Consult Scenic Highways and county sketches.

Schools and Colleges (Articles)
Illiteracy in West Virginia ... 420
Schools ... 811

Schools and Colleges (State)
Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia ... 7
Apples, West Virginia Demonstration in Grading and Marketing ... 20
Bluefield Institute (Colored) ... 83
Concord State Normal School ... 176
Fairmont State Normal School ... 234
Four-H Camp, West Virginia State 249
Glenville State Normal School ... 288
Marshall College ... 560
New River State School ... 632
Potomac State School ... 699
Reymann Memorial Farms ... 753
Shepherd College State Normal School ... 821
State Schools for Colored Deaf and Blind ... 861
West Liberty State Normal School 966
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind ... 983
West Virginia State College (Colored) ... 985
West Virginia University ... 988

Schools and Colleges (Private)
Alderson Junior College and Academy ... 12
Bethany College ... 58
Broaddus College ... 98
Davis and Elkins College ... 201
Greenbrier College for Women ... 306
Greenbrier Military School ... 309
Linsly Institute ... 496
Morris Harvey College ... 607
Mount de Chantal ... 617
Saint Hilda's Hall ... 791
Saint John's Academy ... 791
Salem College ... 793
Storer College (Colored) ... 870
West Virginia Wesleyan College ... 992

State Charitable, Penal, and Correctional Institutions
Fairmont State Hospital No. 3 ... 233
Huntington State Hospital ... 417
McKendree Hospital No. 2 ... 531
Rutherford State Tuberculosis Sanitarium ... 786
Spencer State Hospital ... 844
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium ... 848
State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women ... 852
State Hospital for Colored Insane ... 854
State Industrial Home for Colored Girls ... 855
State Industrial School for Colored Boys ... 855
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium ... 865
Welch Hospital No. 1 ... 963
Weston State Hospital ... 969
West Virginia Children's Home ... 971
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home ... 972
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls ... 975
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys ... 979
West Virginia Penitentiary ... 980
West Virginia Training School ... 987

State Government, Departments of
Accountants, Board of Examiners of ... 3
Adjutant General's Department ... 4
Agriculture, Department of ... 5
Agricultural Experiment Station, West Virginia ... 7
Architects, Board of Examiners and Registration of ... 23
Archives and History, State Department of ... 23
Attorney-General, Office of ... 27
Auditor, Office of State ... 30

State Government—(Continued)
Banking, Department of 37
Board of Control, State 84
Board of Governors for West Virginia University 86
Board of Public Works 86
Bridge Commission of West Virginia, State 98
Capitol Commission, State 123
Children's Guardians, State Board of 149
Crippled Children's Council, State 188
Dental Examiners, State Board of 206
Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission 214
Embalmers, State Board of 227
Engineers, State Board of Registration for 227
Executive Department of West Virginia 229
Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission 259
Geological and Economic Survey, State 265
Government of West Virginia 296
Governor as Head of the Executive Department 297
Health, State Department of 337
House of Delegates 484
Judicial Department 453
Labor, State Bureau of 479
Legislative Department of West Virginia 484
Library Commission, West Virginia 493
Mines, State Department of 587
Mother's Pensions 610
Nancy Hanks Commission 620
Negro Welfare and Statistics, Bureau of 628
Nurses, Board of Examiners for 643
Optometry, Board of Examiners in 653
Osteopathy, State Board of 653
Parole Board, West Virginia Penitentiary 659
Pharmacy, State Board of 673
Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission 697
Pricketts Fort State Park Commission 714
Prohibition, State Department of 715
Public Health Council 718
Public Safety, Department of 718
Public Service Commission 720
Secretary of State, Office of 819
Senate 484
Sinking Fund Commission, State 830
State Board of Education 847
State Board of Education, Advisory Council to 848
State Department of Education 849
State Law Library 856
State Parks 857
State Road Commission 858
State Tax Commissioner 864
Supreme Court of Appeals 877
Treasurer, State 903
Union Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Commission 924
Veterinary Examining Board 938
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, West Virginia State 1029

Water Supplies 948

Women in Industry 1019

West Virginia
Counties 974
(Consult also county sketches)
County Seats 974
Geography 265
Geology of West Virginia 267
Land Area 974
Population 974
Property Valuation 974
Taxation 974
Special Days 842
State Colors 849
State Flag 851
State Flower 852
State Motto 857
State Parks 857
State Seal 862
Topography: Consult county sketches.